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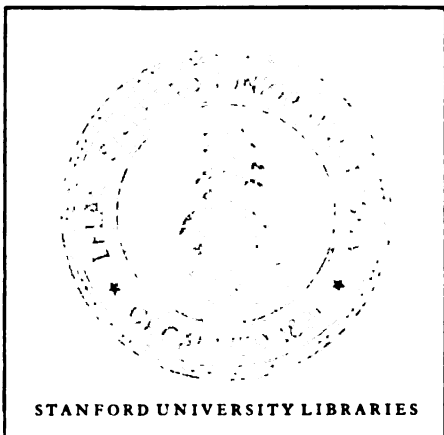
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# HISTORICAL—BIOGRAPHICAL

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1913



HISTORY  
OF  
Paterson and Its Environs  
(*The Silk City*)

BY  
WILLIAM NELSON and CHARLES A. SHRINER



*Historical—Genealogical—Biographical*

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VOLUME II

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SPV ✓

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# References

A	Adams	1850
B	Baker	1850
C	Campbell	1850
D	Davis	1850
E	Edwards	1850
F	Fleming	1850
G	Gibson	1850
H	Hall	1850
I	Irwin	1850
J	Jones	1850
K	Kelly	1850
L	Lewis	1850
M	Mason	1850
N	Nelson	1850
O	Olsen	1850
P	Parker	1850
Q	Quinn	1850
R	Ross	1850
S	Smith	1850
T	Taylor	1850
V	Vanderbilt	1850
W	Wells	1850
X	Xavier	1850
Y	Yates	1850
Z	Zimmerman	1850

Map

Town of Paterson

N.J.



## **' MUNICIPAL HISTORY.**

### **CHAPTER I.**

**Paterson placed on the map as a municipal corporation—Struggles as a township for a score of years—An abundance of poverty—Two cholera visitations—Determination to get along without paying taxes—List of township officers.**

Although the charter of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures provided machinery in sufficient abundance for even a large corporation, the society took no steps in that direction and Paterson was governed in the old slipshod way in which most young and struggling communities were governed in the early days of New Jersey. But this crude system grew more and more exasperating as the population increased, for a large part of the inhabitants had little or nothing to say concerning matters of government. The township of Acquackanonk (as it was spelled in those days) in Essex county covered a considerable area. Two populous parts were separated by an area in which were few inhabitants, and a rivalry sprang up between these two parts which was evidently unpleasant for those who lived within the territorial limits of Paterson as defined in the society's charter. That part of the township outside of Paterson had the larger population and this increased in greater proportion than did Paterson. The large minority living in Paterson was under the control of the majority living miles away and this majority occupied all the offices and obtained nearly all of what little improvements were made at public expense.

The rivalry and bitter feeling finally became so bitter that in 1831 the people of Paterson petitioned the Legislature for a separation and independent government, with the result that the Legislature enacted a law which provided:

That all that part of the township of Aquackanonk, in the county of Essex, lying south and southwesterly of a line beginning on the middle of the road on the west side of Passaic river, at the foot of the Hackensack and Paterson Turnpike bridge, near the house of John Marsales, and running from thence, 1st. north eighty-two degrees west and forty chains to the southeast corner of John P. Marsales's line; 2d. thence along said line north seventy-eight degrees forty-five minutes west sixty-eight chains and twenty-five links; 3d. thence south eighty-seven degrees fifteen minutes west fifty-nine chains fifty links, to the top of the mountain at the southeast corner of the Garason tract, now owned by John P. Marsales; 4th. thence along the Garason line north sixty-four degrees thirty minutes west ninety-four chains fifty links, to the Passaic river, about sixty-nine chains above the flood gates, shall and be the same is hereby set off from the said township, and established a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the township of Aquackanonk, and that all that part of the township of Aquackanonk, lying to the north and the northeast of the aforesaid line shall be, and the same is hereby established a separate township to be called by the name of the township of Paterson.

This line, according to a modern map of Paterson, began at the Market street bridge across the Passaic river, ran westerly about in the line of Twenty-second avenue to the mountain, around the mountain to West Twenty-fourth or West Twenty-fifth street, and along said street to the river.

The government of the new township was promptly organized and its records tell tales of troubles, not the least of which was the poverty prevailing on account of the "hard times" of that day. The first appropriation for the benefit of the poor was \$600, but this had increased in 1832 to \$1,500; at this figure it remained for several years, but it was doubled in 1844; in 1850 it had been reduced to \$2,000, due to a material increase in the activity in manufacturing interests. In 1834 Dr. William McCoppin was awarded the contract for looking after the ailments of the poor, for which he received fifty cents for each visit, this including the furnishing of medicine. But even this was considered too high, for his successor, Dr. John Tilby, received a lump sum of fifty dollars for a year's attendance and medicines, this including all paupers both in and out of the poor house. The township itself was poor; Daniel Barkalow, subsequently a prominent lawyer, received the munificent salary of ten dollars a year for his services as town counsel. In 1843 the care of the poor was farmed out, the contractor receiving one dollar a week for adult paupers and half that sum for children; he was required to pay the township an annual rental of ten dollars for the use of the township poor house.

In 1832, during a cholera visitation, the town committee resolved itself into a board of health, adding John Colt, Daniel Holsman, Horatio Moses, David Reid and Brant Van Blarcom to its number; John Colt was appointed president and J. M. Crismond secretary. This board met at the noon hour every day and required reports from all physicians. Stringent sanitary regulations were adopted and there was no stint when it came to money to clean streets. The number of deaths from cholera was 140 out of a population of about nine thousand. The authorities were apparently somewhat negligent during the cholera visitation of 1849, for the newspapers of the day contain bitter complaints about the lack of activity in endeavoring to stem the disease. The treatment prescribed by the physicians, and largely advertised in the newspapers, consisted almost exclusively of the administering of frequent doses of opium and morphine. The visitation was not as virulent, nor did it last as long as in 1832, for the death toll was only one hundred and nine, although the population had increased to about eleven thousand.

In 1831 the appropriation for education was \$300, and it remained at that figure for 1832, a similar sum being received from the State. In 1835 the Legislature enacted a law providing for the election of school trustees and allowing these a share of the money appropriated by the State for school purposes. In 1836 the appropriation for the support of the public schools of Paterson was only \$200; in 1844 it had risen to \$400.

In 1846 the offices of overseers of the highways were abolished and the town committee was required by law to regulate streets and sidewalks and to pass ordinances for that purpose. More attention apparently was paid to

the setting of curb, a great deal of this work being done by private owners of property. Some of the old brown stone curbs set in 1835 are still in evidence at the present day.

Appropriations deemed necessary for the safety and comfort of the inhabitants were voted on at the annual elections and for many years the township lived within its means. Then a new light seemed to dawn and the voters determined that succeeding generations ought to pay at least for some of the improvements; it was found that money could be raised with ease on obligations issued by the township and the appropriations grew less. In 1849 the township determined to realize on its assets; the poor house had already been sold; in 1849 Archibald Graham, Jr., made a successful investment in real estate by the purchase of the "town lott," obtaining what in after years was worth thousands of dollars for the sum of \$800. What he obtained is described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner formed by the intersection of York street with Broadway running thence (1) northerly along York street 600 feet (2) parallel with Broadway easterly 343 feet to the line of lands formerly owned by Edo Van Winkle (3) southerly along said line 600 feet to Broadway (4) westerly along Broadway 341 feet to the beginning at York street, containing four acres and seventy-one hundredths of an acre.

The voters of Paterson apparently liked the idea of getting along without any tax bills to pay; the township real estate had been sold, but men of means were ready to advance more money on the corporate obligations and the voters concerned themselves little about what future generations might think of them. The voters finally concluded that the township expenses might as well be all paid out of the cash advanced by money-lenders and on April 8, 1850, declared that no tax should be levied. As this procedure did not meet with the approval of some of the more conservative citizens a special election was called for May 30, when all were given an opportunity to again vote on the question of taxes. After the ballots had been counted the tellers announced the following result: For a school tax of \$1,000, one vote; for a school tax of \$750, 181 votes; for a school tax of \$500, 28 votes; for a road tax of \$500, 194 votes; for a poor tax of \$3,000, 219 votes; for a tax of \$500 to pay debts, 199 votes; for a poor tax of \$2,000, one vote; for a poor tax of thirty cents, one vote; for a lunatic tax of \$500, five votes; for no tax at all, 244 votes. The opponents of the taxation party made a strong appeal in favor of moderate taxation and another special election was held on June 13, when out of 536 votes cast 312 favored \$50 for a tax for the support of the poor and 318 favored no tax for any other purpose. Thus ended the last election held in the township of Paterson; when the voters again appeared at the polls they came as residents of the city of Paterson.

The following is a list of the more important offices held under the government of the township:

Moderator—1831, Nicholas Smith; 1832, Caleb M. Godwin, John Colt; 1833, Abraham Reynolds; 1834, William Day; 1835, Josiah M. Crismond; 1836, Jonathan Hopper; 1837, Peter Archdeacon; 1838, Nicholas Smith;

1839, Caleb M. Godwin; 1840, Samuel A. Van Saun; 1841, John R. Van Houten; 1842, A. Godwin; 1843, Abraham Reynolds.

Town Clerk—1831, Jonathan Hopper; 1832, Josiah M. Crismond; 1833, William A. Hughson; 1834, Elisha B. Clark; 1836, Andrew Mead; 1838, John Keenan; 1843, John K. Flood; 1850, William Moyle.

Assessors—1831, Adrian Van Houten; 1835, David Reid and Peter E. Merselis; 1836, Peter Merselis and Rinier S. Speer; 1837, Adrian Van Houten and Peter Lydecker; 1838, Josiah M. Crismond; 1839, Joseph Jackson; 1840, John S. Personnet; 1841, John S. Personnet and Jonathan Hopper; 1843, Jonathan Hopper and Henry Whitely; 1844, Charles H. May and Henry Whitely; 1845, Cornelius A. Van Houten and Cornelius I. Westervelt; 1846, Robert Chiswell and Cornelius A. Van Houten; 1847, Cornelius A. Van Houten and Cornelius I. Westervelt; 1848, Abraham Garrison and Wright Flavell; 1849, Cornelius Fredericks and Wright Flavell; 1850, Alfred Stoutenborough and Wright Flavell and John Allen.

Collector—1831, James Lynch; 1832, Edo Van Winkle; 1835, Edo Van Winkle and Rinier S. Speer; 1836, Edo Van Winkle; 1837, James Van Blarcom and Robert Cunningham; 1838, David H. Day; 1839, James Gordon; 1840, Edo Van Winkle; 1841, Cornelius A. Van Houten and Samuel A. Van Saun; 1842, Cornelius A. Van Houten and John Brown; 1843, Thomas Roe and James Lynch; 1844, Halmagh Van Winkle and Nathaniel Lane; 1845, John J. Brown and Nathaniel Townsend; 1846, Walter E. Stephens and Nathaniel Townsend; 1847, Nathaniel Lane and Charles H. May; 1848, John E. Van Winkle and John Bensen; 1849, James Lynch and John E. Van Winkle; 1850, Richard B. Chiswell and James Lynch.

President—1844, Peter Archdeacon; 1845, Robert Morrell; 1847, John R. Van Houten; 1848, Joseph C. Banigan; 1849, Charles H. May.

Counsel—1834, Daniel Barkalow; 1844, John Hopper; 1848, William Gledhill.

Treasurer—1845, James Van Blarcom; 1849, Horatio Moses.

## CHAPTER II.

**Paterson as a city—Councilmen are succeeded by aldermen—Extending territorial limits—A new charter—The new city hall—Fire scatters municipal offices—The trunk sewer—Wards as at present constituted.**

The voters of the township of Paterson having decided by a vote of 772 to 330 in favor of a charter incorporating "The President and Council of the City of Paterson," a new form of government began its existence on April 22, 1851. The new authorities held their first meeting in the law office of Socrates Tuttle and fixed the first tax rate at one half of one per cent. and the total budget at \$4,500. For want of better quarters the first meetings of the council were held in a room in a house occupied by Mrs. Ann Cunningham on Main street, near Van Houten. The boundaries of three wards were established: The East ward, lying east of Main street and north of Market; the West ward, west of Main street and north of Market; the South ward, the rest of the city. In 1854 the city reached out for more territory, annexing what is now the First and Second wards with the exception of a portion lying north of Totowa avenue and west of the Oldham brook, this territory



FIRST CITY HALL





being annexed the following year. In the same year the title of the corporation was changed to "The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Paterson." To distinguish the aldermen from the rest of the population each wore a large leather badge, the inscription of which indicated the particular ward represented. The recently annexed territory north of the river was erected into the North ward and that part of the South lying east of Cross and Marshall streets was set off into the Fifth ward.

In 1860 the city acquired the tract of land since known as the Alms-house farm, the erection of the present almshouse not being completed until several years later.

In 1868 the Legislature gave the city authority to empty its sewage into the Passaic river, an act which caused a great deal of trouble. Bonds were issued to pay for the sewers, and property benefited paid the interest on the bonds, the city paying the bonds at maturity. Then for some years the costs of construction were assessed on the property benefited; this, however, caused a clash with the Board of Health in subsequent years, for the health authorities laid sewers and drains for sanitary purposes regardless of the fact that in many instances the property benefited was too low in value to pay for the cost incurred. This situation was aggravated by the construction of large main sewers which frequently followed natural water courses. Finally the courts decided the whole proceeding as contrary to law, since which time the cost of sewers has been included in the annual tax levy.

In 1869 the city again extended its territory by making Crooks avenue the southerly boundary and West Twenty-seventh street the westerly boundary. In the same year the municipal authorities determined to create a park in the centre of the city by purchasing the plot bounded by Market, Ellison, Colt and Church streets, the intention being to have the city buildings located in this park. Some of the larger taxpayers objected on account of the large expense involved and took the matter into the courts. There it was decided that the project could not be carried out as the power to acquire the property was to have been exercised by a board of three commissioners, power vested only in the board of aldermen. Owing to the vigorous opposition to the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the aldermen satisfied themselves by purchasing the residence of Aaron S. Pennington on what is now Washington street. The residence had been erected by Peter Colt in 1814, the stone for two of the walls having been taken from the first mill erected by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. The building stood on the crest of a hill with a large lawn sloping down to what is now Main street. The city authorities cut down the hill, which necessitated the construction of another story under the building. A great deal of fault was found with the work, for it cost the city nearly a hundred thousand dollars and the accommodations were anything but satisfactory. However, the building served for the transaction of all the city's business until the erection of the new city hall, when it passed into the hands of the police authorities; it was destroyed in the fire of 1902; the buildings now occupying the site are used for a police station and police court.

Previous to 1880 a great deal of complaint had been found with the doings of some of the justices of the peace, who had been elected without proper discrimination on the part of the voters. In addition to what fees they could extort by holding to bail persons accused of trifling offences, they, with the assistance of constables willing to do their bidding, had resolved themselves into collection agencies. Taking advantage of the law which provided that persons accused of contracting debts fraudulently might be sent to prison, a great deal of hardship resulted, for the justices determined that nearly every debt placed in their hands for collection had been fraudulently incurred. Men were sent to jail because the grocer had grown tired of waiting, and the landlord found a justice's court convenient for the collection of rent. In many cases the mere threat of imprisonment was sufficient to produce the amount due; if not, it was generally paid while the debtor was on his way to jail. Application was accordingly made for the constitution of a District Court to be presided over by some lawyer of well known ability and probity. The legislature recognized the justice underlying the petition and so in 1877 the District Court of the City of Paterson was established. The first judge was John Hopper, who held the position until his elevation to the bench of the county courts; he was succeeded in 1887 by Alexander Elliott, Jr., and by Frank Van Cleve, in 1888 by Francis Scott, in 1891 by John F. Kerr, in 1896 by William I. Lewis, in 1911 by Abram Klenert, in 1914 by Joseph A. Delaney, and in 1918 by the incumbent, Edmund B. Randall.

The need of a municipal building with accommodations suitable for the transaction of the public business had been felt for a number of years and several abortive attempts were made to supply this need. These attempts, however, went no further than informal discussion among members of the Board of Aldermen. When in the latter part of 1890 the suggestion was made to provide for a suitable celebration of the centennial of the founding of the city, the idea at once suggested itself that a more fitting memorial could not be secured than a new city hall. The first to take active steps in this direction was Mr. Edward T. Bell, cashier of the First National Bank, who in the early part of 1891, when the plans for the celebration of the centennial began to mature, wrote a letter addressed to gentlemen prominent in the movement, urging them to include the erection of a suitable city hall in the program of the centennial. The project assumed more definite shape when on the evening of March 17, 1891, the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Centennial Committee rendered a report outlining the suggested program. The project of celebrating the centennial was in the hands of the Committee of One Hundred, a committee which was subsequently changed into the Centennial Committee. On the date mentioned the Committee on Plan and Scope presented a report of which the following was the third section:

In connection with the above features we recommend that the city authorities be appealed to, as a patriotic duty and in honor of the event, to construct a building for municipal purposes commemorating the progress and achievements of the people of our city during the last one hundred years,

and, if the city will take such action, a memorial to be a part of the ornamentation either in the building or in the adjacent grounds. And that this building have a floor or rooms devoted to the reception and care of souvenirs appertaining to the city's history.

This report had been concurred in by Rev. John H. Robinson, Edward T. Bell, W. O. Fayerweather, William Ryle, William H. Barry, Peter Quackenbush, Francis Scott and George Wurts. The memorial referred to in the report was a statue to Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Rogers and John Ryle, a matter which subsequently took a somewhat different shape.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Charles A. Shriner, whose motion was seconded by Sheriff Richard Rossiter. After a considerable debate on the motion, the motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Bell thereupon introduced the following:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting for the purpose of bringing officially before the Board of Aldermen the proposition of this Committee of One Hundred that the city select a site for a city hall as a centennial memorial, and that the city authorities arrange for the laying of a cornerstone of such a structure as a part of the centennial festivities, and that this sub-committee be further instructed to use every legitimate effort to enlist the favor of our citizens and their representatives in the city government in this project.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

It appearing that none of the laws of the State conferred power on the city authorities sufficient to provide for the erection of the new building, a committee consisting of Francis Scott, T. C. Simonton, Jr., and William Nelson was appointed to draft a bill and endeavor to secure its passage through the Legislature then in session, giving the city authorities the desired power.

On the 1st of May the committee provided for in Mr. Bell's resolution was appointed by Rev. John H. Robinson, who presided at the meeting at which he was given authority to appoint such committee. The committee was constituted as follows: Edward T. Bell, Richard Rossiter, George W. Pollitt, Henry Doherty and Alexander Bell.

It was then discovered that Jersey City also desired the erection of a new city hall and that amendments to existing laws had been introduced in the legislature giving cities the necessary power to erect buildings for municipal purposes. The committee of five prepared a memorial addressed to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen urging that the necessary steps be taken in conformity with the views of the Committee of One Hundred. This memorial was approved by the Committee of One Hundred on the evening of June 17; it was at once signed by the members of the committee present and subsequently received the signatures of a large number of prominent citizens.

On the evening of October 22, 1891, the Committee on City Hall submitted the following report, the important events being arranged in chronological order:

July 6, 1891.—The special committee to whom was referred the bringing officially before the Board of Aldermen the proposition of the Centennial Committee that the city select a site for a city hall as a centennial memorial beg to report having laid the memorial before the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen at their regular meeting held July 6, 1891, on which occasion the committee was accompanied by the executive officers of the Centennial Committee, the President and a special committee from the Board of Trade, with other representative citizens. The memorial bearing the endorsement of upwards of five hundred citizens and taxpayers was favorably received and appropriately referred.

July 13, 1891.—The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the memorial and resolutions as above, held a regular meeting this day and resolved to report favorably to the Board of Aldermen and recommend the Mayor to designate three commissioners as contemplated by the act of 1887 and supplements.

July 20, 1891. At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen held this day the resolution of the Finance Committee as above was unanimously adopted.

August 13, 1891.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen held this day his Honor, the Mayor, nominated Edward T. Bell, Edward Riley and Joseph R. Graham as commissioners under the act of 1887 and supplements thereto, entitled "An Act to enable cities in this state to furnish suitable accommodations for the transaction of public business, &c.," which nominations were unanimously confirmed.

The Special Committee, appointed March 18th last, to whom was referred this subject, having with the aid of the public press and citizens generally performed its mission (under the resolution) asks to be discharged.

The report was received and the recommendations of the committee concurred in.

The City Hall Commissioners held their first regular meeting on August 13, 1891, in the directors' room of the First National Bank, Mayor Beveridge presiding. Mr. Edward T. Bell was elected chairman and Walter Beveridge secretary. A resolution was adopted providing for advertisements for sites for the new city hall. T. C. Simonton, Jr., John W. Griggs and William B. Gourley were elected counsel to the commission and Mr. Simonton was requested to furnish the necessary interpretation of the act of 1887 and its supplements.

On September 1 the Commission met and received the following propositions for sites for the new city hall:

From S. S. Sherwood—Property owned by Dr. E. J. Marsh, in Market street, \$60,000.

From the John Cooke estate—Property adjoining the First National Bank in Ellison street, \$58,000; the same property minus the Van Houten street frontage, \$50,000.

From the vestry of St. Paul's church—The block bounded by Ellison, Colt, Market and Washington streets, \$70,000; the same plot without the building thereon, \$55,000.

From Mrs. Robert Barbour—Nos. 154 and 156 Market street with property running through to Union street, \$35,000.

From the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church—The parsonage of the church in Market street, \$40,000.





COUNTY JAIL



COURT HOUSE

From the trustees of St. Aloysius' Academy—The property belonging to the corporation in Church street, \$40,000.

From George Brown—The southwest corner of Church and Van Houten streets, \$50,000.

From the Colt Land Company—Two plots on the corner of Main street and Lee Place, \$40,000 and \$57,000. Three plots on the corner of Lee Place and Hotel street, \$40,000, \$48,000 and \$52,000.

The commissioners fixed the 16th of September as the date for visiting the various sites offered. At the same meeting of the commission T. C. Simonton, Jr., and John W. Griggs reported that the commission had ample power to proceed with the work of acquiring a site and erecting the city hall, the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen being necessary for the selection of a site.

On September 16 the commissioners visited the various sites offered them.

On September 28 Mr. S. S. Sherwood offered the Marsh property with the lot adjoining it on the east for \$75,000, and also the Marsh property and the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church for \$75,000; Mr. George Brown offered an enlarged plot on the southwest corner of Van Houten and Church streets for \$77,000.

A number of conferences were held by the commissioners with their counsel and others relative to the site of St. Paul's Church and it was found that there was a serious defect in the title to the property. On October 15 the commission voted unanimously in favor of the acquirement by condemnation of the Hamilton house property on Ellison, Colt and Market streets. On October 19 a report to this effect had been prepared and was handed to Mayor Beveridge, and on the evening of that day the Board of Aldermen confirmed the action of the commission. The steps necessary for the condemnation of the property were taken, Judge Dixon appointing February 27 as the day on which he would hear any objections that might be urged against the appointment of commissioners. On December 30 the commission authorized its chairman and City Counsel Simonton to prepare the preliminary instructions to architects. On February 27 Judge Dixon appointed Eugene Stevenson, James Jackson and Sidney Farrar as commissioners to condemn the Hamilton house property. On May 2, 1892, the Commission asked the Board of Aldermen to issue \$125,000 in bonds towards defraying the expenses of the commission, a request which was promptly complied with. On May 4 the commissioners appointed by Judge Dixon reported the value of the Hamilton House property to be \$85,000 and awarded \$1,500 to tenants for shortening the term of their leases. The commission accepted the property at the figures mentioned and ordered advertisements inserted in the newspapers for the sale of the buildings. On May 9 the sum awarded by the commissioners under the condemnation proceedings was paid into court. On May 11 John H. Post was employed to assist in preparing the preliminary instructions to architects. On May 19 the Hamilton House buildings were sold, realizing \$807.30. On May 26 John W. Griggs, F. C. Van Dyk and



Henry Doherty appeared before the commission as a committee of citizens and urged the acquirement of the site of St. Paul's Church and the vacation of Colt street for the purpose of enlarging the city hall site. The chairman of the commission was authorized to confer with the officers of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures in relation to the deed of the small square lying in the rear of the church. On June 8 Professor William R. Ware was employed to revise the preliminary instructions to architects, and it was agreed to offer \$2,000 in prizes to architects whose plans should prove meritorious. On June 9 the Board of Aldermen endorsed the petition of citizens asking for the addition of St. Paul's Church property to the city hall site and the vacation of Colt street, and on July 12 the commission held a conference with the vestry of St. Paul's Church and resolved to acquire the site for \$55,000, of which \$5,000 was to be paid to the heirs of Roswell L. Colt for the purpose of quieting the title. It was then discovered that even with this precaution a clear title could not be obtained, and the commission agreed to apply to the Legislature for relief in the premises. On October 5 Carrere & Hastings, of New York City, were employed as architects, the plans submitted by them having been judged the best by Professor Ware. In December, 1892, Mr. Bell resigned his office as City Hall Commissioner and Mayor Beveridge filled the vacancy by the appointment of Watts Cooke. Four years were consumed in the erection of the building, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on July 6, 1896.

The city hall was among the buildings seriously damaged, but not totally destroyed by the great fire on February 9 and 10, 1902. Although built entirely of stone and surrounded by streets, its interior was totally destroyed, embers from burning buildings nearby having found lodgment in the crevices of the windows. As most of the large buildings in the centre of the city had been destroyed there was a great scarcity of office room; the city officers consequently were almost reduced to the necessity of camping out. However, all found some kind of accommodations, but the business transacted by the city covered a large territory; city offices were found in places where they would not be likely to be looked for under ordinary circumstances. The mayor, city clerk, comptroller, treasurer and registrar of vital statistics were crowded into odd corners in the court house, a building hardly large enough to accommodate its usual occupants; in the post office the tax assessors, collector of taxes, city engineer and board of education transacted business; the street department and the poormaster found shelter at the building used for the city hay scales; offenders sentenced to imprisonment did not have far to travel, for the recorder had his office in the county jail; Institute Hall, a place where dances were held in the evening, was used as a police station; the board of health looked after its duties in Entre Nous Hall, the place of assembly of St. John's Sunday School Teachers' Association; District Court Judge Lewis dispensed justice in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church. But the most serious loss came consequent upon the total destruction of the records in the department for assessing and collecting taxes. Tax-payers were indebted to the city to the extent of hundreds of thousands of

dollars, but the city had no records. Many of the property owners, to their credit be it said, remembered that they had paid no taxes for a year or more; others declared their belief that they had paid, but unfortunately could not refresh their memories by looking for checks made payable to the city and returned, for ever so many check books were destroyed by the fire, which had swept over so large a portion of the city.

Under the provisions of the city charter the board of aldermen was composed of two aldermen from each ward, one-half the board going out of office each year; the membership of the board of education was regulated in the same way. Like nearly all other forms of government this worked excellently as long as the voters used proper judgment on election day. But the time came when a large number of the voters permitted politicians to do their thinking for them and the quality of the officeholders in the city hall materially deteriorated. The educational board became merely a medium for wirepulling; the question frequently was not as to the qualifications of a candidate for office, but as to the number of votes he could rally to the support of the candidate for alderman on the same ticket; it was generally understood that a man who had served a term or two in the board of education was the logical candidate to fill the next vacancy in the higher body. This was done away with in 1902, when the Legislature made the members of the board of education appointive by the mayor, just as the Legislature had some years previous, for somewhat similar reasons, changed the board of tax assessors from an elective to an appointive body. But this did not mend matters as far as the aldermen were concerned. There were no startling instances of mismanagement or misconduct, but there was a general impression that the criminal courts might have found something to do if the facts had all been known. So there arose a cry for a change in the form of government. The affairs of the board of health had been well administered under a commission and no fault had been found with the library commission. In answer to demands from citizens the Legislature in 1906 made an attempt to provide commission government to a larger extent than had hitherto prevailed in Paterson, but the act was so poorly drawn as to be inoperative. Whatever defects there were in the act were remedied in the following year with the result that the aldermen were shorn of most of their powers. The general affairs of the finances were entrusted to a commission; a board of public works was authorized to attend to all matters indicated in their title and a third commission looked after the police and fire departments. Little was left for the aldermen to do with the exception of granting licenses and this was more or less a matter of routine, requiring little intellectuality.

In 1911 a crisis was reached in the matter of disposal of sewage. As noted above, the Legislature had in 1868 given the city power to discharge the contents of its sewers into the Passaic river. But the Legislature in doing so had exceeded its powers and the courts held that the Legislature had given its authority only so far as it had power to grant its authority. The Legislature had no right to authorize Paterson to pollute a river flowing through a thickly settled territory. Jersey City and Newark were in a simi-

Fifth District—Straight street to Tyler street, to Governor street, to Summer street, to Lafayette street, to Graham avenue, to Fulton street, to Carroll street, to Twelfth avenue, to Straight street.

Sixth District—Carroll street to Twelfth avenue, to York avenue, to East Eighteenth street, to Broadway, to Carroll street.

Seventh District—Carroll street to Fulton place, to Graham avenue, to Lafayette street, to East Eighteenth street, to York avenue, to Twelfth avenue, to Carroll street.

Eighth District—East Eighteenth street to Ninth avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to Broadway, to East Eighteenth street.

Ninth District—East Twenty-third street to Ninth avenue, to East Twenty-eighth street, to Broadway, to East Twenty-third street.

#### FIFTH WARD.

First District—Carroll street to Broadway, to East Eighteenth street, to Sixteenth avenue, to Carroll street.

Second District—East Eighteenth street to Broadway, to East Twenty-fourth street, to Park avenue, to East Eighteenth street.

Third District—Broadway to East Twenty-eighth street, to Park avenue, to East Twenty-fourth street, to Broadway.

Fourth District—Carroll street to Sixteenth avenue, to East Eighteenth street, to Market street, to Carroll street.

Fifth District—East Eighteenth street to Park avenue, to East Twenty-second street, to Market street, to East Eighteenth street.

Sixth District—East Twenty-second street to Park avenue, to East Twenty-eighth street, to Market street, to East Twenty-second street.

#### SIXTH WARD.

First District—Prospect street to Passaic river, to Main street, to Broadway, to Church street, to Market street, to Prospect street.

Second District—Church street, from Market street to Broadway, to Auburn street, to Pearl street, thence in a southerly direction along the easterly line of lot No. 36 Pearl street, and with the prolongation of same to the easterly line of lot No. 32 Sixteenth avenue, along the same to easterly line of lot No. 51 Park avenue, along the same to the easterly line of No. 48 Park avenue, along the same to the easterly line of lot No. 319 Market street, along the same to the northerly line of Market street, along the same to Church street.

Third District—Auburn street, from Broadway to Pearl street, thence in a southerly direction along the easterly line of lot No. 36 Pearl street, and with the prolongation of same to the easterly line of lot No. 32 Sixteenth avenue, along the same to the easterly line of lot No. 51 Park avenue, along the same to the easterly line of lot No. 48 Park avenue, along the same to the easterly line of lot No. 319 Market street, along the same to the northerly line of Market street, along the same to Carroll street, to Broadway, to Auburn street.

#### SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Market street to Spruce street, to Passaic river, to Prospect street, to Market street.

Second District—Main street to Grand street, to Mill street, to Elm street, to Cross street, to Market street, to Main street.

Third District—Grand street to Stony road, to Spruce street, to Market street, to Cross street, to Elm street, to Mill street, to Grand street.

Fourth District—Spruce street, to Stony road, to Grand street, to Summit street, to West Park line, to Morris canal, to Caldwell avenue, to Passaic river, to Spruce street.

Fifth District—Caldwell avenue to Morris canal, to West Park line, to Passaic river, to Caldwell avenue.

#### EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Jersey street, to Slater street, to Spruce street, to West Fourth street, to West Park line, to Summit street, to Grand street, to Jersey street.

Second District—Spruce street, to Slater street, to Jersey street, to Grand street, to Mill street, to Clay street, to Spruce street.

Third District—Clay street to Spruce street, to West Fourth street, to West Park line, to Acquackanonck line, to Barclay street, to Main street, to Clay street.

Fourth District—Main street, to Clay street, to Erie railroad and Newark branch, to Main street.

Fifth District—Barclay street, to Acquackanonck line, to Newark branch, to Main street, to Barclay street.

Sixth District—Acquackanonck line, to the Newark branch, to Getty avenue, to Bloomfield avenue, to the Acquackanonck line.

#### NINTH WARD.

First District—Main street, to Market street, to Erie railroad, to Ward street, to Prince street, to De Grasse street, to Main street.

Second District—Main street, to De Grasse street, to Prince street, to Ward street, to Erie railroad, to Green street, to Main street.

Third District—Green street, to Erie railroad, to Clay street, to Main street, to Green street.

Fourth District—Market street, to Summer street, to Oak street, to Erie railroad, to Market street.

Fifth District—Oak street to Summer street, to Clay street, to the Erie railroad, to Oak street.

Sixth District—Market street, to Graham avenue, to Oak street, to the Sandy Hill park line, to Cedar street, to Martin street, to Clay street, to Summer street.

Seventh District—Mill street, to Slater street, to Main street, to Grand street, to Mill street.

Eighth District—Mill street, to Clay street, to Main street, to Slater street, to Mill street.

#### TENTH WARD.

First District—Martin street, to Cedar street, to Sandy Hill park line, to Oak street, to Graham avenue, to Market street, to Madison avenue, to Clay street, to Martin street.

Second District—Getty avenue, to Newark branch and the Main line of the Erie railroad, to Clay street, to Madison avenue, to Getty avenue.

Third District—Main street, to Gould avenue, to Hazel street, to Bloomfield avenue, to Main street.

Fourth District—Bloomfield avenue, to Getty avenue, to Madison avenue, to the Erie railroad, to Gould avenue, to Main street, to Bloomfield avenue.

Fifth District—Gould avenue, to the Erie railroad, to Crooks avenue, to Hazel street, to Gould avenue.

Sixth District—Twenty-second avenue, to Market street, to Lakeview avenue, to Crooks avenue, to Erie railroad, to Madison avenue, to Twenty-second avenue.

#### ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—East Twenty-eighth street, to Ninth avenue, to the Passaic river, to Broadway, to East Twenty-eighth street.

Second District—Broadway, to the Passaic river, to Park avenue, to East Twenty-eighth street, to Broadway.

Third District—Park avenue to East Twenty-third street, to Market street, to East Twenty-eighth street, to Park avenue.

Fourth District—Park avenue, to the Passaic river, to Crooks avenue, to Lake View avenue, to Market street, to East Thirty-third street, to Park avenue.

Fifth District—Market street, to Twenty-first avenue, to Madison avenue, to Market street.

Sixth District—Twenty-first avenue, to Market street, to Twenty-second avenue to Madison avenue, to Twenty-first avenue.

Following is a list of the more prominent officials since the incorporation of the city:

President of City Council—1851, Philemon Dickerson; 1852, Charles Danforth; 1853, Andrew Derrom; 1854, John J. Brown.

Mayor—1855, Brant Van Blarcom; 1856, Samuel Smith; 1857, Peregrine Sandford; 1858, Silas D. Canfield; 1860, Edwin T. Prall; 1862, Henry A. Williams; 1866, William G. Watson; 1867, Henry A. Williams; 1868, Nathaniel Townsend; 1869, John Ryle; 1871, Socrates Tuttle; 1873, Nathaniel Townsend; 1875, Benjamin Buckley; 1879, Joseph R. Graham; 1881, David T. Gillmor; 1883, Nathan Barnert; 1885, Charles D. Beckwith; 1889, Nathan Barnert; 1891, Thomas Beveridge; 1893, Christian Braun; 1897, John Hinchcliffe; 1904, William H. Belcher; 1906, John Johnson; 1909, Andrew F. McBride; 1914, Robert H. Fordyce; 1916, Amos H. Radcliffe; 1920, Frank J. Van Noordt.

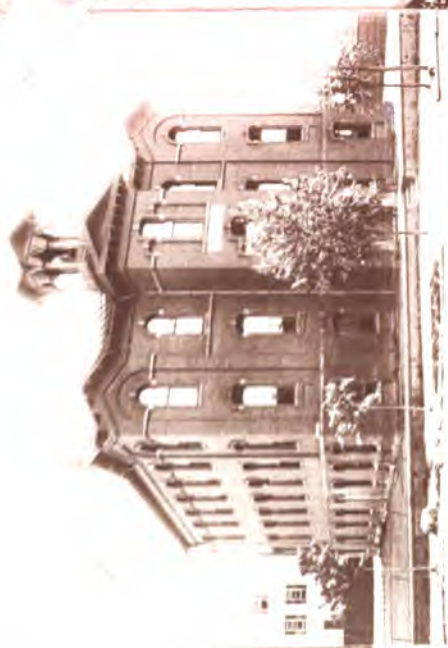
City Counsel—1852, William Gledhill; 1854, Socrates Tuttle; 1855, Henry A. Williams; 1861, Daniel Barkalow; 1862, Isaac Van Wagoner; 1863, Andrew J. Sandford; 1864, John S. Barkalow; 1866, Andrew J. Sandford; 1867, John S. Barkalow; 1868, Andrew J. Sandford; 1869, James Evans; 1870, George S. Hilton; 1872, Henry A. Williams; 1873, James Evans; 1874, Henry A. Williams; 1879, John W. Griggs; 1885, Francis Scott; 1887, Thomas C. Simonton, Jr.; 1900, Michael Dunn; 1904, Vivian M. Lewis; 1903, Edmund G. Stalter; 1907, Edward F. Merrey; 1916, Francis Scott.

Treasurer—1852, Samuel Pope; 1853, C. I. Westervelt; 1854, Henry M. Low; 1855, Joseph C. Todd; 1857, John O'Neill; 1858, Abram A. Fonda; 1859, Philip Rafferty; 1862, John Mortimer; 1863, Patrick Curran; 1864, Richard B. Chiswell; 1866, Patrick Curran; 1867, James Dunn; 1868, Edwin R. Mason; 1872, James Dunn; 1874, Albert A. Hopper; 1876, John H. Westervelt; 1879, Henry Ridgway; 1890, Cyrus W. Baldwin; 1900, Herman Kohlhaas; 1914, Raymond J. Newman; 1916, Harry J. Corwin.

Comptroller—1854, Henry Van Gieson; 1857, M. B. Murphy; 1859, George Griffith; 1860, Edwin P. Parke; 1861, Horace O. Hedge; 1863, Nathaniel Townsend; 1864, D. W. Day; 1865, Halmagh Van Winkle; 1868, Patrick Magennis; 1872, William Swinburne; 1883, Daniel Miller; 1890, James Parker; 1900, John Donohue; 1910, John J. Curran; 1916, William Cooper.



# SCHOOLS



SCHOOL No. 2.



SCHOOL No. 6

Collector of Revenue—1869, Charles N. Taylor. Receiver of Taxes—1873, Alpheus S. Allen; 1890, William High; 1900, Chester D. Ely; 1904, John Wright; 1907, Thomas Flynn; 1912, Rudolph H. Matthias; 1914, Eugene Wickham; 1916, George F. Wright; 1918, Edward Acorn.

Recorder—1864, John B. Van Blarcom; 1867, John J. Warren; 1883, Joseph Greaves; 1891, James F. Stewart. Police Justice—1893, Frank Van Cleve. Recorder—1896, George B. Senior; 1904, Isaac Noonburg; 1907, James F. Carroll; 1916, William Young.

Surveyor—1852, C. W. Allen; 1853, John H. Goetschius; 1861, no appointment; 1869, John H. Goetschius; 1872, Abram A. Fonda; 1878, John T. Hilton. City Engineer—1884, William Ferguson; 1900, Harold J. Harder.

City Clerk—1851, Socrates Tuttle; 1853, Richard B. Chiswell; 1856, James Nightingale; 1857, Thomas A. Quin; 1858, Charles S. Day; 1859, William Davidson, Jr.; 1861, Daniel Miller; 1863, George Magennis; 1864, Joseph R. Taggart; 1865, George W. Crocker; 1866, William P. Allee; 1868, Archibald Henderson; 1872, Robert A. Haley; 1879, Will Hague; 1885, George Boyd; 1900, John Keegan; 1907, T. Simpson Standeven; 1916, Samuel R. Orcutt; 1917, Arthur V. V. Livingston.

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### CHAPTER III.

**Education among the early settlers—The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures fostered schools largely as a source of revenue—Some old-time schoolmasters—The first free school in Paterson—Evolution and efficiency of the present system.**

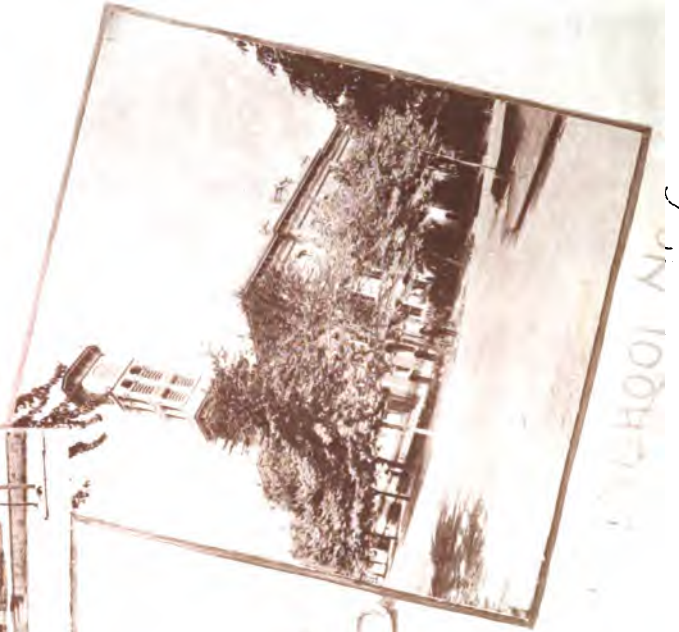
1742, den 1 Maij. Met Attestatie getrouwt Van Den. Erw. Dom:  
Vaughan van Eliza b Thown  
James Billington, Schoolmaster &c.  
with Anna America &c.

The first two lines of this entry in the Acquackanonk Church Records are in the unmistakable chirography of Dominie Van Driessen, then pastor of the church, 1735-1748; the third line undoubtedly is the autograph of the "Schoolmaster &c.," while the last was apparently in the yet unformed handwriting of the bride, whose marriage to the Schoolmaster (on certificate—of proclamation of the banns—by the Rev. Edward Vaughan, Episcopal clergyman at Elizabethtown, 1709-1747) is thus set forth.

However, as Passaic county was originally settled by the Dutch, light may be shed on this subject by inquiring what was done in "New Netherland" for the advancement of learning by the early Dutch proprietors. The charter of the West India Company, in 1629, enjoined upon the Patroons and colonists the support of a minister and schoolmaster, in pursuance of which policy Adam Roelandsen arrived four years later, being the first schoolmaster in the colony. In the company's new charter (1640) the support and maintenance of schoolmasters was again pledged, but funds for the erection of a school house in New Amsterdam (now New York) were misappropriated. The people insisted that better provision should be made for education, modestly urging that "there should be a public school, provided with at least two good masters," and in 1647 Peter Stuyvesant promised that the West



# SCHOOLS



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lar predicament, for their water supply had long since become so foul as to endanger the health of their inhabitants. It took some years for the question of remedy to pass the stage of discussion, but it was finally agreed that nothing could be done effectively excepting by means of a trunk sewer which would carry all the sewage of the Passaic valley into the salt water of New York Bay. Newark and Jersey City became insistent; Paterson held aloof, for it was less injured than its neighbors. Suits for damages were brought by property owners along the reaches of the river and resulted in a material reduction of the assets of the city and so finally, in 1911, Paterson capitulated and agreed to the passage of an act constituting the Passaic Valley Trunk Sewer Commission; it had required more than one session of the Legislature before an act was passed which Paterson did not succeed in having set aside by the courts, but all objections had been removed in 1911. It was then estimated that the sewer, beginning at the city of Paterson and emptying at Robbins Reef, would cost twelve and a half million dollars, of which the share allotted to Paterson was a little over two and a quarter million dollars. Work was begun soon after, but, what with delays and increased cost of material and labor, the estimated total cost now is fifteen and a half million dollars and the sewer is still some distance from completion.

In 1866 the number of wards had been increased to eight; there was another increase in 1901 to eleven. In 1913 the number of aldermen was reduced to one from each ward. In 1917 there was another redistriction and the wards, divided into election districts, now are bounded as follows:

#### FIRST WARD.

First District—Main street bridge to Temple street, to North Third street, to Clinton street, to Garfield avenue, to Arch street, to the Passaic river, to the Main street bridge.

Second District—North First street to Haledon avenue, to North Straight street, to the Passaic river, to Arch street, to North First street.

Third District—Holsman street to East Main street, to Prospect Park line, to Passaic river, to Straight street bridge, to North Straight street, to Holsman street.

Fourth District—North Straight street to Haledon avenue, to Hopper street, to Prospect Park line, to East Main street, to Holsman street, to North Straight street.

Fifth District—North Fourth street to Haledon avenue, to North First street, to Arch street, to Garfield avenue, to Clinton street, to North Third street, to Temple street, to North Fourth street.

Sixth District—Cliff street to Belmont avenue, to Burhans avenue, to Jefferson street, to North Fifth street, to Cliff street.

Seventh District—Temple street to North Fifth street, to Jefferson street, to Burhans avenue, to Haledon avenue, to North Fourth street, to Temple street.

Eighth District—Main street bridge to West street bridge, to North West street, to Cliff street, to North Third street, to Temple street.

#### SECOND WARD.

First District—West street bridge to Redwood avenue, prolonged southerly to Totowa avenue, to Marion street, to Woodruff place, to Coral street,

to Union avenue, to Hamburg avenue, to Cliff street, to North West street, to West street bridge.

Second District—Hamburg avenue, from Cliff street to Garrison street, to Marion street, to Hamburg avenue, to Burhans avenue, to Belmont avenue, to Cliff street, to Hamburg avenue.

Third District—Kearney street, from Totowa avenue to Chamberlain avenue, to Marion street, to Garrison street, to Hamburg avenue, to Union avenue, to Coral street, to White street, to Marion street, to Totowa avenue, to Kearney street.

Fourth District—Crosby avenue to Sherman avenue, to Union avenue, to Redwood avenue, to Crpsby avenue, to Kearney street, to Chamberlain avenue, to Marion street, to Haledon Borough line, to Ryerson avenue, to Crosby avenue.

Fifth District—Totowa avenue to Albion avenue, to Union avenue, to Redwood avenue, to Crosby avenue, to Kearney street, to Totowa avenue.

Sixth District—Totowa avenue to Manchester avenue, to Crosby avenue, to Sherman avenue, to Union avenue, to Albion avenue, to Totowa avenue.

Seventh District—Totowa avenue to Paterson avenue, to Front street, to Preakness avenue, to Passaic river, to Redwood avenue, to Totowa avenue.

Eighth District—Front street to Preakness avenue, to Union avenue, to Ryerson avenue, to Crosby avenue, to Manchester avenue, to Totowa avenue, to Paterson avenue, to Front street.

Ninth District—Passaic river to Totowa Borough line, to Haledon Borough line, to Ryerson avenue, to Union avenue, to Preakness avenue, to Passaic river.

### THIRD WARD.

First District—Graham avenue to Putnam street, to East Eighteenth street, to Lafayette street, to Graham avenue.

Second District—River street to Sassafras street, to East Fifteenth street, to Eighth avenue, to East Eighteenth street, to Putnam street, to River street.

Third District—Sassafras street to East Fifteenth street, to Eighth avenue, to East Eighteenth street, to Ninth avenue, to Passaic river, to Sixth avenue, to River street, to Sassafras street.

Fourth District—Sixth avenue to Passaic river, to Fourth avenue, to East Thirteenth street, to River street, to Sixth avenue.

Fifth District—Fourth avenue to Passaic river, to Fourth avenue.

Sixth District—Warren street to River street, to East Thirteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Passaic river, to Warren street.

Seventh District—Passaic river to Warren street, to River street, to Putnam street, to Graham avenue, to Lafayette street, to Passaic river.

### FOURTH WARD.

First District—Main street to the Passaic river, to Arch street bridge, to Bridge street, to Broadway, to Main street.

Second District—Bridge street to Tyler street, to Twelfth avenue, to Straight street, to Broadway, to Bridge street.

Third District—Bridge street to Tyler street, to Arch street, to Passaic river, to Lafayette street, to Summer street, to Governor street, to Straight street, to Tyler street, to Bridge street.

Fourth District—Twelfth avenue to Carroll street, to Broadway, to Straight street, to Twelfth avenue.

Methodist Episcopal Church. The first term of the Passaic county courts was held in the same premises in the spring of 1837, the school taking a brief vacation meanwhile, or occupying a building in the rear of the church. The basement of the Baptist church in Broadway, subsequently the German Presbyterian church, was next occupied by the public school, which remained there for several years. Then it was removed to the corner of Union and Smith streets and continued there until that building was destroyed by fire one Saturday afternoon in 1846, presumably from sparks from the blacksmith's shop of the adjoining Oldham Machine Works, which occupied most of the block bounded by Market, Union, Smith and Hotel streets. Much difficulty was experienced in securing suitable accommodations now and the school was dismissed for some weeks in consequence, and then moved temporarily into the Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church, nearly two hundred children being crowded into two small rooms. After two or three months, the principal, Samuel B. Brands, rented to the committee a school room under his dwelling.

Notwithstanding the repeated enactments looking towards making the public schools entirely free and really popular, there was always a conservative, retarding tendency, as a concession to which the rule was established that but one child from a family should be allowed free schooling. The children were required to have a permit from the school trustees before they could receive free instruction. This rule obtained generally until the organization of the city schools. After a while it became customary for the teacher to receive additional children from one family, charging a tuition fee for them. From 1848 to 1853, one dollar per quarter was the charge for all children of a family after the first. The pupils were always expected to furnish their own books and stationery unless too poor to do so.

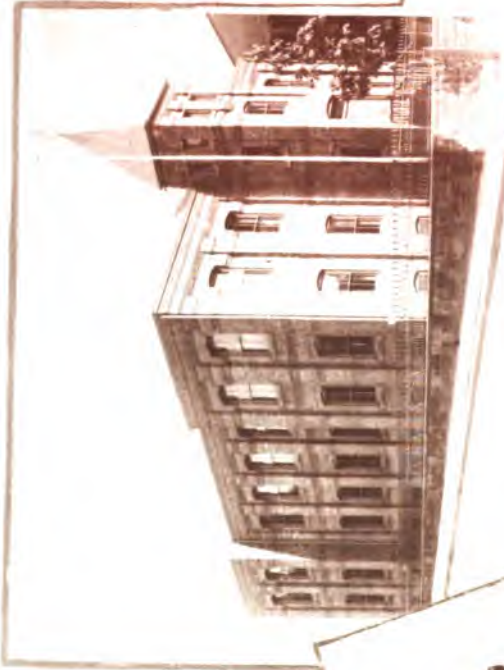
John D. Keily was principal, 1835-37. Miss Mary Wylie had charge of the infant class of the public school while at the Cross street church, having as many as sixty or eighty little ones in her charge. She was so successful that a separate primary school was established there, which she managed to the satisfaction of the successive school committees for nearly twenty years.

Joseph Perry was employed as teacher in 1839. He continued the occupation in a public or private capacity in the basement of the old Baptist church in Broadway, and afterwards in the academy until 1846.

Sampson W. Buffum was the next principal. Isaac Hamilton was succeeded by Samuel B. Brands in 1846, who conducted the Academy school for about six months, until the building was burned down (there were 112 pupils enrolled at the time) and then for three months in the Cross street church, and then for five or six months in his residence in Ellison street. His health failing, he gave up for a while and his father, David I. Brands, conducted the public school for about six months, until the spring of 1848.

Sherburne R. Merrill, his successor, set about reorganizing the Ellison street school and sought for better accommodations. In company with James Stiles he bought a lot on the south side of Ellison street, between Main and Prospect, whereon stood a small building, paying \$1,800 for the property. Then, mainly through the generosity of Nicholas Kip, a lumber dealer of







Passaic, and Andrew Derrom, carpenter, they put up in the rear of the dwelling (which was rented to other parties) a two-story school house, 30x40 feet in size, at a cost of about \$800, and in September, 1848, the public school was transferred thither, occupying the upper floor, while James Stiles conducted a private school on the first floor. Mr. Merrill had as many as two hundred children under his care in one room, 30x40 feet in size. He was allowed an assistant teacher and was aided not a little by the older pupils, who acted as monitors and were often given classes to teach. Among those who thus began a career of pedegogism was William J. Rogers, subsequently for some years superintendent of the Paterson city schools. In 1848-49 he had a class of young mechanics who were so anxious to improve that they gathered in his school room every morning at six o'clock to study industrial drawing, mechanics, algebra and surveying, and they kept this up all winter. Largely through Mr. Merrill's efforts the Paterson Lyceum was organized in 1848 and continued for about three years, meeting in the school room. When the State appropriation ran out in 1850 the school was continued as a private enterprise by Mr. Merrill until the ensuing spring.

In 1850 Paterson (south of the Passaic river) had a population of 11,341 inhabitants, and the simple township system of government was found to be inadequate for an effective administration of the town's multifarious interests, particularly the educational department and the prosecution of street improvements. The failure of the annual town meetings in 1850 to vote any appropriation whatever resulted in a strong movement for incorporation as a city, which succeeded in March, 1851. The city was divided into three wards with two school committeemen elected from each, having the same powers as like township officers. A more liberal appropriation was also made and the whole of Messrs. Merrill and Stiles's building was hired for school purposes, Mr. Merrill continuing in charge upstairs, while his brother, Samuel C., taught on the lower floor. The first public evening school was opened there during the winter of 1851-52 and was well attended. In October, 1852, Sherburne Merrill, who all the while—in addition to teaching school eight or ten hours—had been studying medicine with Dr. A. W. Rogers, went to Philadelphia to attend medical lectures, and when he returned to Paterson he was Dr. Merrill, and for a long number of years continued as one of the most successful practitioners in the city. He was succeeded in the school by the Rev. William E. Westervelt, who taught until April, 1853. Mr. S. C. Merrill continued in charge of his own department for some time longer.

Meanwhile the school committee of the East ward had hired Mr. Jacob Goetschius's school house in Division street—now Hamilton avenue—north side, just east of Washington, where the Swedenborgian house of worship was subsequently erected. The South Ward school committee hired the First Presbyterian Sunday school building in Elm street, where the First German Presbyterian Church was subsequently located.

With the adoption of the city charter passed the time when men who favored free education were required to struggle for funds. The board of aldermen was required by law to make the appropriation necessary, and when



one year a disposition towards niggardliness was developed, the Legislature promptly enacted a law by which the board of education is entitled to a certain percentage of the taxes levied. The struggle for funds changed to a struggle for efficiency. What has been accomplished is perhaps best shown by the following table:

SCHOOL AND LOCATION.	Year Erected.	Teaching Corps.	Pupils Total Reg- istration.
Normal, Training and Model, Nineteenth Avenue..	1909	7	54
High, Lee Place .....	1909	72	1984
1. Fair Street .....	1894	19	696
2. Mill and Passaic Streets.....	1871	16	649
3. Main Street .....	1899	23	905
4. Temple and Matlock Streets.....	1857	34	1388
5. Totowa and Sherman Avenues.....	1878	25	942
6. Summer and Ellison Streets.....	1870	33	1310
7. Carlisle Avenue .....	1873	10	372
8. Main Street .....	1885	11	432
9. Getty Avenue and George Street.....	1913	35	1376
10. Bergen Street .....	1918	42	1702
11. Vine and Bond Streets .....	1881	13	541
12. North Second and Halpine Streets.....	1911	35	1470
13. Fifteenth Avenue and Twenty-second Street...	1884	19	744
14. Union Avenue and Coral Street.....	1886	13	512
15. Market and Vine Streets.....	1905	23	1036
16. East Twentieth Street and Twenty-second Ave.	1891	19	709
17. Jefferson and North Fifth Streets.....	1891	13	532
18. East Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue.....	1892	19	628
19. James Street .....	1896	15	560
20. Twentieth Avenue and East Thirty-sixth Street	1898	14	465
21. Tenth Avenue .....	1905	30	1174
22. East Seventh Street .....	1908	14	407
23. DeGrasse Street .....	1909	25	1054
24. Nineteenth Avenue .....	1909	19	743
25. (Disciplinary) Bergen Street .....	1909	1	32

Superintendents of Schools—1854, Andrew Derrom; 1858, Cornelius S. Van Wagoner; 1861, William Swinburne; 1862, Ezra S. McClellan; 1863, Samuel C. Hosford; 1864, William Swinburne; 1872, Samuel C. Hosford; 1873, John Laird; 1874, William J. Rogers; 1880, Esmond V. DeGraff; 1883, Clarence Meleney; 1888, Orestes M. Brands; 1892, J. A. Reinhart; 1897, W. D. Munro; 1898, Addison B. Poland; 1902, Louis A. Goodenough; 1905, William E. Chancellor; 1907, John R. Wilson.

Secretaries to the Boards of Education—1856, Lewis R. Stelle; 1857, James Stiles; 1858, Victor Aldridge; 1859, Charles E. Van Buren; 1860, Horace O. Hedge; 1861, Hamilton Arnot; 1862, Ezra S. McClellan; 1863, Samuel C. Hosford; 1864, William Swinburne; 1871, P. A. Youngblood; 1872, Vernon Royle; 1879, Edward A. Meller; 1881, Edwin Royle; 1889, Henry D. Oler; 1892, Henry Ridgway; 1914, James F. Dunphy.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Coördinate branches of the city government—The Board of Health and the Public Library—Acquisition and care of the public parks—The departments of police and fire—Public works—Commissioners on finance.

The first Board of Health of Paterson, acting under that name, was a self-constituted body, organized July 16, 1832, the occasion being a cholera



THE DANFORTH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING



epidemic. It consisted of the town committeemen, B. M. Haggerty, Cornelius G. Garrison, E. B. D. Ogden, John Strong and Nicholas Smith, together with John Colt, Daniel Holsman, Horatio Moses, David Reid and Brant Van Blarcom. This board did considerable work in cleaning the streets and looking after the afflicted poor; it passed out of existence with the cholera epidemic. Under the township form of government the health of the public was looked after by the committeemen. Under the charter of the city that duty devolved upon the board of aldermen, the special purview of the work being entrusted to a committee on health, whose actions, however, were subject to confirmation by the board.

The present Board of Health of Paterson was created by the passage of an ordinance by the board of aldermen on November 13, 1882. The first members of the board were Dr. Elias J. Marsh, Dr. John Quin, Henry L. Butler, James Beggs, Dr. Charles F. W. Myers and George Boyd, the two latter being members *ex-officio* by virtue of holding the offices respectively of City Physician and Registrar of Vital Statistics. In 1914 the membership of the board was increased to ten, appointments being made by the mayor subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen; no person holding office under the city government could be appointed a member. The activities of this board have been manifold, the most visible evidence thereof being the erection of the present isolation hospital. One of the buildings constituting this hospital is devoted to the care of tubercular patients, those from other parts of the county being cared for through an arrangement made with the county authorities.

Presidents of the Board of Health—1882, E. J. Marsh; 1886, Theodore Y. Kinne; 1899, Thomas L. Paton; 1900, Andrew F. McBride; 1906, John T. Pollitt; 1907, John R. Hurley; 1910, Franklin Van Winkle; 1911, John L. Leal; 1914, Charles S. Gall; 1915, Edmund B. Randall; 1916, Edwin C. King; 1918, Frank M. Barr.

Health Inspectors—1882, Dr. William K. Newton; 1889, Dr. John L. Leal; 1900, Dr. Bryan C. Magennis; 1904, Dr. J. Alexander Brown; 1915, Dr. Thomas A. Clay; 1917, Dr. Orville R. Hagen.

The Free Public Library of Paterson was established in pursuance to the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed in April, 1884. The measure was introduced by William Prall, then a member of the Assembly from Passaic county. In the winter of 1885 Dr. Elias J. Marsh and Mr. Prall called a meeting of several gentlemen, to take steps to bring the law before the people for their adoption at the then next municipal election and to arouse public opinion in its favor. In furtherance of this design a meeting of the citizens of Paterson was called for Thursday, March 12, 1885, at St. Paul's Lecture Room, corner of Church and Ellison streets, to consider the propriety of adopting the act. Addresses were afterwards made by Senator Griggs, Drs. Quin and Marsh, Principals Barry and Reinhart, Alderman John Johnson, Henry L. Butler and others. Mr. Butler offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, approving the law and requesting the municipal conventions of both political parties to endorse the act and to

authorize the printing of the affirmative on the general ballots. Two committees of three were appointed to attend the next municipal conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively, for the purpose aforesaid. A committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purchase of books for the library. Messrs. William Pennington and Dr. Marsh were appointed on this committee, and they raised several thousand dollars. The question was likewise presented to the Passaic County Teachers' Association, and also to the teachers of the public schools of the city. At the election of 1885 the provisions of the act were adopted by the citizens of Paterson, the vote in the affirmative being almost unanimous. On May 25 in the same year Mayor Charles D. Beckwith appointed the following trustees of the Free Public Library: George Wurts for the term of one year; James McManus for the term of two years; Charles Danforth for the term of three years; Elias J. Marsh for the term of four years; William Prall for the term of five years. The revenue of the library was assured by the law in accordance with the provisions of which the institution was incorporated. It was a municipal tax of one-third of a mill to be annually levied and assessed, by the municipal authorities, upon all the taxable property of the city. In accordance with the above the Board of Aldermen made provision for the Library for the then ensuing year, and the sum of \$7,000 was levied and assessed for its account.

The trustees visited a number of the public libraries in New York for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the general work to be done. Mr. Frank P. Hill, who had served a number of years as Public Librarian of Lowell, Massachusetts, was appointed librarian. The trustees took a lease on the building No. 54 Church street and fitted it up to serve their purposes for the time being. A large number of books were received as donations from friends of the project, and these were accepted with thanks, for most of the available funds of the trustees were used in the fitting up of the building and supplying the reading room. The latter was opened on October 23, 1885, addresses being delivered by a number of citizens of prominence. The library was opened on January 13, 1886. On August 27 Librarian Hill resigned and his place was filled on November 1 by the appointment of Mr. John F. Sargent, who had for a number of years held the position of assistant librarian of the library at Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sargent died in September, 1887, and the position of librarian was accepted by Mr. Hill, who was unoccupied at the time of the death of Mr. Sargent. The Board of Trustees were strongly impressed by the fact that the building occupied by them was altogether too small and in order to provide funds for the erection of a building for the use of the library started a building fund, appropriating \$500 out of their funds for that purpose.

On November 23, 1888, the trustees received the following letter:

PATERSON, Nov. 23d, 1888.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library:*

The Free Public Library in this city is no longer an experiment but has proved a success beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its incorporators.





*Chas Danforth*

Having purchased the residence of my mother, the late Mrs. Danforth, I take great pleasure in offering the same to your board as the future home of your Institution.

After careful consideration I am satisfied my father's house could not be better utilized than by devoting it to educational purposes, under your auspices.

This gift, however, is tendered to you with certain conditions, which you will find recorded on face of accompanying deed.

Awaiting your decision in the matter, I am, in the meantime,

Yours very truly,

MARY E. RYLE.

A committee of the Board of Trustees appointed for that purpose sent the following reply:

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 1st, 1888.

*Mrs. Mary E. Ryle:*

DEAR MADAM:—Your esteemed letter of November 23d was received and read at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library and, by a unanimous vote, the gift which you proffered, with the conditions annexed, was accepted and the undersigned were appointed a committee to notify you of this action.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees and of the citizens of Paterson we express our thanks for your kind and munificent gift.

The imposed condition of calling the building by the name of your honored father we consider not as a limitation, but as a privilege, and we are sure it will be satisfactory to the community to see a name so closely and honorably associated with the growth and past prosperity of our city thus identified with the public library building and transmitted for the encouragement and respect of coming generations.

The Trustees, feeling with you that "the Library is no longer an experiment" but that it is already fixed as a permanent institution of our city with a reliable income for its annual expenditures, have now cause to rejoice that this liberal endowment of yours has lifted from them a weight of anxiety as to where and how it might obtain "a local habitation and a name."

Our Library was founded "by the people for the people;" its affairs are administered solely with a view to their education and profitable recreation; its books already reach thousands of homes; its sphere of influence and capacities for good will be largely extended by your generous donation, and a grateful community will hold your name as a household word, a symbol of public beneficence and filial piety in this city of your birth and lifelong residence.

Yours very respectfully,

E. J. MARSH,

J. H. HOPPER,

O. M. BRANDS.

The conditions on which this generous gift was made are the following:

First: The building now standing on the said lots and any new building or extensions that may hereafter be built or placed thereon shall forever be known as and called, "The Danforth Library Buildings," and in order to ensure the maintenance of that designation, a stone or metal tablet bearing the said inscription together with the date "1888" shall be securely placed and maintained upon the wall within and near the main entrance to such building or new building; and the erection and maintenance of such tablet shall be deemed at all times conclusive evidence of the observance of this condition by the Party of the Second Part hereto:



Or, in case such designation should at any future time become impossible or inappropriate by reason of the fact that large contributions to the fund for future sites or future buildings shall have come from the City of Paterson or from individuals, then the Party of the Second Part hereto, instead of the above stated tablet, shall erect in a conspicuous place in the Public Library a suitable tablet bearing an inscription commemorating the fact and circumstances of the original gift and thereby permanently associating the name of "Danforth" with the Library, and in such case the erection of such tablet shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the observance of this condition.

Second—The said lots and buildings now standing or that may hereafter be built thereon shall be held and used forever as and for the Library building of the Free Public Library of Paterson, and shall not be held, leased, charged, sold or used for any other uses or purposes whatever, unless the said lots and buildings should at any time be sold and the whole proceeds of sale used for the purchase of new lots and construction of new library buildings or either, to be bought and held with the lots on which they stand subject to the same conditions as are contained in this deed.

And in case the said Party of the Second Part shall fail or neglect to perform and observe faithfully the said conditions or any of them, the said Party of the First Part or her heirs shall have the right to enter upon the premises hereby conveyed or the premises so substituted, for breach of the said conditions or of any of them, and to repossess herself or themselves of the same as of her or their former estate or estates.

On October 1, 1888, George F. Winchester was appointed librarian, and still continues in this office.

In 1889 the trustees made arrangements to have the Danforth building remodelled and such changes made as the library would demand. The plans were duly prepared for extensive alterations and improvements satisfactory both to Mrs. Ryle and to the Trustees, and the work was commenced in the spring. Unexpected and unavoidable difficulties however arose in the course of the work and these together with some oversights and miscalculations on the part of the architect delayed progress to such an extent that winter arrived with the work still unfinished. A new arrangement was then made, and Mr. J. H. Post was placed in charge as architect; the errors were remedied as far as possible, and all the work on the exterior and interior of the building was pushed with all possible energy.

The most important event of 1890 was the completion of the Danforth Library Building. The building being ready to receive the books, the Library was closed to the public while they were being removed from the old quarters to the new, from Saturday, the 21st, to Saturday, the 28th of June. The first meeting of the Trustees held in the new building was on Tuesday evening, June 24th. At this meeting it was decided to throw open the building for public inspection on Friday evening, June 27th, from 7 to 10 o'clock. On the following morning, Saturday, June 28th, the Library was open for business in the new building.

Mrs. Ryle in her deed of gift donated the building and grounds to the Library, and gave no indication of her intention to extend her generosity, so that the Trustees commenced the work of alteration under the expectation of paying for it out of the Library funds. But the generous giver subse-

quently announced her purpose of paying the entire cost not only of the structural alterations and additions to the building, but also the purchase of the furniture and equipments, thus adding \$20,000 more to her gift. Mr. William T. Ryle, a son of Mrs. Ryle, presented the library with an illuminated clock.

The library and nearly all its contents were destroyed by the great fire of February 9-10, 1902. On February 18, the trustees received the following letter from Mrs. Ryle:

GENTLEMEN—The destruction of the library in the recent fire will no doubt cause you to consider, at an early date, the erection of a new building to replace the old.

As the old building was presented to the city by me as a memorial to my father, I am desirous that this feature should be retained in the new structure, under conditions similar to those existing in the past.

I realize that the amount of insurance on the old building will not be sufficient to erect a modern library building. I therefore offer to contribute the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars to be used in connection with such money as you may have in hand, in the erection and equipment of a new building, under the same conditions as set forth in the deed conveying the original property to the Board of Trustees.

Very truly yours,

MARY E. RYLE.

The site of the former Danforth homestead being considered too small for the demands upon a library, the trustees purchased the residence of James Booth, at Broadway, Auburn and Van Houten streets. In the meantime a lease had been taken on a house at 231 Broadway and the present accumulation of books in the library was begun. On October 24, 1903, Mrs. Ryle laid the cornerstone of the present Danforth Library building. The cost of the new building and furniture was \$263,360. Of this total fund expended, \$43,000 was received from fire insurance on the old building; \$65,000 from the sale of the old lot; \$7,500 from special accounts; and the balance, \$147,500, was given directly by Mrs. Ryle, to whose generosity the whole of the present building and lot may be credited, as the former lot and building had been her gift. The building was opened for the regular work of the library on May 1, 1905, and on November 15, 1907, a bronze memorial to Mrs. Ryle, who had died some time before, was unveiled in the corridor.

Although the library is situated in the heart of the city, complaints were heard that its benefits were not as great as they might be; in order to obviate any difficulty on that score the trustees opened branch libraries in sections of the city most remote from the main building. The number of books available on July 1, 1917, was as follows: Main library, 51,552; Grand street branch, 4,749; Totowa branch, 4,760; Riverside branch, 4,888; People's Park branch, 3,123, making a total of 69,567 in the main library, branches and deposit stations.

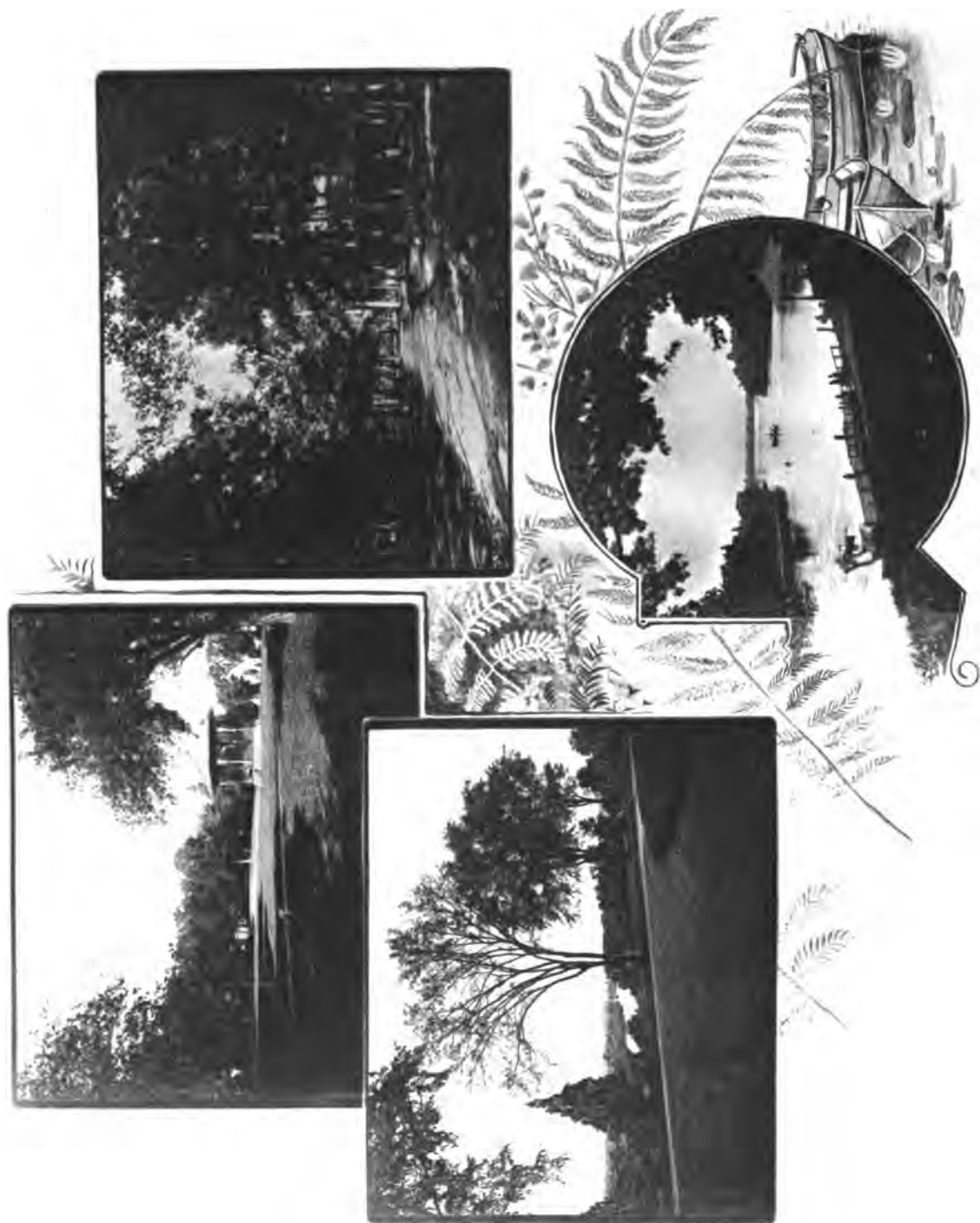
The first two and the largest of the public parks in the city were established only after considerable oratory on the part of the aldermen and

manipulation on the part of real estate agents and property owners. In fact, so acrimonious were the arguments and so diverse the views that for some time it looked as if Paterson would continue to get along without any parks. The talk crystallized in 1888 when the aldermen determined to invest in real estate for park purposes. The sites offered were numerous; in fact, if all had been purchased there would have been little real estate left for other purposes. Every alderman considered it his duty to see to it that his constituents had easy access to a park; never was the cry of locality louder. As one of the aldermen put it: "We shall never have a park until one is invented which can be daily moved about from one ward to the other." Public opinion was strongly in favor of the acquisition of a tract of land along the river at the east side of the city, sixty-six and a half acres for \$75,000, and another tract along the river at the west side, thirty acres for \$45,000. But this project was bitterly opposed by aldermen whose wards lay some distance from the proposed parks and the constituents of these aldermen added to the prevailing tumult and discord. The customary obstacles in projects of this nature, charges of improper influence, were numerous; a belief in all the reports current would have evolved the conviction that there was not an honest man in the city who had an acre to sell for park purposes. The aldermen talked and postponed action until the happy idea flashed across the mind of one of them to unload the whole proposition on a committee of taxpayers whose probity and judgment were of the highest character. Such a committee was appointed with power to advise the aldermen in the selection of sites for parks. The committee promptly reported in favor of the two sites referred to and the aldermen as promptly made the purchase. They were at once dubbed the Eastside and Westside parks; the park commission subsequently by ordinance changed these names to Washington and Lincoln, but the public had grown accustomed to the other designations and the parks have never been known by any other names. On February 28, 1889, the aldermen passed an ordinance creating a commission whose duty it should be to take charge of the two parks. Henry B. Crosby, John Agnew, Edward T. Bell, John I. Holt, David Henry and William Strange were appointed commissioners; Mr. Strange was chosen president, Mr. Bell secretary and Mr. Henry treasurer.

For a number of years the commissioners devoted their attention exclusively to these two parks, for it was not until 1911 before an addition of any importance was made to the number of parks. This addition came in 1911, when the city acquired the cemeteries of the Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist churches, lying in the centre of the city; the remains of the dead were removed and thus eighteen acres were added to the city's real estate holdings, of which, however, a part is to be devoted to school purposes.

At the death of William Pennington his homestead of thirty acres lying along the Passaic river opposite Westside park, was purchased by the city.

Smaller parks owned by the city are: Wrigley park, Graham avenue. Fifth avenue park, East Twenty-fourth and East Twenty-fifth streets. Vreeland avenue park. East Twenty-eighth street and Twentieth avenue. Parks



Views in Public Parks



at the intersection of Main street, Montclair avenue and Atlantic street; of Leslie, Hine and Main streets; of Main street, Gould avenue and Pacific street; of East Twenty-fourth street and Nineteenth avenue; of Clay street, Beckwith avenue and Chestnut street; of Main street, Eagle avenue and Knickerbocker avenue; of Market street, Nineteenth avenue, East Twenty-second street and East Twenty-fourth street; of Virginia avenue and Lewis street. Park on North Straight street, on Spruce street and McBride avenue, on North Main and East Main streets; the Totowa park, formerly used as a cemetery, and the Slippery Brook park on McBride avenue.

The police of Paterson, in the early days of the city, consisted of a marshal, appointed by the mayor. Each of the five wards elected a constable and in cases of emergency these officers assisted the marshal. In 1866 Mayor Watson appointed a police force of ten, which number has since increased to 186 men, exclusive of chauffeurs, janitors and linemen. The first chief of police was John B. Rice, who was succeeded by Frederick G. Graul in 1876. At the death of Chief Graul he was succeeded by John Bimson, who held office until his retirement in 1918. The appointive power could not for some months agree on the next chief, but finally appointed John Tracy, the present incumbent.

The management of the police department was vested in the aldermen until 1891, when the Legislature provided for the appointment of a police commission; this was, however, of short duration, and the control was returned to the aldermen, the changes being entirely due to political chicanery. In 1897 the Legislature created the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners and this board has since had control of the police.

Paterson's fire department is one of the oldest of the city's institutions. The first company, known as No. 1—subsequently as Passaic Engine Company No. 1—was organized on July 4, 1815. It existed through all the years of Paterson's progress and remained in the forefront of fire fighters; although the word "Passaic" was dropped from its title, it never lost its identity; the successors to the handful of men who organized the company are to be found in the present-day commodious quarters of Engine Company No. 1. A similar history attaches to nearly every fire company organized in the early days of Paterson's existence. A few years after the organization of Fire Company No. 1, it was found that one company was not sufficient to meet the demands in cases of emergency and so December 3, 1820, a meeting was held at the residence of Benjamin Weller—now No. 134 Main street—and Timothy B. Crane, Adrian Van Houten, Samuel Colt, John K. Flood and Nicholas Smith were appointed a committee to take the matter in hand. In a few days \$666 had been raised for the purchase of a fire engine and Neptune Engine Company No. 2 was organized. In February, 1821, the first board of fire wardens was appointed, consisting of Timothy B. Crane, Samuel Colt, William Jacobs, Daniel Holsman, A. Parsons and John Colt. Later in the year the Legislature passed a law incorporating the Paterson Fire Association and fixing the fire district lines as follows: Beginning at the Passaic river and Dwass line (now East Eighteenth street) thence along the Dwass

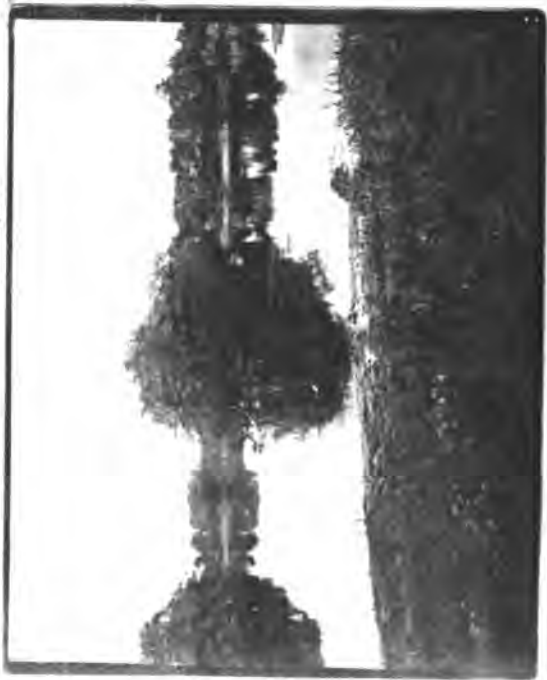
line in a southerly direction to the line between the lands of John Merselis and the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (about Twentieth avenue) in a westerly direction to the first ridge of "Weazle" mountain (Garret mountain), thence along said ridge in a northerly direction to the basin at the foot of the Great Falls of the Passaic, thence down the river to the place of beginning. Residents within the lines of this district were required to pay a fire tax. The Fire Association decided to raise \$2,300 and wardens were authorized to employ one or more watchmen to patrol the streets, the sum of one hundred dollars being appropriated for pay of the watchmen. The first real estate acquired for fire-fighting purposes was purchased, being a lot in Prospect street, and a committee was appointed with instructions to purchase "two good ladders and fire hooks."

Washington Fire Company No. 3 was organized on April 20, 1828, and was followed in September by Phoenix Company No. 4. On account of some disputes about the payment of bills the fire wardens dismissed this company in 1842. In the early days of Paterson a stream—known as the Dublin spring brook—ran through almost the centre of the city; in 1830 the fire wardens placed gates in this brook at Congress (now Market) street, Ellison street, Van Houten street and Broadway, in order that the water might be held back in case of fires. In 1832 Protection Company No. 5 was organized; Eagle Hook and Ladder Company was organized on March 22, 1839. Neptune Engine Company No. 6 was organized in April, 1840, but disbanded December 6, 1842, never having had more than thirteen members. The year 1855 witnessed the organization of Jackson Engine Company No. 5 and Columbia Hose Company No. 1. In 1856 a contract was made with the Passaic Water Company to supply water by means of one hundred hydrants.

Although the authorities occasionally contributed to the funds of the fire fighters, especially in cases of emergency, the fire department was strictly volunteer. The various companies absolutely controlled their own membership, elected their own officers and owned the property in respective houses. The chief and assistant chief were elected by the members of the various companies. The first regular source of revenue from the public purse came in 1858, when the aldermen passed an ordinance providing that there should be an annual payment of \$300 to first-class engine companies, \$200 to second class, \$250 to hook and ladder companies and \$200 to hose companies.

In 1860 Washington Engine Company No. 3 conceived the idea of acquiring a steam fire engine. Several members of the company visited Albany, Troy and Poughkeepsie, in order to inquire into the workings of the fire departments in those cities. Upon their return they agitated the project of purchasing a steam fire engine, with the result that the company petitioned the aldermen to secure such an engine, agreeing to contribute one thousand dollars towards the expense and promising to pay the rest as soon as the finances of the company would permit. The fire committee of the board of aldermen examined the matter for some weeks and then reported that "the city was not disposed to enter into a joint stock speculation with a fire com-

Views in Public Parks







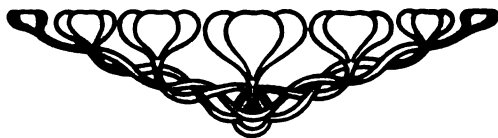
pany. Steam engines were as yet an experiment and none of the committee had ever seen one of them in operation." And the chairman of the committee making this report was foreman of an engine company. One of the members of Engine Company No. 3 had for some time supplied Lee & Larned, of New York, builders of fire engines, with brass work; he entered into an arrangement with this firm to send an engine to Paterson. The city had a holiday when the engine arrived. It was escorted to a raceway and given an opportunity to display its ability. Loud acclamations of approval followed and when it was explained to the assembled that the city had declined to assist in the purchase of the machine, citizens volunteered subscriptions, until \$1,400 had been offered. This with the thousand dollars the engine company was ready to contribute made it look as if the "Mary Ann," the name of the engine, would remain in Paterson. But the troublous times of the war interfered with it all, for Paterson's fire fighting force was materially depleted. Engine Company No. 1 had forty-two members, but the due book of the day shows the words "absent in defence of his country" written under twenty-eight. The books in the other fire houses told similar tales. It was not until 1864 that talk about a steam fire engine was renewed. The members of Engine Company No. 1 determined to be foremost. But it was necessary to go to work quietly, for fear of arousing ambitious rivalry in some other company. Several members of Company No. 1 accordingly asked prominent manufacturers and taxpayers to sign a petition asking the aldermen to provide Engine Company No. 1 with a steam fire fighting apparatus. Those who signed were pledged to secrecy. But one of the members of No. 1 confided the secret to his better half and the latter the following morning confided it to her next door neighbor, who happened to be the wife of a member of No. 3. For some days the members of No. 3 were busily engaged in securing signatures to a petition which was presented to the aldermen, while signatures were still being asked for the petition in the hands of members of No. 1. The aldermen took prompt action; No. 3 received the first steamer used in Paterson; at the next reception given at the house of Engine Company No. 1—for in those days engine houses were frequently the scenes of social affairs—there was a perceptible decrease in the usual amount of jollity.

The question of compensation to firemen, especially those who had sustained injuries in the discharge of their duties, came up frequently and on such occasions there was generally some kind of an answer. The Legislature was profuse in the enactment of laws for the organization of exempt firemen's associations, pension funds, firemen's benevolent associations and the like, and all served their purpose; their usefulness has not died out even in the present year, for the Paterson Exempt Firemen's Association, in addition to providing pensions for the disabled, for the retired and for widows, maintains a comfortable club house for the benefit of its members. The basis of revenue for the support of this and similar organizations was generally and is to-day a tax on the premiums paid to insurance companies, the sum thus obtained being supplemented by the money received by the city from licenses to theatres and from the sale of old material coming from the fire

department.. The pension fund is also in receipt of a tax of two per cent. on the salaries of members of the fire department.

With the introduction of the first steam fire engine the improvements in the workings, manpower and machinery of the Paterson fire department has kept pace with the increase in population—with an unusual spurt in that direction after the great fire of 1902—until to-day the department consists of two hundred and four men, with the usual officers, twelve engines and three trucks, all driven by electric power, and all such other paraphernalia as are generally concomitant to a complete fire fighting force.

Chief Engineers of the Fire Department—1821, Timothy B. Crane; 1822, wardens voted they would serve as chief in alphabetical order; 1823, Timothy B. Crane; 1827, Andrew Parsons; 1829, John G. Bates; 1831, Josiah M. Crismond; 1832, John G. Bates; 1833, John Sloat; 1834, Nathaniel C. Lane; 1835, Cornelius Speer; 1836, Horatio Moses; 1837, John G. Bates; 1838, Nathaniel C. Lane; 1840, William Cundell; 1842, Nathaniel C. Lane; 1845, John W. Ackerson; 1846, Nathaniel C. Lane; 1848, Thomas O. Smith; 1853, Patrick Curran; 1854, Thomas Titus; 1855, William Sykes; 1857, John Bowering; 1859, James A. King; 1861, John McKiernan; 1862, Peter Fields; 1863, William Killen; 1865, Edward Swift; 1866, Daniel McClory; 1867, Andrew Moser; 1868, John McKiernan; 1869, Patrick Sweeney; 1870, Edward Gore; 1871, John Atchison; 1872, William C. Martin; 1873, James I. King; 1875, John E. Regner; 1877, David I. Turnbull; 1879, Bartholomew Riley; 1881, Leonard Harrison; 1883, John MacDonald; 1885, James Kearney; 1887, John Stagg; 1889, David I. Turnbull; 1890, John F. Murphy; 1891, John Stagg; 1912, Thomas Coyle.



## **PUBLIC UTILITIES.**

### **CHAPTER I.**

**Organization of the Passaic Water Company, and early struggles—  
Pumping water back over the falls—A disaster caused many anxious  
hours—A water famine averted by a narrow margin—Property and  
franchise the citizens of Paterson persistently refused to buy.**

The following account of the trials and tribulations of the Passaic Water Company during the first thirty-five years of its existence is compiled mainly from "Paterson's Water Supply, being a Historical Sketch of the Passaic Water Company," written in 1890 by Mr. John J. Brown, treasurer of the company almost from the date of its organization. The first record in the books of the Passaic Water Company is the following:

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 11, 1854.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Passaic Water Company was held this evening when it was agreed unanimously that the following notice be given in the Paterson Guardian and Paterson Intelligencer:

·NOTICE—The books for the subscription of the capital stock of the "Passaic Water Company" will be open at the office of C. S. Van Wagoner on Tuesday 7th, Wednesday 8th and Thursday the 9th days of March, 1854 from 10 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., each day.

Signed T. D. HOXSEY,  
JOHN J. BROWN,  
C. S. VAN WAGONER,  
JOHN DREW,  
SAMUEL SMITH.

Paterson, Feb. 14, 1854.

At a subsequent meeting of the commissioners held March 4th, an organization was effected by the choice of Mr. Van Wagoner as president, Mr. Drew as secretary and Mr. Brown as treasurer. It was ordered that when subscriptions were made to the capital stock on the opening of the books, that ten per cent. should be paid; namely, one per cent. in cash and nine per cent. in checks, which should be approved by the treasurer. Pursuant to the notice, the books for subscriptions were opened on the days named. It is possible that if this occurrence had taken place in later years, there might have been a desire to push an enterprise of so great moment as the introduction of pure water. But at this early date only a few took interest in it, and the full amount of the subscription to the capital stock was only completed by Mr. John Ryle, who had already subscribed for the largest part, filling up the amount needed by subscribing for the balance. This was done at the last hour of the day before closing the books. The original subscribers were John Ryle, Roswell L. Colt, Thomas D. Hoxsey, John J. Brown, Andrew Derrom, Thomas Thorp, William Ryle, Jr., C. S. Van Wagoner, Peter Ryle. The amount of the capital stock was \$100,000. On

April 14, Thomas D. Hoxsey was elected president and a committee, consisting of John Ryle, C. S. Van Wagoner and Thomas D. Hoxsey, was instructed to visit the water works at Buffalo, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Thus was started into being a company almost without friends; quite without money, with an utter lack of experience; with a very inadequate conception of what a water supply to a city meant; with everything to learn and at a period when only the larger cities had introduced water. As may be imagined, an enterprise like this, requiring so to speak a giant's strength with only the power of a child, could only be attended with a world of care, anxiety and trouble, and could only be accomplished after many mistakes. The fact that Mr. Ryle had taken the larger part of the stock became a source of both weakness and strength to the company. The position of Mr. Ryle was one of power by reason of his having large rights to the waters of the Passaic river, derived from agreements with the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. He also had pumping facilities at the "Gun Mill" and had control of the waters in the lower basin below the falls. This gave him the power of being greatly useful to the company. On the other hand the large subscriptions he had made involved large cash payments, too large indeed to come from one pocket. It may be borne in mind by the older readers of this sketch that dollars in those days meant a great deal more than they do now. Paterson at that time had no reservoirs of capital such as national and savings banks to go to, and neither real estate, nor silk machinery, nor silk itself, could build water works. Hence the early records of the water company show a series of trials, delays, makeshifts and disappointments from this lack of cash. Some of these were foreseen and inevitable, some, as may be supposed, came unbidden, but all alike were unwelcome.

As an illustration of the value of a dollar of that day, and also what we in this extravagant age might call a grim joke, the following resolution was passed at a meeting which provided for the election of directors for the second year: "Resolved, That Thomas D. Hoxsey be paid the sum of one hundred dollars for his services as president for the first year, and that the secretary and treasurer be paid ten dollars each for the same term."

Mr. Ryle had before this time acquired possession of a part of the falls property now owned by the water company. He had constructed what was known as the "lower reservoir" and he had at his mill a surplus of power. He proposed to the company, for a certain sum per annum, to supply them with water from his reservoir, the water to be forced into the reservoir by his power from below. This was all in anticipation of the mains to be laid by the company. This inadequate and costly scheme of lifting water to that altitude, with all the risks of piping so rapid a stream as the Passaic often is so near the falls, was after considerable negotiations adopted; and this first supply, and for several years after the only supply was by this crude and makeshift method of sending the very water back which had just tumbled over the falls, and which again came back through reservoir and mains to the streets below. So great a mistake must be attributed to inexperience and to lack of means for a better way.

In the autumn of 1855 various cities and towns were visited to ascertain the relative value of the so-called cement pipes. Full reports were made on the subject and the directors voted to adopt cement pipes for mains. The first contract provided for the laying of ten miles of street mains.

In 1857 the company purchased from Mr. Ryle so much of the falls property as was then deemed necessary. During this and the following year the mains were laid in what was then the North ward, being that part of the city lying north of the river below the falls. The increase in the number of users of water showed the utter inadequacy of the provisions made for its supply and distribution. It was in 1861 decided that the power of the falls should be used for pumping, while at the same time the water in the river above the falls should be used for supplying the reservoir instead of pumping it from the basin below.

In 1867 the company met with an unexpected disaster. The entire water supply of the city at this time came through a large main laid on a bridge built for that purpose crossing the river from the Valley of the Rocks to the Gun Mill. During a heavy freshet the bridge was carried away and the pipes with it. This left the city entirely without water. Fortunately the Paterson Gas Company had at that time quite a large stock of large iron pipe on hand. This gave a chance to repair, with little loss of time, what threatened to become one of the greatest disasters to the city. New pipes were connected with the broken pipes leading from the reservoir and were laid with great rapidity on the surface of the ground along the Valley of the Rocks to the bridge then standing, called the Ryle bridge, crossing the bridge and into the Gun Mill yard, where they were attached to the pipes on the south side of the river, thus restoring the connection between the reservoir and the city. Many will remember the odd appearance of this new kind of supply pipes, lying as they did like an enormous serpent on the highway. The central reservoir was built in 1867 and six years later the upper reservoir, the latter being used for the Totowa section of the city.

An injudicious investment was made by the company in 1876 by the purchase of Franklin lake, a body of water lying some six miles from the city. The property was never utilized and was disposed of by sale some years later.

In April, 1877, a very radical change was made in the management of the company. The seats of all the directors, with the exception of that of Mr. Ryle, the president, were vacated; their places were taken by men who had either as stockholders or as bondholders acquired a large interest in the company. These new men were the late William Ryle, who had in the early history of the company been a director and officer; Mr. William A. Hadden, of Hadden & Company, of New York; Mr. William H. Fogg, of the China and Japan Trading Company, also of New York. Seth Low was elected but resigned before taking his seat in the board. His place was filled by the election of the late John Shaw. Mr. Brown also resumed his seat in the board. This change of management was made necessary by reason of the financial embarrassments which the company had gotten into by a too free

island. He had an idea that the terminus of the tunnel in New York should be Washington Square. His projects looked well on paper and he had no difficulty in securing all the financial assistance requisite. He intended to use the tunnel for purposes of general traffic, but he was willing that others should look after this phase of the project, what he wanted more than anything else was the placing of two tubes in or under the tunnel for the purpose of conveying water to the residents of Gotham. What finally became of the tunnel project is well known; it emerges in New York at Christopher street, but it did not do this until long after Bartlett had lost all interest in it. He then devoted his attention apparently exclusively to securing a water supply for the cities in the northern part of New Jersey, but his friends and intimates know that it was always with a mental reservation that the Passaic river water should eventually reach New York City. In order to create interest in his project he offered to supply Montclair with water; the offer was accepted and Bartlett found himself in the predicament of having sold something he had in his possession, perhaps prospective only, but with no means of delivering the goods. This, however, did not serve to discourage Bartlett; he promptly sunk a number of wells and from these Montclair derived its water supply for a number of years. In the meantime he had obtained possession of Echo lake in the upper part of Passaic county; he constructed ice houses and sold water in its solid state; in order to facilitate delivery to his customers he built a railroad connecting the ice houses with the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad; the latter now owns the smaller line, and is in turn owned by the Erie Railroad Company.

In the meantime the population of Newark and Jersey City was daily increasing, as was also the pollution of the Passaic from the sewers of Paterson, and it was evident that something would soon have to be done. People ready to sell estate are apt to hold out for a higher price when they know that an anxious purchaser is coming; in order to avoid the expenditure of unnecessary cash those interested in the water project began buying up farms and other property through persons not supposed to have more than a casual interest in the transactions. Thousands of acres in Passaic and Sussex counties were purchased, mainly through T. F. Hoxsey, the sellers not knowing who would be the ultimate owners of what they parted with.

Quietly as these doings had been proceeded with, they had attracted the attention of other men of means who had a similar object in view. The Morris canal had been sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the latter thus doing away with all competition in carrying coal from some fields in Pennsylvania. But the canal as a canal was of no value; it was in fact a source of expense, but it could not be abandoned, for extensive rights acquired when the canal was constructed depended altogether on the waterway being used for purposes of navigation. So the railroad company tried to find some additional use for the canal. The latter derived its water from Greenwood lake and Lake Hopatcong; both of these sources were large bodies of water and it was thought that with little difficulty they could be turned into reservoirs. The watershed of neither was very extensive, but

some millions of gallons of water per day could be depended upon and there was no need of any additional conduits to carry the water to Newark and then—from Newark to Jersey City was only a short distance. The water syndicate, which had as yet taken neither name nor corporate existence, soon ascertained that there was a rival in the field and so it happened one day that the competing interests got together and when negotiations were finally concluded the Lehigh Valley found itself in partnership with the anonymous syndicate.

Enough real estate—and a great deal more, for it was found at times that a whole farm had to be purchased in order to obtain possession of a few absolutely necessary acres—having been secured, there was no need of further secrecy and so the East Jersey Water Company sprang into existence, the main object of which was the constructing of reservoirs and pipe lines. The West Milford Water Storage Company, under which Bartlett had operated to some extent, passed out of existence, its property having been first transferred to the anonymous syndicate. The latter also availed itself of the option held on the stock of the society and that passed into the hands of the syndicate.

Anxious and piteous appeals for purer water than was to be had from the Passaic river had arisen from Newark. An attempt was made to compel Paterson to cease sewerage into the Passaic. But the courts insist that a man applying for relief must come with clean hands, and Newark itself was polluting its own water supply. Drop a stick into the Passaic anywhere in Newark and the tide will carry that stick up the river beyond the intake at Belleville, and what a stick would do, sewage certainly did. And so Newark found itself in a predicament; scolding Paterson did no good and the people of Newark objected as much to their own sewage in their drinking water as they did to that of Paterson. If the pure water from the upper reaches of the Passaic in Passaic and Sussex counties could be brought to Newark there would be a great deal of happiness. The capitalists of the East Jersey Water Company were listening and they heard the call of Newark; later on, as the sequel will show, they regretted that they had not been afflicted with deafness at this particular time. Newark soon felicitated itself that it had made an excellent bargain: it was true that six million dollars was a pretty sum to pay even for fifty millions of pure water per day, but then Newark would have reservoirs and pipe lines; if any remonstrances came from taxpayers these could be hushed by pointing to the Passaic river at Newark. There were also felicitations among the capitalists of the Water Company, for they had found a cash customer with plenty of wealth; of course, it would take quite a few dollars to erect reservoirs and construct conduits, but after all it looked as if there would be a profit of between one and two million dollars at the clean-up. So the Water Company set merrily to work; thousands of laborers from sunny Italy were employed to dig trenches and construct reservoirs; huge riveted steel pipes forty-eight inches in diameter were laid from an intake at Macopin; once there came an unpleasant surprise, for the pipes had been laid for a considerable distance through marshy soil and one morning



were found on top of the soil instead of being imbedded in a ditch, for the air in them had raised the pipes from what was presumed to be a lasting resting place. But this was easily overcome and the margin of profit was large enough to make the consequence of such a mistake in engineering almost negligible. Finally came the test and trouble. Carrying water in steel-riveted pipes for a considerable distance was something comparatively new in hydraulic engineering, but the engineer in charge had figured out very carefully that a forty-eight inch pipe would easily carry fifty millions of gallons per day. The engineer would have been right, if the pipes had remained of their original diameter, but as soon as water began to flow, pipe moss began to accumulate on the inside of the pipe, and when measurements were taken by the engineers from Newark it was found that far less than fifty million gallons per day were being delivered. There was nothing to it but to build another pipe line, a task made ever so much more unpleasant by the continual rise in the prices of steel and labor. But it had to be done and it was done, but not until the margin of profit had been obliterated. Then the engineers from Newark measured the two reservoirs known as Clinton and Oak Ridge and found that they would not hold enough water to secure fifty million gallons a day all the year round. So the water company built another and larger reservoir known as Canistear, and, for fear that even this might not prove sufficient, the title to Echo lake, or Macopin, as it was frequently called, was transferred from the water company to the city of Newark. And so it came to pass that when the financiers of the water company struck a balance sheet they found that they lost a cool million and a half of dollars. By the agreement with Newark that city was to receive 27,500,000 gallons of water per day during the pendency of acceptance; the water company recouped some of its loss by selling the surplus to Jersey City, which also derived its water supply from the intake at Belleville, but the water company determined to change its engineer and be a little more careful with the next proposition for a water supply to a municipality.

It was not long before this second proposition presented itself, for Jersey City was consuming every day a fair proportion of the sewage of Newark and Paterson. Patrick H. Flynn had made a barrelful of money by speculations in Brooklyn surface transit and thought he might materially increase his wealth by doing better than the water syndicate had done with Newark, for he had the benefit of the sad experience of the water syndicate before him. So he made a bargain with Jersey City by which he agreed to deliver to the Hudson county city a plentiful supply of water from the Rockaway river, another tributary of the Passaic, Jersey City to pay him seven and a half million dollars for the job. As a matter of course he was required to purchase the rights of the society and it is perhaps unnecessary to state that he did not obtain those rights at bargain-counter prices. But he got the rights and proceeded to work; in fact, he continued to work until his available cash gave out and then threw up the job. Jersey City then applied to the water syndicate to take hold of the matter and the syndicate was willing. The contract was carried out and, although there was considerable litigation

to determine whether the terms of the contract had been carried out, the water syndicate declared a fat dividend after Jersey City had paid up.

Up to this point the various doings of the water syndicate had been carried on in accordance of what might be called in the parlance of the day a "gentlemen's agreement." But as such agreements cannot be carried on in perpetuity, especially in view of the possibility of executors and assigns, it was deemed advisable to have a better arrangement. For this purpose the New Jersey General Security Company was organized in 1894, the stock thereof being distributed among the members of the syndicate. This company now holds all the stock of all the water companies, including that of the society. The principal activity of this corporation has been the erection in the basin of the Passaic falls at Paterson in 1916 and 1917 of a large station for the obtaining of electric energy from the falls. The society found itself obligated by many old contracts to deliver to numerous manufacturers in Paterson a specified amount of water power every day; the draft on the river for the Newark and Jersey City water supply reduced the volume of water until there were failures to carry out the contracts for motive power. In a number of instances trouble was avoided by the purchase by the security company or its individual stockholders of such affected manufacturing establishments, but there were some that could not be purchased and to which the company was obligated to furnish motive power. The erection of the station, where power is obtained from the river when there is enough water and by steam when there is insufficient water, supplies more than the demands of the security company, but the surplus is disposed of by an agreement with the Public Service Corporation, the latter making use of the power for its street railroads and for manufacturing establishments all over the city of Paterson. What makes this arrangement particularly agreeable to the security company is that during the winter months there is abundant water and consequent energy at little cost, and this just at a time when the coal bills of the Public Service are apt to assume dividend-destroying figures.

One source of annoyance and loss of revenue of the water companies is to be found in the claims made by riparian owners. A number of silk dyers along the lower reaches of the Passaic river in Paterson found that the volume of water in the river had been so reduced by the draft on the upper river that they sustained losses from the want of water. The result has been that the water companies, and also Newark and Jersey City, have been compelled to pay a number of judgments of considerable proportions. In order to avoid these continually recurring and apparently everlasting annoyances and losses, the water companies have instituted condemnation proceedings, endeavoring by these means to establish their right to continue removing water from the river.

It is difficult in a sketch of this kind to follow chronological order on account of so many happenings at the same time. The water syndicate, either as an anonymous body or by means of corporations of which it obtained control, has been very active in supplying water to a number of

municipalities. A brief reference to these and similar activities will serve to indicate their scope:

A filtration plant of extensive dimensions was established on the Passaic river between Paterson and Little Falls in 1902 and subsequently sterilization facilities were added, so that all the water served to customers by the various companies interested is both filtered and sterilized.

The Passaic Water Company's contract with the city of Paterson expired August 1, 1910, but the company continues to furnish water to the city and all consumers in the city under the same terms and conditions as existed in the contract.

The waters of the Passaic river below the falls had been becoming more and more polluted, owing to the increasing population of the city and the increasing number of dye houses and factories which discharged their waste into the stream, and from time to time negotiations were entered into with some of the larger dyeing establishments below the falls, with a view to supplying them with clean water from above the falls. The outcome of these negotiations was that in 1905 the Passaic Water Company laid a forty-eight to forty-two inch steel conduit from above the falls some two miles down stream and since 1906 water has been supplied by this gravity pipe to numerous dye houses and factories.

The Acquackanonk Water Company supplies the cities of Passaic and Clifton and some parts of Acquackanonk township; the reservoir for the service being located at the Great Notch.

From the same reservoir water is also supplied to Montclair, through the medium of the Montclair Water Company. This company also supplies water to the companies furnishing Orange, West Orange, Bloomfield, Nutley, Little Falls and Glen Ridge.

The East Jersey Water Company supplies from the same reservoir the New York & New Jersey Water Company for the city of Bayonne, and the towns of Kearney, Harrison and East Newark.

The New Jersey General Security Company is also the owner of the Dundee Water Power and Land Company, a corporation which was organized in 1832 for the purpose of stimulating manufacturing in the city of Passaic. It owns a dam in the Passaic river between Passaic and Bergen counties below the city of Paterson. From this a canal runs to Passaic and supplies with motive power a number of manufacturing establishments.

Where does Paterson come in with all this maze of water companies, each of which takes water which if permitted to run down stream would pass through the city? As a matter of fact, Paterson's water supply is regarded as the equal to the best in the country; streams, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, are protected from pollution by stringent laws; the water which is pumped into the reservoirs near Little Falls is filtered and sterilized; there has not been for many years a case of typhoid fever—that supreme test of the purity of a water supply—in Paterson that could not be traced to some cause other than the water from the river. The flow of the Passaic river—an average for twenty years of 1282 cubic feet per second—

is so great that as long as reservoir facilities keep pace with the increase of population there need be no fear of a scarcity of water for many decades.

But Paterson is not solely dependent upon the Passaic river at Paterson for a water supply. It can do as Newark and Jersey City have done: go to the upper reaches of the river. The Passaic has four tributaries, the volume of water in each of which is sufficient to supply a large city. The Pequannock has been taken by Newark, and Jersey City owns the Rockaway; the Ramapo is subject to pollution by manufacturing establishments and it flows through a low country, making its water less desirable for domestic use than is the water from mountain streams. There remains the Wanaque, the outlet of Greenwood lake, draining a large area of mountain watershed. Newark, despite its large and constantly increasing holdings in the Pequannock watershed, is threatened with insufficiency of water and it has reached out for the Wanaque, for Newark cannot do as Paterson does and may do for many years, depend on the water at its doors. The State authorities a few years ago took the action they should have taken a quarter of a century ago and have taken charge of the water question. By the action of these authorities Newark has permission to avail itself of the Wanaque supply, but with the proviso that a certain percentage of that supply shall always be at the disposal of Paterson. The development of the Wanaque watershed is now under way, but it will be some years before a supply of water will be available from that source.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### Horse Railroads and Trolley Lines.

Horse railroad companies, which were in existence in Paterson up to the year 1891, were organized not so much for the direct accommodation of the traveling public as for the purpose of developing tracts of land lying some distance from the centre of the city. None of them ever paid any dividends and all succumbed, after numerous reverses, to the panic of 1873. Previous to this it was a continual struggle for existence; all kinds of devices were adopted to keep the cars moving even after the reorganization subsequent to the panic, the company owning the line running through Main and Market streets at one time resorting to paying the drivers and conductors partly in cash and partly in stock of the company. Finally they were consolidated into one company, which owing to the liberal provisions of the charters of the various companies, succeeded in paying expenses; it was, however, not until the use of electricity materially reduced the running expenses and lines were extended to different parts of the city that the company was put on a paying basis.

The Paterson Horse Railroad Company was incorporated in 1863 by a special act of the legislature. Under that charter a track was laid in Market street from Spruce street to the Erie railroad; the principal object of the construction of this road was the transportation of locomotives from the

shops to the Erie on trucks, instead as formerly on skids. Once or twice, when the legality of the enterprise was questioned, the company made a show of putting a horse car on the tracks for the accommodation of passengers, but it was always removed after a few days.

The Paterson & Little Falls Horse and Steam Railroad Company was incorporated in 1866. It was designed to run cars through the streets of Paterson by horse power, and beyond the city limits to propel them by steam. There was some idea that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company or some other railroad company might avail itself of the broad provisions of the charter to build an extension through or around the city, but this hope was never realized. Tracks were laid through Broadway from Mulberry street to East Twenty-fourth street, thence to Fifteenth avenue and thence to East Twenty-third street. It was expected that some day the track would be extended to Riverside, through East Thirty-third or some other street in that vicinity and form a belt line back by way of River street. The track was extended from Broadway through Bridge and River streets to Riverside. Subsequently another track was laid through West street, Hamburg and Union avenues to Totowa.

In 1868 the Paterson & Passaic Horse Railroad Company was chartered and tracks were laid from the Erie depot to Cedar Lawn cemetery, the capitalists interested in the new project being also interested in the development of Cedar Lawn and vicinity. The late Franklin C. Beckwith built the road for the company of which he was also the president. The first spike was driven by Mr. John J. Brown, then mayor of the city; the second by Mr. Beckwith, and the third by Mr. James Crooks, who had been instrumental in securing the charter and organizing the company. Owing to an inadequate capital the company issued bonds; the road was run at a loss for many years; no dividends were ever paid and the company succumbed in the panic of 1873. All who had invested lost their stock and even the second mortgage bonds were wiped out. Before this took place, however, the company had built a line through Willis street—now Park avenue—and Vreeland avenue to the cemetery; subsequently the Market street line was abandoned, and the tracks taken up. In 1875 a line was built to Lake View through Market street and Trenton avenue, but this was shortly afterwards abandoned and the tracks taken up. Subsequently the company built a line on Main street, from Broadway to Barclay street. In 1876 the company was reorganized under the name of the Paterson & Passaic Railroad Company.

The charter of the Paterson & Haledon Horse Railroad Company was obtained in 1868, but it was some years afterwards before tracks were laid from Main street and Broadway to Haledon. The stock of the company was owned principally by the Passaic Water Company; subsequently it passed into the possession of the late Thomas D. Hoxsey and a few friends who disposed of it to Mr. Garret A. Hobart. In a consolidation effected subsequently it became the property of the Paterson Railway Company.

The consolidation of all the horse railroad companies was effected on May 1, 1888, the new company taking the title of the Paterson Railway Com-

pany and consisting principally of the stockholders in the old companies. The gauge of the Main and Park avenue lines was changed to that of the Broadway and Riverside lines and a large number of improvements were made. The rule which had hitherto obtained in the management of the horse railroad companies was reversed and the company waited until the population demanded horse railroad facilities. The company built the line running through Beech and Clay streets, connecting People's Park with the centre of the city; it extended the Main street line a considerable distance further south; it extended the Broadway line to the Eastside Park and laid a large number of new steel rails and switches. It purchased a large piece of property in Broadway, where commodious stables were erected, and spent a large amount of money in new rolling stock and equipment. In 1890 the company had in active operation nearly fifteen miles of road, not including switches and double tracks. On the Main street line cars were run every six minutes, on the Haledon, Totowa and Beech and Clay street lines every half hour and on the rest of the lines every fifteen minutes.

In the early part of 1891 the use of electricity by means of the trolley wire had been perfected and the Paterson Railway Company was among the first to take advantage of the new invention. A reorganization took place, considerable capital from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh being infused into the company. Hon. Garret A. Hobart was elected president, Mr. Helmas Romaine vice-president, Mr. Edward T. Bell treasurer, and Mr. Albert A. Wilcox secretary. The company under its reorganization has a capital stock of \$1,250,000 and a bonded indebtedness of an equal amount. The work of remodeling and reconstructing the entire system was begun on August 17, 1891, under the supervision of Mr. Edward J. Lawless, the general superintendent. On December 14 following the first electric car was run in Paterson on the Main street line. Subsequently the Passaic, Clifton & Garfield Electric Railroad Company was absorbed and the Paterson company ran cars to and through Passaic. In the meantime work had been pushed on the other branches of the company's line and on February 13, 1892, electric cars began to run on Park avenue to East Thirty-third street. The construction of a large sewer delayed work considerably on the Cedar Lawn line, but on May 27 the first car was run through to the cemetery. On the 1st of June following, the Haledon line was completed and cars started running. Twenty days later the first electric car was run through to Riverside. The company experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the pole rights necessary to run through Broadway; for the purpose of accommodating the people residing on upper Broadway the company began on the 2d of August to run electric cars from Park avenue and East Thirty-third street along the latter thoroughfare and down Broadway as far as the crossing of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad. This continued until October 8, when the necessary pole rights were obtained in lower Broadway and cars were run up and down Broadway to East Thirty-third street and Park avenue. In the meantime the Beech and Clay street line had been completed and on August 7 the first electric car ran to People's Park. The company had some time be-

fore obtained the right to run a line through North Main street, from the Arch street bridge to the city line; the work of laying the tracks and stringing the wires was completed on August 22, when the first car ran over that line. The system was completed on October 20, 1892, when the first electric car was run over the Totowa line, the work in this direction being considerably delayed both by the construction of a sewer and difficulty in obtaining pole rights.

In the early part of 1892 a company was organized by Messrs. William Pennington, John R. Lee, Francis C. Van Dyk and others, and tracks were laid from the corner of Straight and Ellison streets down the latter thoroughfare to Spruce street, up Spruce street to the Little Falls turnpike, along the latter to Lincoln Bridge, over this bridge and along Totowa avenue to Laurel Grove cemetery, the principal object being to furnish accommodations for persons desirous of visiting the cemetery; the principal stockholders were also interested in the cemetery project. Immediately afterwards these stockholders formed another electric railroad company and tracks were laid from the corner of North First street and Haledon avenue, along the latter thoroughfare to North Straight street, along this to Straight street and out Straight street to the corner of Clay street, the objects of the formation of two separate companies being a prohibition in the statutes against the extension of any line before the route mentioned in the certificate of incorporation had been completed. On the completion of the two lines they were consolidated and transfer tickets issued. Subsequently the company extended its line from Lincoln bridge to the village of Little Falls. The tracks on Straight street and those connecting these tracks along Ellison street with the line running west of Main street were taken up and the line abandoned. On June 1, 1903, a merger was effected of numerous trolley companies operating throughout New Jersey, and all these lines are now under the control of the Public Service Railway Company. The North Straight street line was extended to Ridgewood and the company subsequently purchased the line running to Fort Lee from the eastern boundary of the city at the Broadway bridge, thus giving Paterson three trolley lines to the metropolis: one by way of Hackensack and Fort Lee, a second by way of Passaic, Rutherford and Hoboken, and the third by way of Passaic, Newark and Jersey City.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

##### Gas and Electricity.

The Paterson Gaslight Company was incorporated in 1825, but there was no encouragement to start operations until 1847, when some Philadelphia capitalists subscribed the needed funds and proceeded to establish works. On account of the conveniences of transportation of coal by canal, the gas-house was located at the head of Jersey street, just under the canal bank; subsequently a gasometer was built on Mulberry street. For a number of years the gas had to be forced down hill to supply the city. The township

authorities did not patronize the company and when the city government came into existence in 1851 it had at first too many other matters to attend to. So it was not until the spring of 1852 that Main street was lighted up with gas for the first time. The consumption was small for many years and the company was unable to declare any dividends. As soon as an increase of business brought returns in profits the company began to make improvements. Extensive works were erected at Riverside, at one of the lowest points in the city limits, so that the gas could follow its natural inclination to rise in flowing from the holder to the houses of the consumers. The mains were extended in all directions and every provision made for giving all parts of the city ample light. The outlay for these extensions was upwards of \$150,000. The capital was increased from time to time from \$50,000 up to \$275,000. Cornelius I. Westervelt was president for many years and when he resigned John Reynolds was elected to succeed him.

In 1880 the People's Gaslight Company was organized, this being principally due to an agitation in the Board of Trade, some of the members of which believed that gas could be supplied at a figure lower than that charged by the old company. The new company, whose principal stockholder was D. H. Runkle, of Asbury Park, erected gas works on Straight street, near Governor, and proceeded to make gas by the Lowe process, using crude petroleum instead of coal. The company secured the contract for lighting the street lamps for a period of five years, and during the winter of 1880-81 hurried forward the laying of mains to enable it to carry out the contract, and the lamps were connected early in the latter year. By vigorous canvassing large numbers of consumers were secured, many of whom had never used gas before.

In 1882 the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia assumed the management of both companies, by an agreement by which the stockholders of the Paterson and People's companies were guaranteed a certain dividend on their stock.

The first attempt to introduce electric light in Paterson was made in 1883. In that year Mr. John F. Noonan, manager of the telephone exchange, in company with Mr. George F. Matthews, installed a small arc plant in the Gun mill. After a short time the dynamos were removed to the Grand street mill of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, where they were run by water power. A commercial circuit was established on a small scale and the company was fairly successful. In the early part of 1886 the property of the company passed into the hands of the Paterson Electric Light Company, which had been organized for the purpose of developing the business in Paterson. This company elected officers on May 3, 1886, with the following result: President, Eugene Stevenson; vice-president, John Norwood; treasurer, Dr. T. Y. Kinne; secretary and general manager, John F. Noonan; executive committee, DeWitt C. Bolton, Robert Blackburn, Robert M. Ekins. The company built a station on Dale avenue, 10 dynamos of the Arnoux-Hochhausen system operating 112 commercial and 66 city lights. An attempt was made to charge storage batteries from the arc dynamos and



a plant of these batteries was installed in the basement of a building on the corner of Main and Van Houten streets ; this did not prove a success and was consequently abandoned. The company also experimented with incandescent light, taking the electricity from the arc circuits ; this also proved a commercial failure. In the meantime the Edison Electric Illuminating Company had been organized and the sharpest kind of competition followed, resulting in the absorption of the Paterson company by its rival, the former holding its last meeting and retiring from business on December 17, 1890 ; its stockholders accepted stock of the Edison company in payment for their interests. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company was organized in 1887 and the first meeting of the board of directors was held on November 14. The company purchased a part of the buildings on Paterson street which had been formerly used by the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company, and in October, 1888, started into the business of incandescent arc lighting.

The officers of the company were : President, William T. Ryle ; vice-president, William Strange ; treasurer, Arthur Ryle ; secretary and general manager, William M. Brock ; board of directors, the officers of the company and Charles Danforth, A. M. Young, Garret A. Hobart, Jacob Walder, Moses Tyler and William Barbour.

The money required to supply the demand for electric light and power far exceeded the anticipations of the incorporators of the company and many of these disposed of their stock, this passing into the hands of William T. Ryle until he controlled the company. The space in the Paterson street building soon proved inadequate and the large power and light station on Van Houten and Prospect streets was erected. The Public Service Company made several ineffectual attempts to purchase the plant, but Mr. Ryle declined to part with it. Shortly after the death of Mr. Ryle another effort on the part of the Public Service Company culminated by the transfer to it of the works of the Edison company and also of the gas light company under a lease for nine hundred years ; the Public Service Company has managed both plants since the date of the lease, June 1, 1903.







WOODRUFF



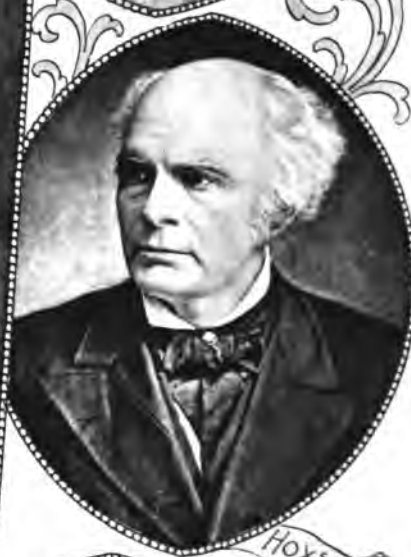
VAN WAGONER



GLEDHILL



PENNINGTON



HOSSEY



WILLIAMS



BARKALOW

## BENCH AND BAR.

**Lawyers distinguished in their chosen profession and other fields of activity—The Bar Association of Passaic County—The Bar of the present day.**

Glancing over the ranks of lawyers who practiced their profession in the early days of Paterson, the form of Elias B. D. Ogden is seen holding a commanding position. He was born in Elizabethtown in 1800 and graduated from Princeton in 1819. He was admitted to the practice of the law as attorney in 1824 and as counsellor in 1829. A title of distinction in the legal fraternity at that time was that of sergeant-at-law and this was conferred on Mr. Ogden in 1837; he was the last of New Jersey lawyers to be thus honored. He removed to Paterson soon after his admission to the bar and shortly afterwards was appointed prosecutor of the pleas, an office he held for two terms. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1844 and took an active part in the doings of that body. He was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1848 and remained in that office until his death, which took place in the town of his nativity in 1865, he having removed thither from Paterson in 1858.

Philemon Dickerson was born near Succasunna, Morris county, but the records fail to indicate the year of his birth. He was licensed as an attorney in 1813, as a counsellor four years later and as a sergeant-at-law in 1834. After a few years residence in Philadelphia he removed to Paterson about 1816 and in 1821 was elected to the Assembly. After serving a term in Congress after his election in 1832 the Legislature appointed him Governor of New Jersey in 1836, an office which had been held by his brother, Mahlon Dickerson, some twenty years previous. In 1838 he was again nominated for Congress, being a candidate on the Democratic ticket. On account of alleged irregularities in the returns from several election districts he, together with the other five candidates for Congress on the Democratic ticket, was refused a certificate of election; the result of what is known in New Jersey history as the "Broad Seal War" was the seating of the Democratic candidates. In 1841 he was appointed judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey, an office he held at the time of his death. At the organization of the first government of the city of Paterson he occupied the chair of president of the Council, having been elected to that position by a large majority. He declined reelection as the duties of the city office occupied too much of the time required by his judicial position. He died in Paterson, December 10, 1862.

Aaron S. Pennington (January, 1800-August 25, 1869) was born in Newark, a son of Governor William S. Pennington. He was graduated from Princeton in 1817 and admitted to the practice of the law in 1821. After practicing for some time in Newark he removed to Paterson in 1829. Upon the erection of the county of Passaic in 1837 he was elected to the

Assembly and in the year following appointed prosecutor of the pleas, an office he held for ten years. He was counsel to the board of chosen freeholders in 1846-47. Having married a daughter of John Colt, he became interested in the affairs of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures and for many years was its deputy governor.

John Hopper (March 2, 1814-October 20, 1897) was born in Lodi, Bergen county, where his father was a successful farmer and the holder of extensive tracts of real estate. After a primary education at the two academies in Hackensack he entered Rutgers College and was graduated from that institution in 1833. He studied law in Somerville in the office of Governor Peter D. Vroom, and subsequently in the office of Judge Elias B. D. Ogden in Paterson, being admitted to the practice of the law in 1836; four years later he received his degree as counsellor. He entered into partnership with Judge Ogden and for a number of years the firm of Ogden & Hopper was prominent at the bar of the State. After the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Hopper practiced law alone; in 1869 he formed a partnership with his son, Robert I. He was town counsel of Paterson from 1843 to 1847; surrogate of Passaic county for two successive terms, 1845-1855; counsel to the board of chosen freeholders from 1855 to 1864 and prosecutor of the pleas for Passaic county from 1863 to 1868 and again from 1871 to 1874. He served as State Senator from Passaic county from 1868 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1877. In March, 1877, Governor Bedle appointed him judge of the District Court of Paterson, being the first to hold that office; he resigned in January, 1880, to accept the office of judge of the Passaic County courts and was reappointed in 1887. For a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of Rutgers College. At the organization of the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Company, now that part of the Erie railroad running from Paterson to Ramapo, he was elected secretary and subsequently held the office of treasurer. He was one of the earliest members of the Holland Society of New York and for several years one of its vice-presidents. He was active as a Democratic politician and elected a delegate to a number of the national conventions of that party.

William Gledhill (March 16, 1823-December 14, 1869) was born in Paterson. He was graduated from Princeton as A. B. in 1843 and as A. M. in 1846; in the latter year was admitted to the practice of the law as an attorney; three years later he became a counsellor. His law studies were prosecuted in the offices of James Speer and Aaron S. Pennington. He was town counsel to Paterson before its incorporation as a city, and subsequently city counsel and counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders. In 1860 he was elected surrogate of Passaic county and continued in that office until 1869. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and its first president.

Socrates Tuttle (November 19, 1819-February 12, 1885) was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire. He learned his father's trade, that of blacksmith, and worked at it for a number of years, occasionally varying that work by making bricks, driving teams and farming. In 1841 he removed to



SOCRATES TUTTLE.



Blue Ball, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he taught school until March, 1844, when he removed to Paterson, whither other of his relatives had preceded him. He studied law in the office of James Speer and subsequently in the office of Benjamin W. Vandervoort. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 and three years later became a counsellor. When the city of Paterson was organized in 1851 he was chosen clerk and subsequently became a member of the board of chosen freeholders. In 1861 and 1862 he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1871 and 1872 he was mayor of Paterson. Garret A. Hobart, subsequently Vice-President of the United States, was a law student in Mr. Tuttle's office and married Mr. Tuttle's daughter, Jennie.

Absalom B. Woodruff (July 9, 1819-October 11, 1886) was born in New Vernon, Morris county, New Jersey. After several years of employment as a clerk in a general store in Milford, Millstone and New Brunswick, he studied medicine with his father in German Valley and then taught school for two years in the chapel at Schooley's Mountain. He studied law in Morristown, Chester and Trenton, and in 1844 was licensed as attorney and three years later as counsellor. In 1845 he began the practice of the law in Paterson and in 1858 was appointed prosecutor of the pleas, declining a reappointment at the expiration of his term of office. He was again appointed to the same office in 1873 and served until his elevation to the bench of the Passaic County courts in 1881. He was elected colonel of the First Regiment, Passaic Brigade, but subsequently resigned that office. He was very active in politics, in 1856 purchasing and editing in the interest of Fremont and Dayton the "Paterson Intelligencer." Floriculture attracted his attention early in life and he established—and for many years managed—what was the largest nursery in Paterson.

Henry A. Williams (June 21, 1821-November 7, 1888) was a native of Paris, France, where his parents, who were citizens of England, were temporarily residing at the time of his birth. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and began practice in Paterson, where he resided until his death. He was prominent in the management of the First National Bank, the Paterson Savings Institution and the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company. In 1862 he was elected mayor of Paterson and continued in that office until 1867. In 1868 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of the Passaic county courts and in 1871 was elected to the State Senate. He held the office of city counsel from 1874 to 1878, declining further service as he found that the city's interests were at times in conflict with those of his private clients. His son, William H., succeeded him as counsel to the First National Bank; another son, Robert, has attained distinction in the State as Senator and member of the Board of Public Utilities; he is at present a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Garret Augustus Hobart (June 3, 1844-November 21, 1899) was born in Long Branch, New Jersey. Just here let it be noted that as boy, as man and as leader of men, he was never known by any name other than "Gus"



Hobart; he used that abbreviation himself in letters to intimate friends, although, as a rule he preferred the initials "G. A. H."

He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1863 and almost immediately afterwards began the study of law in the office of Socrates Tuttle in Paterson. In 1865 he was clerk to the grand jury of Passaic county and did clerical work for Mr. Tuttle and other lawyers. "The first job there was any money in for me," he said one day, "was copying a pile of papers; when I learned that my compensation would be ten cents a foolscap page I thought I was on the high road to wealth." He was licensed as attorney in 1866 and three years later as counsellor. Then honors came thick and fast and far more were rejected than accepted. In 1871 he was chosen city counsel of Paterson and the following year counsel to the county board, declining reelection to the latter office at the expiration of his term in the same year in order to become a candidate for the Assembly. He was elected and the following year succeeded himself and was elected speaker. Then he declined reelection, for he had his eyes on the Senate, to which he was elected in 1876 and reelected in 1879; during 1881 and 1882 he was president of the Senate. He was frequently urged to become candidate for Congress, for Governor and many other offices; he might have reached out with success to any office in the gift of the people of his State, but he steadfastly declined all allurements, for he had a purpose in view: he wanted to devote himself to his practice and to the transaction of business on a large scale. He had been successful as receiver of the Midland Railroad of New Jersey, paying a dividend to the unsecured creditors, something altogether unexpected; upon the reorganization of the company into the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad he was elected president, but resigned the office in a few months. He was receiver of the Montclair Railroad, the Jersey City & Albany Railroad and in 1880 of the First National Bank of Newark; in the latter capacity he closed up the affairs of the bank within six months of his appointment, all depositors being paid in full. His services were sought for in the metropolis and he became director in numerous large corporations. In his own home he consolidated the various horse railroads, being elected president of the consolidation; this property was the first of the kind to use electricity as motive power. He rescued the Passaic Water Company from the financial difficulties that embarrassed it and in conjunction with it formed a syndicate of water companies which obtained control of the vast watershed of the Passaic valley; one of the fruits of this combination was the construction for the city of Newark of its system of water supply, large reservoirs being erected in the upper part of Passaic county and the lower part of Sussex county, with huge pipe lines reaching from the intake at Macopin to the Newark receiving reservoir at Belleville. He was largely interested not only in banking and similar corporations in his home city, but his activities extended into the field of manufacture, for he was interested in the manufacture of silk, iron and jute. As he said himself, he turned to politics for relaxation and he found plenty of it from 1880 to 1891, during which years he was chairman of the State Republican Committee, resigning only in order to indulge

in the larger sport afforded by his membership in the National Republican Committee, to which he had been elected in 1884.

But the time came when politics were to cease being a source of amusement, for in 1896 he was nominated by the Republican party as the running mate for William McKinley. When he left for St. Louis as a delegate he said that he did not know who would be nominated for President, but he had an idea that he himself would have second place on the ticket; after the convention had passed through its preliminary stages, Mr. Hobart would have been a surprised and disappointed man had he not been nominated, for, as he himself said at the time, "Nobody else stood a chance, for the financial interests of New York were outspoken in their declaration of preference." That he was right in his surmises was shown by the first ballot, which stood 533½ in his favor, with 359½ divided between all other aspirants. National and State elections returns are hardly within the purview of this work, but it is worth mentioning that New Jersey, which four years previous had chosen Democratic electors by a majority of 14,965, swung into the McKinley and Hobart column by 87,692, the largest majority ever rolled up by New Jersey in favor of any candidate. Short as were his days as president of the Senate they were full of activity, and it was frequently remarked that not since the days of Calhoun had the office of Vice-President carried with it so much weight.

No wonder then, when the tolling bells announced the death of the Vice-President, that distinguished men from all over the country hurried to Paterson in order to take part in giving the last honors to the man who had so distinguished himself. From Washington came special trains, bearing the President, the members of his cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators, Congressmen and others active in official life. The Senate sent as honorary pall-bearers Senators Frye, Hanna, Fairbanks, McMillan, Sewell, Kean, Daniel and Cockrill. The House sent Congressmen Henderson, Parker, Gardner, Joy, Hepburn, Dalzell, McClellan and Rixey. According to a wish of the deceased, expressed a short time before his death, the following were added to the list: William Barbour, E. T. Bell, John W. Griggs, Franklin Murphy, Joseph W. Congdon, J. Franklin Fort, George F. Baker and E. A. Walton.

The deceased was survived by his widow, who was a daughter of Socrates Tuttle, Mr. Hobart's instructor in the rudimentary principles of law, and one son, Garret Augustus Hobart; the latter married Caroline Frye Briggs, of Auburn, Maine, a granddaughter of Senator William P. Frye.

Thomas D. Hoxsey (October 28, 1815-May 30, 1881) went in early life from Williamstown, Massachusetts, the place of his birth, to Michigan, where he was engaged in teaching school for about a year. Returning east he settled in Paterson where, after having been a clerk in a dry goods store, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton. Tiring of this he entered the law office of Daniel Barkalow and was licensed as an attorney in 1851. Previous to this, in 1841 and 1842, he was a school committeeman of Paterson and as a law student, in 1849 and 1850, he served in the Assembly. He conceived a feel-

ing of bitter animosity to all corporations, especially those of monopolistic tendencies, and a large part of his work as lawyer was directed in contests against corporations. His exertions in this direction secured his election to the State Senate in 1852 on a free banks platform. In 1861 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of county clerk of Passaic county and in the same year elected to a full term. He was United States Register in Bankruptcy in 1867 and for some years after. In 1872 he was city counsel of Paterson. He was candidate for Governor on the Greenback ticket in 1877 and 1880, exerting himself strenuously in both campaigns. He was brigadier-general of the local militia in his early days and the title of "General" adhered to him throughout life.

Isaac Van Wagoner (June 28, 1825-May 5, 1884) was born in Slaughterdam, Bergen county, New Jersey, and studied law with Hopper & Ogden, being admitted to practice in 1848. He went to St. Louis, where his brother Garret S. was subsequently elevated to the bench, but as the climate did not agree with him, he returned to Paterson. After having served several years as city counsel he was elected surrogate in 1870 and reelected in 1875. He acted as commissioner for the taking of testimony in a number of important cases.

John Swartwout Barkalow (November 11, 1834-March 29, 1910) was born in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and, after having been employed for some time as a clerk in the Irving Bank of New York, was matriculated at Yale, from which institution he was graduated in 1854. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorney in 1857 and as counsellor in 1864. He was chosen city attorney of Paterson in April, 1865, and two years later reelected for another term. In 1871 the Legislature created the office of president judge of the Passaic county courts and Mr. Barkalow was the first incumbent, being elected by the Legislature; in 1874, the power of appointment having been vested in the Governor, he was appointed for a full term. In 1896 he served a short time on the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals as a lay judge and in the following year was placed back on the bench of the Passaic county courts for another term.

William Pennington (August 27, 1839-February 17, 1912) was a son of Aaron S. Pennington and a lifelong resident of Paterson. He confined his practice almost altogether to chancery proceedings and office work and was prominent in the affairs of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, being for several years its governor.

William Nelson (February 10, 1847-August 10, 1914) came to Paterson from Newark, where he had been employed on the reportorial staff of the "Daily Mercury." He was made city editor of the "Daily Press" in 1865 and continued in that capacity for a number of years. In 1868-71 he was a member of the city board of education, and in 1871, although he had only begun his study of the law, he drafted the charter of the city of Paterson. In the same year he was elected clerk to the board of chosen freeholders and continued in that office until 1894. He was clerk of the Paterson District Court from 1877 to 1887 and in the year following was admitted to the prac-

tice of the law. Early in life he began making memoranda of historic events of interest that came to his notice, especially from conversations with the older citizens. He made his notes in shorthand, subsequently extending these as opportunity afforded the time. In this way he accumulated a mass of information which stood him in good stead in his numerous contributions to the historic literature of the day. In 1872 he became secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society and continued in this office until the day of his death. He wrote hundreds of books and pamphlets and edited many hundred more, his contributions to the archives of the historical society being perhaps its most valuable asset. He was indefatigable in collecting autographs and documents; he sold a number of these, including the original draft of Poe's "Bells," before the great fire in Paterson and thus saved them for posterity, as his offices and contents were totally destroyed by the fire.

The Bar Association of Passaic County was organized in 1899, the objects being those generally sought to be attained by similar organizations. Its presidents have been: 1899, George S. Hilton; 1908, William I. Lewis; 1913, Edmund G. Stalter; 1915, J. W. DeYoe; 1917, Clifford L. Newman; 1919, Walter R. Hudson. Secretaries: 1903, John R. Beam; 1904, James G. Blauvelt; 1913, Robert H. Cunningham.

According to the "New Jersey Lawyers' Diary and Bar Directory" the following lawyers were practicing law in Paterson in 1919:

C. Wesley Abbott, Sidney Adlman, Henry C. Allen, George T. Anderson, Jr., Lillian C. Applebaum, William J. Barbour, Joel Barnert, J. Vincent Barnitt, Charles K. Barton, Thomas J. Beardmore, Claude S. Beckwith, Frederic Beggs, William H. Belcher, John O. Benson, Joseph A. Bergen, William N. Berdan, Henry Bewkes, Jr., Walter J. Bilder, James G. Blauvelt, Abram I. Bluestein, Clifford R. Bogert, James O. Boyd, Lily A. Brick, Philip J. Briody, William J. Briody, Robert F. Buckley, Brian C. Bullen, William B. Burpo, James F. Carroll, Allan M. Chalmers, P. James Clerihew, Jr., David Cohn, Maurice Cohn, Morris M. Cohn, Peter Cohn, Richard S. Colfax, John H. Collier, Ernest Colsman, Albert Comstock, Henry V. Condit, George Coulson, Robert H. Cunningham, Josiah Dudley, Frank Delahunty, Joseph A. Delaney, Edgar A. DeYoe, Jacob Willard DeYoe, William H. Doherty, William M. Drew, Wayne Dumont, Charles B. Dunn, Michael Dunn, John F. Evans, William W. Evans, William Everitt, Jr., Samuel B. Farnum, James Feeney, Munson Force, Forster W. Freeman, Joseph A. Furrey, John H. Gall, Ralph A. Giordano, John E. Glasser, Frank Gledhill, Henry W. Gledhill, William B. Gourley, Archibald Graham, John Leavitt Griggs, John W. Griggs, John Grimshaw, Jr., Louis H. Grunauer, Absolom Grundy, John W. Harding, James A. Harmon, George S. Hilton, Louis V. Hinchliffe, Fred C. Hindle, Frederick H. Hoffman, Peter Hofstra, Robert I. Hopper, Rayton E. Horton, Gustav A. Hunziker, Walter R. Hudson, John B. Humphreys, Andrew Inglis, Lester Inglis, George Jacobs, Carl Katz, Nathaniel Kent, Samuel Kent, John F. Kerr, C. Frank Kireker, Abram Klenert, Isadore Klenert, Albert H. Kraemer, Jacob Kushner, Fred P. Leary, Morris F. Levin, Randal B. Lewis, Vivian M. Lewis, William I. Lewis, Philip R. Licker, Joseph T. Lieblich, Harry Loeson, Joseph Macdonald, Mark E. Malloy, Wilbert G. Manson, Henry Marelli, Charles J. McCarthy, Thomas F. McCran, Peter J. McGinnis, Laurence McGinnis, Wood McKee, Alexander M. MacLeod, Hugh McQuillan, Samuel Mendelsohn, Edward F. Merrey,

William O. Mickle, George Mills, Michael D. Miriello, Charles F. Morehead, Edward F. Murphy, Michael J. Murphy, Clifford L. Newman, James M. Nolan, John M. Nolan, Edward O'Byrne, Frank E. Pellett, John Pierce, Leonard Pikaart, John Pomfret, Nathan Rabinowitz, Thomas W. Randall, Edmund B. Randall, John H. Reynolds, Anthony J. Rose, James J. Rose, Addison P. Rosenkrans, William V. Rosenkrans, Filbert Rosenstein, James H. Rogers, William R. Rogers, William L. Rogers, Ide G. Sergeant, George F. Schmidt, Harry L. Schoen, Albert Schwartz, Francis Scott, Charles C. Scott, William J. Scowcroft, Frederick F. Searing, William D. Seddon, William P. Seddon, John E. Selser, Joseph Ernest Shaw, Thomas C. Simon-ton, Jr., George K. Slingland, Frank Smit, Albin Smith, David G. Smith, Henry Smith, William M. Smith, John A. Stafford, Bernard L. Stafford, Edmund G. Stalter, Benjamin L. Stein, Eugene Stevenson, John W. Steward, William J. St. Lawrence, Laurence A. Sullivan, William A. Sumner, Frank H. Sykes, Theodorus M. Thorburn, William Threlfall, Edgar M. Tilt, John O. Totten, Jr., Hobart Tuttle, John E. Tylee, Frederick W. Van Blarcom, Charles M. Van Buren, Frank Van Cleve, Garret Van Cleve, Jacob Van Der Cock, James J. Van Hovenberg, Robert E. Van Hovenberg, Leonard Van Lenten, Donald Van Riper, Jacob Veenstra, Jr., Philip C. Wadsworth, Barton H. Walker, John M. Ward, Cyril S. Watson, Edward R. Weiss, William W. Welsh, Harris J. Westerhoff, James H. White, Jr., Robert Williams, Rudolph A. Wiseman, William H. Young.



## MEDICAL HISTORY.

On January 16, 1844, the District Medical Society was organized pursuant to the following commission :

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

By the Medical Society of New Jersey to Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Donatian Binsse, M. D., Lemuel Burr, Garret Terhune, M. D., Jetur R. Riggs, physicians and surgeons, greeting :

Your application that a District Medical Society might be instituted, consisting of Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Donatian Binsse, M. D., Lemuel Burr, Garret Terhune, M. D., and Jetur R. Riggs, in the county of Passaic, was duly considered at a meeting of the Medical Society of New Jersey, held at Princeton, on the 14th day of November, Anno Domini 1843, and it was thereupon voted that your request be granted.

Be it therefore known, That, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of this State, the Medical Society of New Jersey doth appoint Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Donatian Binsse, M. D., Lemuel Burr, Garret Terhune, M. D., Jetur R. Riggs, physicians and surgeons, practitioners and residents of the county of Passaic, to meet at the county town on the 16th day of January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to form themselves into a society to be called the District Medical Society for the County of Passaic, in the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing officers, making by-laws, rules and regulations, having and using a common seal, and transacting such other business as they may deem expedient.

In testimony whereof the president, pursuant to the aforesaid vote of the society, has hereunto subscribed his name and affixed the seal of the corporation at Princeton, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1843.

(Seal)

ABRAM SKILLMAN, *President.*

Attest:—

WILLIAM PIERSON, JR.,

*Recording Secretary Medical Society New Jersey.*

The District Medical Society formed under this commission, like all such societies throughout the State, has ever since remained a branch of the State Medical Society, and has been annually represented by its delegates in that body. The constitution provides that "all physicians, graduates of the State Medical Society, or any medical institution in affiliation with the American Medical Association, residing in the county of Passaic, shall be admitted into this society, in full membership, on the payment of the sum of ten dollars," and "each member shall pay annually to the treasurer the sum of five dollars, to defray the expenses of this society." Besides the usual officers the society has a reporter, whose duty it is "to furnish to the chairman of the standing committee of the State Medical Society, on or before the first day of May in each year, or at such time as the chairman may request, a report of the state of health, prevalence of epidemics, remarkable cases, or any other facts having a relation to the science of medicine of which he may be cognizant that have occurred in this county during the preceding year." Upon the censors of the society devolves important work, for it is their duty to see that no unworthy or ill-qualified person is recommended for the degree of Doctor

of Medicine or is permitted to practice in the county of Passaic. Hence this committee is composed generally of five of the best and most energetic members of the profession. The society holds regular meetings every month, at which in addition to the routine business there is an interchange of ideas and discussion of curious or important cases which may be reported by any of the members.

For a number of years previous to 1886 books and pamphlets of interest to the medical profession had accumulated. In 1886 the society concluded to establish a library for the use of its members and large contributions were at once received both in cash and books. The library was for some time located in a room in the First National Bank building, but subsequently transferred to the Paterson General Hospital.

The following have served as officers of the society:

Presidents—Garrit Terhune, January 16 to April 1, 1844; Donatian Binsse, 1844-45; Jetur R. Riggs, 1846-48; Elias J. Marsh, 1848-50; Lemuel Burr, 1850; Alexander W. Rogers, 1851; Frederick S. Weller, 1852-54; Jetur R. Riggs, 1854-56; J. Quin, 1856; Robert J. Whitely, 1857-61; Ridley Kent, 1861-62; Alexander W. Rogers, 1862-65; Ridley Kent, 1865-68; Garrit Terhune, 1868-70; John Quin, 1870; Cornelius S. Van Riper, 1871-72; Orson Barnes, 1873-75; Oswald Warner, 1875-77; S. R. Merrill, 1877; William Blundell, 1878-80; Elias J. Marsh, 1880-81; Cornelius Van Riper, 1882-83; J. C. Herrick, 1884-85; G. H. Balleray, 1886-87; Henry C. Van Gieson, 1888; G. W. Terriberly, 1889; Calvin Terriberly, 1890-91; Thomas J. Kane, 1892-93; William K. Newton, 1894; Walter B. Johnson, 1895; J. H. Banta, 1896; Philander A. Harris, 1897; Henry Kip, 1898; James M. Stewart, 1899; J. L. Leal, 1901; M. A. Mackintosh, 1902; M. W. Gillson, 1903; James W. Smith, 1904; J. W. Atkinson, 1905; F. C. Demarest, 1906; John T. Gillson, 1907; Bryan C. Magennis, 1908; David T. Bowden, 1909; Charles H. Scribner, 1910; William Flitcroft, 1911; Robert M. Curts, 1912; Andrew F. McBride, 1913; John C. McCoy, 1914; Benjamin H. Rogers, 1915; William Neer, 1916; William H. Carroll, 1917; H. H. Lucas, 1919.

Secretaries—Lemuel Burr, January 16 to April 1, 1844; Lambert Sythoff, 1844; Lemuel Burr, 1845-50; William H. Morton, 1850-52; Richard A. Terhune, 1852-54; Robert J. Whitely, 1854-57; Ridley Kent, 1857-59; Oswald Warner, 1859-62; S. R. Merrill, 1862-65; C. S. Van Riper, 1865-68; Henry C. Van Gieson, 1868-70; G. H. Balleray, 1870-73; Cornelius Van Riper, 1873-75; J. C. Amiraux, 1875-78; William Kent, 1878; John A. Rogers, 1879-83; P. A. Harris, 1883-88; J. H. Banta, 1888-90; John T. Gillson, 1890-92; J. W. Williams, 1892-93; Charles H. Scribner, 1895; Robert M. Curts, 1898; J. O'Donnell, 1900; H. J. Pike, 1903; E. J. Marsh, 1904; J. A. Maclay, 1910; Charles R. Mitchell, 1912; William Vennstra, 1916.









*William Ryle*

## HOSPITALS.

**The work of the Sisters of Charity—The Paterson General Hospital, the successor of the Ladies' Hospital—Generosity and regard for a departed help-meet.**

St. Joseph's Hospital was founded by the Sisters of Charity in 1867. The building first occupied by them was on Church street, between Market and Ellison streets. The sisters were heartily welcomed to Paterson, as the city stood in sad need of a place where the indigent sick could be properly taken care of. St. John's Catholic congregation contributed \$400 in cash and contributions of cash flowed in from a number of sources, prominent among the contributors being the societies attached to St. John's Church. The women also took an interest in the project and organized a society each of the members of which agreed to contribute \$1.00 per month towards the support of the hospital. The contributions amounted in all \$2,566.15. The quarters occupied by the Sisters soon proved too small and were also open to the objection of being in the centre of the city, with no grounds surrounding. In 1869 the residence of Mr. A. A. Fonda on Main street, near the Newark railroad crossing, was purchased together with the nine acres of land surrounding. Two years later the Sisters saw themselves compelled to add a wing, for the purpose of supplying the demands of the institution and providing for laundry, bakery and boiler house, the latter being deemed necessary in order to heat the building with steam. The cost of the building and ground, together with the improvements made, amounted to \$98,000, of which sum \$52,000 remained a lien on the property. With this load of indebtedness the Sisters entered the era in the history of this country generally referred to as "the hard times." It was only by the exercise of the most rigid economy and the most strenuous endeavors that they succeeded not only in caring for the sick in their charge but also in looking after the alleviation of the distress consequent on the stringency of the times and the closing of most of the industrial establishments in the city. For the purpose of affording employment to a few, the Sisters started an industrial school.

A visitation of smallpox in 1883 called attention to the fact that the city of Paterson had no isolated building for the treatment of contagious diseases. On the grounds owned by the Sisters, far removed from any of the main hospital buildings, stood a frame structure, the gift of Rev. Dean McNulty, which had been used as a school. This was turned into a ward for the treatment of contagious diseases. In 1885 another wing was erected at a cost of \$20,000, but the demands on the hospital soon exceeded the accommodations. In 1907 the Sisters began making arrangements for the erection of what became the main building of the hospital. The two buildings already occupied, with such additions as were made from time to time, were of wood. It was now determined to erect a building of stone and brick. Ground was

broken in 1909 and the building was opened in 1912, the cost being \$125,000. A great deal of the success attained by the hospital was due to the ability and unremitting energy of a woman, who for many years directed the efforts of the Sisters, Sister Mary Clare. She was born in Newark, December 18, 1844, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reilley. Her first application to be admitted to the educational institution of the Sisters of Charity at Madison, was rejected on account of her youth. She was admitted to the novitiate on June 29, 1865, and came to the Paterson hospital on August 11, 1869, and there, after a life devoted to the care of the sick, she died on April 26, 1919.

The record of patients treated in the hospital is as follows: 1868, 102; 1869, 140; 1870, 227; 1871, 325; 1872, 417; 1873, 380; 1874, no record kept; 1875, 274; 1876, 264; 1877, 291; 1878, 369; 1879, 411; 1880, 603; 1881, 711; 1882, 727; 1883, 577; 1884, 541; 1885, 505; 1886, 594; 1887, 825; 1888, 608; 1889, 756; 1890, 746; 1891, 845; 1892, 875; 1893, 883; 1894, 990; 1895, 1203; 1896, 1395; 1897, 1587; 1898, 1594; 1899, 1657; 1900, 1980; 1901, 1923; 1902, 1975; 1903, 2306; 1904, 2356; 1905, 1468; 1906, 1631; 1907, 1677; 1908, 1502; 1909, 1577; 1910, 2003; 1911, 2137; 1912, 2313; 1913, 2508; 1914, 2618; 1915, 3092; 1916, 3535; 1917, 3619; 1918, 3824.

For a number of years previous to 1871 there had been considerable talk about the starting of another hospital in this city. According to the first annual report it appears that "our enterprise, although first discussed by the Ministers' Association, was started by the women of this community." A series of meetings to this end was held, and finally, on January 21, 1871 (so say the original manuscript minutes), the "Ladies' Hospital Association" was organized, at the residence of Mrs. Socrates Tuttle, No. 71 Ellison street, and officers were chosen. Some declined and others were subsequently chosen to fill the vacancies, the list finally standing as follows:

President—Mrs. Socrates Tuttle.

Vice-President—Mrs. John J. Brown.

Secretary—Mrs. George Wurts.

Treasurer—Mrs. Edward T. Bell.

Board of Managers—Mrs. S. Tuttle, Mrs. John J. Brown, Mrs. George Wurts, Mrs. Edward T. Bell, Mrs. Robert Dalling, Mrs. Henry W. Cole, Mrs. (Rev.) John Steele, Mrs. Samuel Smith, Mrs. Andrew Vreeland, Mrs. (Rev.) John M. Heffernan, Mrs. S. C. Hewes, Mrs. Philip N. Smith, Mrs. Joseph N. Taylor, Mrs. James Crooks, Mrs. Mary Bradley, Mrs. William J. Wilcox, Mrs. John Cooke, Mrs. James M. Baldwin, Mrs. Jonathan Johnson, Mrs. Henry Marshall, Miss Anne Inglis, Mrs. Thomas N. Dale, Mrs. William Ryle, Mrs. William Goodspeed.

Advisory Board—Hon. Henry A. Williams, John Swinburne, Charles P. Gurnee, Alfred H. Decker, David B. Beam, Rev. John H. Robinson, John Chase.

Medical Staff—Drs. Alexander W. Rogers, Orson Barnes, Robert J. Whitely, Elias J. Marsh, Oswald Warner, Henry C. Van Gieson, John R. Leal, Sherburne R. Merrill.

The Chaplaincy—The Revs. William H. Hornblower, D. D., (First Presbyterian), Joseph Banvard, D. D. (First Baptist), C. M. A. Hewes, (Church of the Holy Communion), John Steele, D. D., (First Reformed),

John M. Heffernan, (St. Paul's Episcopal), John H. Robinson, (Division Street Methodist), Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, (Market Street M. E.), Isaiah B. Hopwood, (Second Presbyterian).

Application was made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and on April 5, 1871, the act was approved, incorporating "The Ladies' Hospital Association of Paterson," the ladies named above being the incorporators, with the officers and Board of Managers as already given.

The hospital was formally opened, with religious services, on Monday, April 10, 1871, with two patients, in a two-story frame building on Dickerson street, known as the Fifield house, the rent of which, with thirteen lots, for the first year was donated by the landlord, Mr. James Crooks. Forty patients were treated the first year.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers on June 29, 1871, an offer was received from Mr. Crooks, to sell the building then occupied and fifteen lots, for \$13,000. This brought up the subject of securing a permanent home for the hospital, and a committee was appointed—Mrs. James M. Baldwin, Mrs. George Wurts and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox—to lay this offer before the advisory board. On July 13, the committee reported recommending the purchase of a tract of seventeen and a half lots on Derrom, Fourteenth and Lexington avenues, at \$300 per lot. This was unanimously agreed to, and Mrs. Thomas N. Dale, Mrs. Jacob Speer, Miss Anne Inglis and Mrs. James Crooks were added to the committee. It was resolved to make a special effort immediately to raise \$15,000 toward the purchase of the land and the erection of a suitable building. Two weeks later the deed for the "Denton tract" was laid before the board, Messrs. James M. Baldwin and W. J. Wilcox having advanced \$2,000 to make the first payment. The special effort resulted in securing subscriptions amounting to \$2,195 for the building fund. Steps were taken toward the erection of a building, to be of either stone or brick, to accommodate 100 patients, but within a fortnight after the purchase of the site it transpired that there was some difficulty about the street lines through the plot, which made its availability for building questionable (a difficulty which was not adjusted until the Board of Aldermen, with the consent of interested property-owners, passed an ordinance fixing the street lines in March, 1891), and in November, 1871, other sites were advertised for. None being agreed upon, the old building was leased for another year.

At a meeting of the board, July 5, 1872, it was reported that Block 26, on the Lynch Farm, (on the south side of Market street, a short distance east of Madison avenue), comprising nineteen lots, had been bought for the association, for \$4,800. Plans were also submitted for a building, which had been approved at a special meeting of the managers, the advisory board and the medical staff, on June 26, that joint meeting having also recommended that the site be paid for and \$25,000 raised before the building should be begun, and ten additional lots secured. After some months' consideration, the plans were rejected, and the other recommendations concurred in.

In January, 1873, the old officers were reëlected, and some consultation was held with the Board of Chosen Freeholders, with a view of securing the

use of the county lunatic asylum which the board contemplated erecting on the city almshouse farm, but the project being abandoned this consultation was fruitless. In July another plan was submitted, for a frame building, filled in with brick, to cost \$35,000, to accommodate 27 patients. An offer was received at this time from Messrs. (Thomas D.) Hoxsey & (David B.) Beam, to donate about 22 lots on the south side of Union avenue, at Marion street; this proving too rocky, they offered a similar plot on the opposite side of Union avenue, on both sides of Marion street, and the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance vacating Marion street, to make the site more eligible. The board of managers on September 4, 1873, voted twelve to accept and ten to decline the offer. In view of the opposition Messrs. Hoxsey & Beam withdrew their offer, and most of the officers and several members of the board of managers resigned.

In January, 1874, James Crooks offered to sell the property then occupied—230 feet on Dickerson street, 170 feet on Pennington street, and 210 feet on Centre street, 17 city lots in all—for \$11,000 net. It was concluded that the plot was ineligible, because too small and lacking a frontage on Market street. In March, it was decided, on the recommendation of the advisory board, to sell the Denton plot, and to build on the Lynch farm. John Cooke, Rev. John H. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw (declined, and Robert J. Whitely appointed), Mrs. Sarah F. Mackintosh, M. D., Mrs. John J. Brown (declined, and Mrs. Henry W. Cole appointed) and Miss Anne Inglis were appointed as a building committee. April 2, 1874, the committee reported plans, and were authorized to receive, accept or reject proposals for building a hospital, to accommodate 40 patients, and to cost not more than \$25,000. In September the committee showed complete plans and specifications, but some question had arisen concerning the title to the plot on the Lynch farm. In October, it was voted to ask the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for a building site, in the cemetery on Market street, near (the present) Graham avenue—Mr. William Ryle, a trustee of the church, having secured the favorable consideration of the board of trustees for such an application, but legal difficulties interposed here also. In January, 1875, George A. Sumner, owner of the two-story frame building on the southeast corner of Market and Southard streets, Nos. 442, 444, 446, 448, 450 and 452 Market street, previously occupied as a museum by a Mr. Wallace, a skillful taxidermist, offered the premises to the board of managers for a hospital; it was decided to lease the premises at a rental of \$850 per year. The board of managers met in the new building for the first time on April 1, 1875. At this time there were five male and three female patients in the hospital. Thomas Barbour, William Ryle, John Shaw, John Cooke, Josiah P. Huntoon, John Edwards, James C. Preston, John Dunlop, Thomas Beveridge, Sr., C. Lambert and Samuel A. Van Saun each gave \$100; John J. Brown, Henry B. Crosby and James Angus, \$50 each; John Swinburne and George Oates, \$25 each, toward fitting up the new quarters.

On September 11, 1876, it was decided to buy the property from Mr. Sumner, he agreeing to take the Lynch farm lots in part payment. So at





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



THE  
FIRST  
BAPTIST  
CHURCH



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

last the institution had a home of its own. In March, 1878, there were fifteen patients, and it was decided to add a new ward, which was completed in May.

In September, 1880, an additional ward was ordered to be built, but owing to lack of funds the matter was postponed until the ensuing spring, when special contributions for the purpose were solicited. A new building was erected on Market street, adjoining the old one, and the latter was repaired during October, November and December, 1881, no patients being treated meanwhile. The changes doubled the capacity of the institution, and it was estimated that its expenses would be \$5,000 yearly. In March there were eight patients; in April, nineteen; in June, twenty-three. At the meeting of the board of managers on February 1, 1883, steps were taken on the recommendation of the medical staff, for the establishment of a Training School for Nurses, which was soon in successful operation, and has ever since proved an invaluable adjunct of the hospital. In October a bed was set apart for the use of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, then recently started. In 1887, the Legislature having granted the request of the association by means of the required legislation, the name was changed to the Paterson General Hospital Association. The erection of a new building, a subject which had been in past years frequently discussed, was again brought up and this time assumed more definite shape, the managers purchasing the plot of ground on Market street adjoining the Paterson Orphan Asylum property. In August, 1887, a dispensary for the treatment of the sick poor, who for various reasons could not be admitted to the hospital, was established. In 1889 the long-looked-for project of erecting a suitable hospital took definite shape and before the close of the year \$31,600 had been subscribed and plans were prepared for the new building. Contracts were awarded with all convenient speed and the work pushed forward. In November, 1891, the building was far enough advanced for the giving of a week of entertainments, \$6,181.95 being realized. On June 18, 1892, the new hospital was opened for patients and the old structure on Market and Southard streets abandoned.

The principal officers of the association have been as follows:

Presidents—Mrs. Socrates Tuttle, 1871-73; Mrs. Thomas N. Dale, 1874-77; Miss Anne Inglis, 1878-99; Miss Julia Ryle, 1900-01; Dr. Walter B. Johnson, 1902-08; Hobart Tuttle, 1909-10; Frank Van Cleve, 1911-13; S. S. Evans, 1914.

Secretaries—Mrs. George Wurts, 1871-73; Mrs. Dr. Sarah F. MacIntosh, 1874-75; Mrs. J. C. Paulison, 1876-82; Miss Annie E. Johnston, 1883-92; Carl Schlaepfer, 1903-10; Wilton Moore Lockwood, 1911; W. L. Kinkead, 1911; R. H. Cunningham, 1912.

Treasurers—Mrs. Edward T. Bell, 1871; Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, 1872-73; Mrs. Phoebe Fardon, 1874-75; Miss Anne Inglis, 1876-77; Peter Ower, 1878-83; Garret H. Demarest, 1884-87; S. S. Sherwood, 1888-1900; William Berdan, 1901; William D. Blauvelt, 1903-07; F. T. Vandervoort, 1907-17; George A. Schultze, 1917.

The record of patients cared for in the hospital is as follows: 1871, 40; 1872, 58; 1873, 52; 1874, 44; 1875, 52; 1876, 59; 1877, 54; 1878, 59; 1879, 90; 1880, 128; 1881, 133; 1882, 200; 1883, 209; 1884, 213; 1885, 252; 1886,



299; 1887, 380; 1888, 384; 1889, 407; 1890, 507; 1891, 485; 1892, 715; 1893, 962; 1894, 961; 1895, 1081; 1896, 1510; 1897, 1638; 1898, 1628; 1899, 1583; 1900, 1610; 1901, 1618; 1902, 1603; 1903, 1725; 1904, 1642; 1905, 1696; 1906, 1862; 1907, 2067; 1908, 1939; 1909, 2009; 1910, 2043; 1911, 2007; 1912, 2305; 1913, 2292; 1914, 2486; 1915, 2545; 1916, 2622; 1917, 2516; 1918, 2537.

Upon the decease of Mrs. Miriam Barnert, her husband, Nathan Barnert, determined to erect a hospital in her honor. He owned a block of property on upper Broadway and selected this as site for the new hospital. In 1912 he acquired the property on the southeast corner of Broadway and Paterson streets, for many years the residence of Henry B. Crosby. This was altered, as far as the architecture of the building would permit, for the accommodation of patients and was opened for that purpose in 1912. All the available floor space was soon occupied, the institution at one time providing for about five hundred patients. In the meantime work had progressed on the new hospital on upper Broadway and this was opened in October, 1916; during that year 150 patients were treated. In 1917 the number of patients treated was 1637 and the following year, 1821.







CEDAR LAWN CEMETERY.



## CEMETERIES.

**The final resting places of the early settlers—The checkered career of the Sandy Hill cemeteries—Where the dead were not permitted to rest. Present-day places of sepulture.**

Long after the people of Europe had settled in this country, the aborigines continued interring their dead in two places set apart for that purpose at no great distance from Paterson. One of these burial grounds was at Passaic, near the foot of the present President street, but this seems, according to tradition, to have been limited to the interment of warriors, women and children being excluded. It is known that the Indians came from what is now the northern part of Passaic county for the purpose of doing the last honors to their departed warriors. In 1709 the Indians sold to the white settlers the tract now embracing the First Ward of Paterson, what became afterwards the eastern part of the township of Manchester and a part of Saddle River township in Bergen county, but they reserved from this tract the place now known as Sicomac—to the Indians as Schichamack—for here they had buried their dead for generations and they intended to continue doing so.

The rule, so generally observed in most communities, that a place for the interment of the dead shall adjoin the church, has been observed in Paterson in only one instance and that in connection with the oldest of burying grounds. For the first public burying ground in the present city of Paterson was deeded by Henry Brockholst, of Pompton, in 1762. As the wording of the deed is closely interwoven with the history of both cemetery and church, it is here given in full:

Henry Brockholst to Trustees of Dutch Church at Totowa.

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, Henry Brockholst, Esq., sendeth greeting, know ye that I, Henry Brockholst, son and heir-at-law of Anthony Brockholst, deceased, in the county of Bergen and province of New Jersey, out of the good will I owe and the regard I have for the promotion of the Christian religion, and especially the manner of worship of the Low Dutch Reformed Church of Holland, according as the same is established by the National Synod, held at Dordrecht, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and eighteen and nineteen, for the promotion of the Christian religion, according to the principles and church discipline there established, as for the contribution of Christian government we enjoy this permit, and for and in consideration of four places or seats in the pew of the church now erected and built, hereby granted and known by the distinction of No. 1, upon a certain map or draught made of the several pews, in said church, freely giving and allowing unto me, my heirs and assigns forever, have given, granted, bargained, enfeoffed, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm unto Cornelius Kip, Robert Van Houten, Cornelius Westervelt, Johannis Van Blarcom and Cornelius Gerretse, Trustees of the Low Dutch Reformed Congregation of Totowa, and to their successors, that shall from time to time forever hereafter by the congregation aforesaid be chosen:

A certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the county of Bergen, in the eastern division of the province of New Jersey, near the bridge erected over the Passaic river at Totowa, where said church is now built on: Beginning eighty links distant upon a north forty degree west course from where a little brook or run of water empties itself into the Passaic river, and running from thence south fifty-four degrees, four chains and forty-five links to a stake; thence south eighty-four degrees and a half west, one chain and twenty-seven links to a whitewood tree; thence north twenty-seven degrees and a half east five chains and fifty links to a whitewood sapling; thence south forty-three degrees east three chains and half to the beginning. Containing one acre.

To have and to hold all the above granted and bargained premises, with all manner of appurtenances and privileges to the same in manner or ways belonging, reserving and excepting all mines and minerals to the aforesaid Trustees, and their successors as aforesaid, to the only sole use and proper behoof of the said Low Dutch Reformed congregation, who profess the principles of religion and church government and discipline established at Dordrecht, as aforesaid, and to the last survivors of the same forever, and I, the said Henry Brockholst, do for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, covenant, promise, grant and agree to with the said Trustees aforesaid, that before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, I am the sole, true and lawful owner of the above granted and bargained premises and appurtenances, and am lawfully seized and possessed of the same, in my own proper right as a good and perfect and absolute estate of inheritance, and have in myself good right, full power and lawful authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm the same, these granted and bargained premises and appurtenances in manner aforesaid, and that the said Trustees and their successors aforesaid shall and may from time to time and at all times lawfully and peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy the above granted premises and appurtenances free and clear, freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated and discharged of and from all manner of former gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, wills, dowries, entails, jointures, executions and all manner of encumbrance whatsoever, without let, suit, trouble, eviction, ejection or any manner of molestation whatever of him, the said Henry Brockholst, or any person or persons by or under from him, them or any of them.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of April, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the III., by the Grace of God, Great Britain, France and Ireland's King, Defender of the Faith, Anno Domini, one thousand and seven hundred and sixty-two.

HENRY BROCKHOLST.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of George Ryerse, Joseph Widmour.

The property thus bequeathed surrounded the quaint old stone building (erected in 1755), which stood on what is now called Water street, near the corner of Matlock. The older part of this church-yard, being on the north-east side of Water street, was sold in building lots after the church was burned down in 1827, and has long been covered with the dwellings of the living, while the graves of the dead are nowhere recognizable, although occasionally a headstone is found utilized as doorstep or in the construction of walks. The other part of the cemetery, lying on the southwest side of Water street, and along the Valley road, was used from about 1790 to 1845.

As interments had ceased, because of the crowded condition of the cemetery and the fact that it lay unprotected in the heart of a growing city with cosmopolitan tendencies, and as the relatives of those whose remains lay buried there had either moved away or for other causes had lost interest, the cemetery soon showed a frayed-at-the-edges appearance; the fence was permitted to remain in a dilapidated condition and pedestrians made short cuts over the graves. A grand jury found a presentment, severely blaming the church authorities, to which the latter paid no heed. But, as years rolled by, between public condemnation and a desire to secure the revenue which might ensue from the sale of the graves for real estate improvements, the church authorities were spurred on to action and so in 1888 they began removing the dead in boxes to other cemeteries. There was no objection made to this as long as the remains were those of unidentified persons or of persons who had left none to protest, but when the danger of disturbance threatened the remains of some of the older and still existing families, trouble arose. A vault, still in a fair state of preservation, was made the object of an injunction issued by the Court of Chancery in 1888, the contention being that the property had been deeded for cemetery purposes only and that the church authorities had no right to disturb the remains of the dead, nor make use of the property for any purpose other than the interment of the dead. After some days of arguing had resulted in little but surmises as to what the facts were in connection with the deed, the latter, quoted above, was produced, the result of an extended search. This ended the litigation and the church authorities continued their work of removing the dead, the latter being reinterred in the Reformed cemetery on Sandy Hill, to be again disturbed some years later, as will be told on a subsequent page. In order that there might be no doubt of the obliteration of the cemetery both in law and in fact, proceedings were taken in 1914 by which commissioners formally condemned the property and awarded damages to such as showed that they had been injured by deprivation of the use of the oldest cemetery in Paterson, for the purposes of interment.

The purchase in 1814 by the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson from the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, for a nominal consideration, of a triangular plot of land on Market street, east of Vine street, containing half an acre, formed the nucleus of that nest of burying grounds known for many years as the Sandy Hill cemeteries. A considerable tract of sandy waste adjoining this cemetery belonged to the State of New Jersey, having been acquired in exchange for the \$10,000 of stock subscribed to the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures; the property was not deemed valuable for any other than burial purposes and the State was anxious to get rid of it, offering it for sale at fifty dollars an acre, the State retaining a reversionary interest in the property in the event of its being devoted to purposes other than the interment of the dead. The first to take advantage of this offer were the Presbyterians, who increased their cemetery by the addition of three acres in 1826. In 1854 the Presbyterians needed more room for graves, but the days of cheap real estate on Sandy Hill had passed and

so they were required to pay to the society \$6,516.56 for 3.74 additional acres.

The Methodists—represented by the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church—established their cemetery on Sandy Hill in 1824, having purchased a tract on Willis street—now Park avenue—of two acres from Matthew Rippey, for \$80. In 1851 they enlarged this cemetery by paying the society \$500 for 1.81 acres.

In 1824 the Catholics obtained a bit of real estate, 100x175 feet, on the northeast corner of Willis street and Graham avenue, and in 1839 relieved the State of three acres adjoining the property purchased by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, paying therefor the regular price of fifty dollars an acre.

In 1835 the authorities of the First Reformed Church purchased two acres from the society for \$200, the property lying on Willis street next to the cemetery of the Methodists.

In 1835 St. Paul's Episcopal Church invested in five acres of State property on Market street. In 1844 the Baptists took an adjoining tract of three acres from the State.

In the course of years the population of Paterson was swelling in the neighborhood of these burial places and it was only a question of time before the living would drive the dead from their homes. Although many of the individual graves or burial plots were still well taken care of, there was a total absence of any system of coördination; the fences were permitted to fall into decay and a great many lost interest in the cemeteries, such interest for patent reasons having been transferred to other burying grounds. The actions of some enterprising but unsentimental undertakers served to fan the flame of public indignation, for investigations on the part of a grand jury established the fact that these undertakers had purchased lots and parts of lots and had sold graves at bargain prices, frequently burying several bodies in the same grave. There was, however, nothing criminal in this proceeding and it continued for a number of years. A number of persons still interested in the remains resting beneath the surface of Sandy Hill formed what was known for some years as the Sandy Hill Burial Grounds Protective Association, the object of which was the preservation of the cemeteries and their protection against vandalism of all kinds. But the crowding population proved too much and when the local board of health issued orders that no further interments would be permitted in some parts of the cemeteries and when grand juries were finding presentments couched in unpleasant terms, it was made apparent that the days of the Sandy Hill cemeteries had passed. The matter attracted the attention of the Legislature as early as 1876, when a bill was introduced vesting in the city of Paterson the State's reversionary titles; the bill failed to pass, but it was only the forerunner of one which did pass some years later. But before the enactment of this law the Legislature parted with its interest in the cemetery occupied by the Baptists by presenting the Ladies' Hospital Association with that interest, for the Legislature had been informed that the association was anxious to secure a good location for a

new hospital building and would like to have plenty of ground about it. The plan met with approval, but never got further than the paper stage.

Finally, when the Legislature had done all that was possible to smoothe the way, the work of obliteration was begun. The Catholics took the lead and in 1910 removed all bodies resting in their small plot on the north side of Park avenue; they could produce no deed to the property, and none was ever found, but as they had had undisputed possession since 1824, no difficulty was experienced when the property was placed in the market, although even at the present day only a very small part has been improved. Next the Catholics offered to sell their three-acre cemetery to the city; the cemetery lay some distance from the public thoroughfares and when it was offered to the city for six cents per square foot the title quickly changed hands, the Catholics removing all their dead to the cemetery of Holy Sepulchre. The city then began condemnation proceedings as far as the other Sandy Hill cemeteries were concerned. The proceedings were instituted in 1912 and 1914; the city removed the bodies and interred them in other cemeteries, unless persons more interested preferred to attend to this part of the work, and paid the lot owners twelve cents per square foot for the territory taken, double the price paid to the Catholics, but then the other cemeteries were near to large thoroughfares and a justifiable difference was found between transfers of real estate where both seller and buyer are anxious and where the property was taken without consulting the wishes of the owner. The bodies have all been removed, as have all indications that the ground was ever occupied by such. The property along Market street has been devoted to public park purposes; on the Park avenue side there will also be a public park, but it will surround what is to be Paterson's second high school.

Among the cemeteries at present used by the people of Paterson the oldest is Cedar Lawn and it is the only cemetery within the limits of the city, lying at its southeasterly extremity. It was in 1865 that Thomas D. Hoxsey and David B. Beam obtained a charter from the Legislature of New Jersey creating the Cedar Cliff Cemetery Association, the object of the incorporators being to make use of the slope of Preakness mountain, where it faces Paterson, for a place for interment of the dead. In the following year they sold this property and acquired a tract better adapted for the purpose, and they associated with them Franklin C. Beckwith, Thomas Barbour, Adam Carr, H. B. Crosby, William S. Kinch and James Crooks. In 1867 the name was changed to the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association. The present acreage is one hundred and thirty-five and the interments exceed twenty-eight thousand.

The Catholic cemetery at Sandy Hill being filled, and all the lots sold, the authorities of St. John's Catholic Church bought on January 30, 1866, what was known as the "Lynch Farm," sixty-nine acres, at the southeast corner of Market street and Madison avenue, for a cemetery. One or two interments were made, when, March 27, 1866, an act of the Legislature was approved, prohibiting the location or establishment of cemeteries or burial grounds "within the distance of six thousand feet from the street monu-



ment, as established at the corner of Market and Willis streets," in the city of Paterson, and the proposed cemetery was abandoned and the property sold. On September 7 of the same year William G. Watson bought at auction sale of the estate of Cornelius P. Hopper, deceased, 24.92 acres of land, on the east side of Haledon avenue and north of East Main street, and on the next day conveyed it to St. John's Church, the object being to locate a cemetery there. A few interments were made in the new grounds, but an act of the legislature, approved February 26, 1867, prohibited the location or establishment of "any cemetery or burial ground within the limits and boundaries of the city of Paterson," and further prohibited the use "for the purposes of burial," of "any cemetery or burial grounds established within one year within said city." May 1, 1867, the church bought from Bartlett Smith, for \$15,500, three adjoining tracts of land, embracing 73.19 acres in all, at Totowa, just west of the city line, and near the Lincoln bridge, extending from the river back to Preakness mountain. Here was located the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, in which there have been made since the date of its purchase upwards of forty thousand interments.

The Laurel Grove Cemetery Company was organized under a special charter in 1888 by Francis C. Van Dyk, William T. Ryle, John R. Beam, James O'Shea George C. Mason, James A. Morrissey, James W. Ensign, John Norwood, Hiram Gould and Michael Dunn. The company purchased several tracts of land lying along the Passaic river just above Lincoln Bridge taking full advantage of the powers conferred in its charter to acquire two hundred acres of land for cemetery purposes. On May 31, 1919, 21,437 interments had been made in this cemetery. Finding that there was a great deal of repugnance on the part of a number of people towards placing into the grounds of the remains of loved persons, the company in 1913 erected a mausoleum containing 420 crypts; of these 195 have been sold and 40 are occupied.

The only other cemetery almost exclusively used by the people of Paterson is that of Mount Nebo, adjoining Laurel Grove. This is the property of the Congregation of B'nai Jeshurun of the Barnert Memorial Temple. This congregation had purchased, on December 23, 1847, from Dr. Joseph W. Ashmun, of New York, a tract of land at Centreville, south of Paterson; this tract measures 50x110 feet and it was used for many years as place of interment by the Jews. But it was found that a great many of the wealthier Jews preferred interment in Cedar Lawn or some of the Jewish cemeteries of New York, and so, in 1911, the Centreville cemetery was put in good order and fenced in to prohibit any desecration or other forms of vandalism. In 1887 the congregation had purchased the Bensen farm of twenty-two acres and here was established Mount Nebo, and in it lie buried the remains of many Jews once prominent in Paterson. On June 15, 1919, there had been 238 interments in this cemetery.

In addition to the preceding there are a number of small cemeteries about Paterson, owned either by organizations or individuals, the most prominent of these being one of two acres on the Goffle road used by the Hollanders and a portion thereof by Reformed Jews.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

### CHAPTER I.

#### The Reformed Dutch Churches—The First Reformed Church—Second Church—Broadway Church—Other Churches.

*First Reformed Church*—The first patentees of Acquackanonk were brought up in the doctrines and form of worship of the Reformed Church of Holland, therefore their earliest care was to promote religious worship. The Dutch in East New Jersey were in the early days supplied by visits of clergymen from older settlements at New York, Bergen, and Kingston-on-the-Hudson. The first preacher in the vicinity of Acquackanonk of whom there is any knowledge was Dominie Petrus Tassemaker, who in 1686 appears in the ancient records of Hackensack. This devoted preacher accepted a call from the church at Schenectady, New York, and fell a victim in the massacre of his beloved people in 1690, when the French and Indians destroyed Schenectady.

The exact date of organization of a church at Acquackanonk is not obtainable. It may have been under the irregular ministry of Dominie Tassemaker, at the same time as he ordained in 1686 the elders of the church in Hackensack. The oldest volume extant bears the date of 1726, this record including a list of members, baptisms, marriages, the election of elders and deacons, and acts of consistory. There is, however, an older collection of memoranda which gave the various items of expenditure, collections, and each Sunday service week by week, going back to June 12, 1693. The earliest reference to the Acquackanonk church is in a lease dated April 10, 1693, of a parcel of land by Walling Jacobs to Hermanus Gerretts, described as "beginning by the river on the King's Road the full breadth of the lot (one of the subdivisions of the Acquackanonk patent) and so upward, except the churchyard."

Guillaume Bertholf was first a "Voorliser" in the two congregations of Hackensack and Acquackanonk, living in the latter place. In a document dated April 10, 1693, he describes himself as "schoole master and authorized writer (or dinere schrijver)," residing "at the village of Acquiggenonk." The people of his congregations desired he should become their minister, and addressed a memorial to the Classis at Flushing. At this time and for more than a century after, the Dutch church in America was dependent upon the ecclesiastical sanction of the Fatherland for the valid ordination of their ministers. The transition from this time-honored custom to recognition of the right to a local Classis to ordain ministers for the American churches, involved one of the most bitter controversies known to the first century of the Reformed Dutch Church in America.

Guillaume Bertholf appeared before the Classis at Flushing, September 2, 1693, and was on September 16, 1693, duly ordained to the ministry. His expenses to Holland were defrayed by the two churches which he was to

serve. He returned to America in February, 1694, and became the first regularly installed pastor of the Reformed Church of New Jersey. The first act of his pastoral office appears to have been the ordination of a joint consistory for both the churches, though the two congregations were distinct except as to the support of the minister. The salary of Dominie Bertholf was one thousand guilders, or £25 yearly from each of the churches.

The territory of the two congregations, or what may be termed the minister's parish, extended from Belleville on the south to Tappan on the north, from the Hackensack and even the Hudson on the east to Pompton on the west. The bounds of this extensive field did not limit the visitations of the laborious pastor. He organized in 1697 the church at Tarrytown, where he afterwards preached occasionally, and in March, 1699, ordained deacons and elders in the church at Raritan, where he preached twice during the year and administered the sacraments. Dominie Bertholf continued to serve the church until his death in 1724.

The first church edifice was erected in 1702, but was not ready for occupancy for four years. It stood in a triangular piece of ground near the site of the present Reformed Protestant Dutch church. After the death of Dominie Bertholf, the celebrated Dominie Gratcheus Dubois, a minister in New York, officiated at various times until the appointment of the Rev. Henrius Coens, from Holland, in the autumn of 1725; he served ten years and was the compiler of the church records which began in 1726. His successor, Rev. Johannes Van Duessen, was one of the marked men of his day. A son of the Rev. Petrus Van Duessen, a minister at Albany, New York, as early as 1712, was also engaged as a missionary among the Indian tribe of Mohawks. The younger Van Duessen was a fine classical scholar, a graduate of the High School of Harderwicke in the North of Holland, and studied theology at Utrecht, Holland. He was ordained and licensed as a preacher by a Congregational Council of eleven ministers convened at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, April 13, 1727. Previous to this time the Reformed Dutch Church in America had depended entirely upon the Church of Holland to ordain ministers, this entailing a severe burden upon the churches in the New World. The expenses of the ministers for the voyage had to be paid, and it also caused long and wearisome delays. The Rev. Van Duessen was the First Reformed Dutch preacher in America who had not been regularly licensed or ordained by the Classis of Holland. The irregularity was not countenanced by the majority of the American church, and in consequence the reverend gentleman suffered contumacy during his entire ministry. His excellent character and abundant Christian labors sustained him, and his able preaching always commanded a hearing. Independence of character and an outspoken frankness were among his strongly marked peculiarities. He embodied that yearning for independence that was making itself felt in the ecclesiastical as well as the political circles of America. He closed his pastorate in 1748, and after an interval of four years the Rev. David Marinus was installed as pastor.

The residents in and about the present city of Paterson in 1755, owing to increased population and additional church accommodations, took measures to secure preaching in their vicinity. These church members secured leave to erect a church edifice on land belonging to Henry Brockholst, on what is now Water, near Matlock street. The edifice was a quaint stone building, the roof rising steeply from all four sides to a point in the center, on which was perched a square cupola, this being in turn surmounted by a gilded weathercock. The area of this house was thirty by forty feet, the walls eighteen or twenty feet high. On the front of the building was the inscription: "Het huius des Heeren, 1755"—"The house of the Lord, 1755."

The auditorium of the church was divided into two rows of pews, with a gallery on each side. The pulpit was very high and very odd, and overhung by a huge sounding board. The *voolizer* who led the singing occupied a special pew in front of the pulpit. The building had no heating arrangements; everybody carried his or her own private foot-stove. On the completion of the church the Totowa people petitioned for a portion of the time of the preacher stationed at Acquackanonk, agreeing that the two churches should be governed by the one consistory. On maturer consideration, however, in February, 1756, permission was given for the organization of a consistory for the Totowa church; this was done, and Dominie Marinus preached one-fourth of his time at Totowa. The members of the first consistory at Totowa were: Simeon Van Winkle, Jacob Van Houten, Johannis Ryerson, and Jacobus Post, elders; Dierck Van Greson; Helmich Van Houten, Johannis Van Houten, and Frans Post, deacons.

The trustees did not receive a deed for the property from Henry Brockholst until 1762, the only consideration being "the good will I owe and the regard I have for the progress of the Christian Religion, and especially the manner of worship of the Low Dutch Reformed Church of Holland." There was, however, another consideration, the reservation of four seats in pew No. 1. The lot thus deeded was an acre in extent, and in 1795 a plot on the southwest side of Water street was added for a burying ground. The Conferentie, a party in the Reformed Dutch denomination, obtained control of the Totowa church and united with Fairfield and Montville in calling the Rev. Cornelius Blauw, who at the end of five years ended his pastoral duties and removed to Hackensack, New Jersey. The Totowa church united with Pompton in 1772 in calling Rev. Hermanus Meyer, one of the ablest preachers in the denomination, a man of great erudition and piety. He afterwards was appointed professor of Hebrew and later lector or assistant to the Professor of Divinity in Rutgers College. At the time of his death in 1791, the Totowa church dissolved its connection with Pompton and renewed its early association with Acquackanonk, securing one-third of the time of its pastor, Rev. Henry Schoonmaker, who labored with success until 1816, when advancing age constrained him to resign his charge.

The preaching up to this time had been in the Dutch language; the Totowa people being able and willing desired to pay for half of a preacher's time; to this the Acquackanonk Consistory would not consent, therefore the

services of Wilhelmus Eltinge, of Paramus, were secured, who was to conduct the services in the English language. This was a great victory for the younger element, although sadly deplored by their elders. The old church had been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and when Dominie Eltinge preached his first sermon, July 14, 1816, it was quite an attractive building. In the next decade the church prospered, and in 1826 the congregation consisted of 180 families and 129 members. Then misfortune followed on March 26, 1827; a man passing by the church fired a gun at a bird on the cupola, and the burning wad ignited the dry shingles, setting fire to the roof. The ancient and cherished church in a short time was nothing but ruins, to the unbounded grief of the members of the congregation.

After the fire, at a meeting of the congregation it was decided to build a new church, and agitation began for removal to the south side of the river. There was strenuous opposition to removal, but on June 23, 1827, the male members of the congregation voted twenty to eighteen to build at the corner of Ellison and Hamilton streets; this location was later changed to Main street near Ellison. The new church was opened and dedicated by Rev. Mr. Eltinge, March 15, 1829. The site of the old church, except the old burying ground, was sold. Dominie Eltinge remained with the Totowa church until December 10, 1833, when he withdrew and thereafter devoted his time to the Paramus church until his death in 1852. He was succeeded by the Rev. John C. Vandervoort, who remained from 1834 to 1837, when he was called to Kinderhook, New York. The Rev. Ebenezer Wiggins, a graduate of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, was then called to Paterson and remained for nineteen years. His successor was Rev. Philip Peltz, who came in 1857 and labored with excellent success for three years, when he was chosen corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the denomination. In the summer of 1860 the Rev. Alexander McKelvey was called, who remained until 1865, and soon after went to Coxsackie, New York. The next pastor was the Rev. John Steele, who was called in the fall of 1865 and for twelve years filled the pulpit to the entire satisfaction of the congregation. It was during his ministry, on the night of December 14, 1871, the society's place of worship was again destroyed by fire. A dissension again arose amongst the members for a removal of the site and an edifice was erected on the north side of Hamilton avenue, between Straight and Auburn streets, at a cost of \$70,000, the larger part of which was defrayed by the sale of the old site on Main street and the insurance on the burned building. The new church was dedicated June 2, 1874. Dr. Steele, having accepted a call to Cohoes, New York, dissolved his pastoral relation June 25, 1877, and the pulpit was vacant until 1879, when the Rev. A. A. Raymond was installed as pastor. In the spring the latter accepted a call to Plainfield, New Jersey, and Rev. J. LeMoyne Danner commenced his pastoral duties November 1, 1881. The resignation of Rev. Danner occurred at the close of the year 1891, and at the close of his seminary course in May, 1892, the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Powell Vernoll, took charge of the congregation.

The one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the church took place October 15, 1915.

*Second Reformed Church*—When the congregation of the old Totowa church voted to remove the site, those members that were dissatisfied decided to organize a new church and build a house of worship on the old site. Application was accordingly made to the Classis of Paramus, which agreed to the organization of a new church to be known as the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Totowa. The new society immediately set about the erection of the present church edifice on the northwest corner of Temple and Water streets, which was opened for services June 28, 1828, the Rev. Jacob T. Field having been called from Pompton to the pastorate in the preceding April. There were forty-eight members in the congregation; during the construction of their new edifice they worshipped in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. When Rev. Mr. Field resigned in September, 1832, the congregation numbered one hundred and ten families and eighty members. In January, 1833, the Rev. Isaac Cole was installed as pastor, remaining until the end of the year. His successor was the Rev. John A. Liddell, who accepted a call in July, 1834, remaining until September, 1838. It was in February, 1839, that the Rev. John H. Duryea, stationed at Wawarsing, New York, came to the church and served its people his lifetime. The church at this time had a membership of one hundred and thirty, and during his long years of service, in 1858, the church edifice was extended eighteen feet; in 1867 it was newly roofed, provided with furnaces, new carpets, and cushions. In 1872 a new lecture room and Sunday school building was erected in the rear of the church, at a cost of \$6,000.

The Rev. John H. Duryea was made pastor emeritus in April, 1882, and was succeeded as pastor in the following October by Rev. Peter H. Milliken, who served the congregation until 1889, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Theodore W. Welles in May of that year. The latter faithfully served the congregation until 1908, when he was made pastor emeritus, and still resides at Paterson. The next pastor, Rev. Walter S. Maines, was in charge from May, 1908, to 1914, and on his resignation the present pastor, the Rev. William James Lonsdale, was installed; he resigned in 1920.

At the time of the division from the mother church, the newly organized congregation built and dedicated a house of worship on the Totowa side of the Passaic river. The first service was held in the new building on October 14, 1827; it was dedicated June 8, 1828, and the incorporated title became the Second Reformed Church of Totowa at Paterson, New Jersey. The church property was located at the corner of Water and Temple streets. An old triangle served for calling the congregation together from the time of the erection of the church until 1860, when a bell was substituted. A chapel was erected in 1872 for the use of the Sunday school; it was forty by sixty feet, and cost \$6,000. The parsonage was built in 1883 in the rear of the church; the latter was renovated by a new roof, modernized galleries, stained glass windows, remodeling of pews, between 1884 and 1887. The Bible class room

and a rear gallery were added in 1888 to the Sunday school room. In the winter of 1915-1916 the chapel was enlarged and renovated to its present size, making it twice the size of the original building. These improvements, which cost \$9,000, included a modern church kitchen and a gallery on three sides of the building. The last annual report to the General Synod shows 250 families and 459 active members of the congregation, with a Sunday school of 424 members. The whole number of communicant members received into the church since its establishment in 1827 with forty-eight members, is 1,718.

*Broadway Reformed Church*—Fifty-five members of the First Reformed Church in November, 1864, were organized into a separate society by the Classis of Paramus. The new congregation decided to build on Broadway a new church, and adopted the name of the Broadway Reformed Church. They worshipped for some time in Odd Fellows' Hall. Their first pastor was Rev. William Halloway, under whose ministry they grew apace, and in July, 1867, they erected a neat chapel near the northeast corner of Broadway and Paterson street at a cost of about \$8,000. The successor of Rev. William Halloway was the Rev. William H. Clark, who was installed as pastor in May, 1872. His departure in the summer of 1881 for a field that promised greater results in the future was deeply regretted by the parishioners. The Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale was installed his successor November 3, 1881. His parsonage continued until 1895, and the following year the Rev. E. W. Thompson was installed as pastor, serving the congregation for eight years. The next pastor was the Rev. George H. Payson, who commenced his duties in 1905, and was followed in 1908 by Rev. James M. Martin. His pastorage continued seven years, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Simon Blocker. The present church located on Broadway was built in 1883-85, and the chapel was enlarged in 1896, the property being freed of incumbrances in 1907.

*Riverside Reformed Church*—This church was an offspring of the First Reformed Church, and was organized with twenty members in May, 1887. A chapel was built on the present site of the church on River street, which was destroyed by fire, January 1, 1899. The following year the present church edifice was erected. The first pastor was Rev. A. A. King, who was succeeded in February, 1892, by the present pastor, the Rev. John B. Church. The congregation is a member of the Classis of Passaic. The real estate valuation of its properties being \$20,000. The services are conducted in the English language, the membership being 167.

*First Holland Reformed Church*—The secession of Dominie De Roy and his flock from the parent organization of the first formed Holland Reformed Church led to the organization of the dissatisfied members of the First Holland Reformed Church in 1862. The Rev. James Huyssoon was called as pastor, and in November, that year, funds had been raised for building a church on Clinton street. It was mainly through the exertions of the pastor that the building fund was raised. He accepted in 1865 a call to Michigan, and the ensuing year the congregation was torn by dissensions ending in a division; those remaining called the Rev. P. B. Bahler, who remained until

the spring of 1869, when the Rev. James Huyssoon was recalled to the pastorage. This pastorage continued for nearly a quarter of a century, and was dissolved October 11, 1892, when the Rev. Dr. Huyssoon was declared pastor emeritus. After the resignation of Rev. Dr. Huyssoon, the pulpit was vacant for nearly two years, being supplied a portion of the time by Mr. Leonard Jacobs, a student of New Brunswick Theological Seminary. The choice of the congregation resulted, however, in the calling of Rev. Lawrence Betten, who was installed September 13, 1894. He was the first pastor of the church to enter upon his duties through the solemnities of ordination. The relation thus formed was of short duration. After a successful pastorate of three years he was succeeded by Rev. Frederick G. Dekkar, who was installed October 5, 1897. His ministerial charge continued into the first decade of the present century. The church is located on North Fourth street. The pulpit at the present time is vacant.

*Holland Reformed Church*—The natives of Holland resident of Paterson, in 1856 decided to support a church in which the preaching should be in their own language, and at their request the Classis of Paramus organized them into a church. They held their services in the consistory room of the Second Reformed Church, the Rev. Jacobus De Roy serving as their pastor, by consent of the Classis, although he was not regularly ordained. The congregation in 1859-60 built a large brick church at the southeast corner of River and Bridge streets. About the same time, under the persuasion of their pastor, they withdrew from the Reformed Dutch denomination, and, while preserving an independent organization as "The Holland Reformed Church," affiliated to some extent with the "True Reformed Dutch Church" commonly called the "Seceder Church." The Rev. Jacobus De Roy returned to Holland in 1863, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. Bechtold, but in 1865 the congregation closed the church to the latter, his views being too liberal for them, and they called the Rev. William Van Leuven, who was succeeded in 1875 by the Rev. Leonard Rietdyk. The church in 1881 was placed under the care of the Michigan Holland Society.

The reorganization of the church under the charge of the Michigan Holland Society took place in 1906. There was no settled pastor until 1908, when the present pastor, Rev. N. H. Beverslius, was placed in charge. Improvements on the church property have been made, it has been enlarged and renovated; the present residence of the pastor was constructed in 1910. The church edifice of this congregation is situated at the corner of North First street and Haledon avenue. The value of the real estate holdings of the congregation is in the neighborhood of \$25,000, the membership consisting of three hundred. The services are held in the Dutch language.

*Second Holland Reformed Church*—When the doors were closed to Dominie Bechtold, about one hundred members of the congregation of the First Holland Reformed Church applied to the Classis of Paramus for an organization to be known as the Second Holland Reformed Church. This request was granted by the Classis, and services were held from October, 1866, until the summer of 1869, in Monumental Hall. The Rev. A. K. Kasse



was chosen pastor in 1868, and served several years, but ultimately the organization was disbanded.

*Sixth Holland Reformed Church*—Dissenters among members of the First Holland Reformed Church in 1866, led by Rev. J. M. Rutte, a student who was supplying the pulpit, led to organization of the Sixth Holland Reformed Church with seventy-two members, by the Classis of Passaic, January 21, 1867. Services were held in 1867 in the old Baptist church on the north side of Broadway. A church edifice was subsequently built on Godwin street, near Paterson, and incorporation of the congregation was effected January 28, 1867. The Rev. J. M. Rutte was installed as the first pastor, serving until 1872, when he returned to his native Holland. His successor was the Rev. W. A. Hrubolt, and, a split in the church occurring in 1877, he with a number of dissenters formed a new church. The remaining members of the old congregation called the Rev. H. R. Koopman, whose parsonage was closed with his death in 1884. The next pastor was Rev. J. A. DeBruine, who served only three months. His successor, the Rev. E. Van Het Loo, was called from Holland to the pastorage in 1887, and served until his death in 1905. A call was then extended to J. A. Van Lummel, a student of the Theological Seminary at Holland, Michigan. He had charge of the congregation from 1906 to 1917, when he accepted a call from a church in Boyden, Iowa. The present pastor, the Rev. H. P. Schuurman, was installed in September, 1917. The congregation now consists of three hundred families, and in 1919 it sold its church property, and is now engaged in constructing a new building at the cost of about \$70,000.

*Union Holland Reformed Church*—The organization of this church took place in September, 1880, and a neat frame edifice was erected on the southwest corner of Auburn and Governor streets. The first pastor was Rev. Helmus Elizaus Nies, who served the congregation thirty-two years and still resides in Paterson. He was succeeded by the Rev. Cornelius Heines, who in 1914 resigned, his successor being the Rev. Anthony Kunieman, who remained in charge until 1918, when the present pastor, Rev. John Luxen, was installed as pastor. The church since its first erection has been enlarged and improved, there being nine memorial windows inserted. The membership of the church is 250 families, widely scattered throughout the resident portions of Paterson, though the church is centrally located.

*People's Park Holland Reformed Church*—The People's Park Holland Reformed Church was organized by the Classis of Passaic, February 24, 1892. The first pastor was the Rev. John Smith, who served as pastor eighteen years, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Lumkes, whose pastoral labors continued for four and one-half years. The present pastor, Rev. Titus Hager, was installed May 16, 1916. The churchyard parsonage is located on Twenty-second avenue, the former being a frame building with parlors in the basement, and equipped with modern improvements. The membership of the congregation is 170 families.

*Netherlands Reformed Church*—This church is a member of Classis of East New Jersey and was organized in December, 1893. The original site

of the church was a few blocks west of its present location on East Twentieth street, where it was removed in 1910. The membership was small, and for the first eight or nine years of the existence of the congregation its pastor was the Rev. Theiss Hagen. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Wiehouwer, who remained in charge nine years, when he gave way to Rev. Mr. Versteeg. After the latter's resignation there was a vacancy which was filled in June, 1917, by the installation of the present pastor, the Rev. Cornelius Van Andrichem. The seating capacity of the church, which is a frame building, is about 200, the membership consisting of sixty or seventy families. The congregation is entirely out of debt, and its real estate holdings are valued at \$15,000. The services are held in the Dutch language, and it is one of the four churches of the synod it belongs to in the east, the total number of the churches of this denomination in the United States being thirteen.

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## CHAPTER II.

### Presbyterian Churches—First Church—Second Church—Broadway German Church—Other Churches.

*First Church*—While there was occasional preaching by Presbyterian clergyman in Paterson previous to 1811, it was not, however, until that year that steps were taken to secure regular services under the auspices of the denominational authorities. In the spring of 1812, supplies were sent by the Presbytery, and in August, 1813, the little band of Presbyterians felt themselves strong enough to maintain a formal organization with a settled minister. At a meeting held in that month, Samuel Colt, Brown King, Oshea Wilder, Alvan Wilcox, John A. Gould, David Auchinvole and John Colt were elected trustees. Services were held in the Dutch Church at Totowa, and in June, 1814, the Rev. Samuel Fisher, of Morristown, New Jersey, was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson. Energetic efforts were taken to erect a church of their own, and the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers donated a site bounded by Main, Ward, Cross and Oliver streets. On this plot a large and ornamental brick structure was built facing Oliver street, and, it being one of the first brick buildings erected in the town, it came to be known by way of distinction as "the Brick Church."

Dr. Fisher was a man of remarkable energy, and took a deep interest in not only the affairs of the church, but all endeavors pertaining to the welfare of the town. Under his ministrations the church grew exceedingly and became the first in Paterson, south of the river, and as the first in which services were held in English, it naturally came to be emphatically the First Church in most respects. Dr. Fisher, owing to failing health, resigned his charge in 1834, and the Rev. Sylvester Eaton, of Buffalo, New York, was called as his successor. In 1836, Rev. Eaton resigned, and the next pastor was Rev. John F. Clark. During his ministry the Presbytery of Newark withdrew from the Synod of New Jersey to join the New School body of the denomination. The First Presbyterian Church decided to cast its lot with the Old School, withdrawing from the Presbytery of Newark and join-

ing the Presbytery of Elizabeth, with which it remained until the reunion in 1869. The Rev. Mr. Clark resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Matthew Allison, and later the former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Eaton, was in charge of the congregation. The health of the latter failing, the Rev. William H. Hornblower, then a young man of twenty-three years, was engaged to assist the pastor, coming to Paterson in November, 1844. The following month Dr. Eaton resigned, and the young licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick was unanimously elected pastor. Under his ministry the society took a new lease of life, the church debt was cancelled, and repairs and improvements of the edifice was commenced. A tinner at work on the roof of the building in the fall of 1850 upset his charcoal furnace, the roof caught fire, and in a short time the building was completely demolished. The congregation immediately set about rebuilding, and a new church was dedicated November 10, 1852. Dr. Hornblower remained as pastor until the summer of 1871, when he resigned to accept the chair of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology and Church Government, in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He preached his farewell sermon October 1, 1871, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. Magie, of Penn Yann, New York. During his ministry the sum of \$10,000 was expended in the improvements of the church edifice, lecture room and grounds; a debt of \$7,000 was also liquidated.

On May 24, 1886, Dr. Magie resigned to accept a call from the newly organized Church of the Redeemer. The loss of its pastor and the removal of almost one hundred members was a severe blow to the First Church. The Rev. Franklin E. Miller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Easton, Pennsylvania, was called to the pastorate, and took charge December 7, 1886. Dr. Miller, when he became pastor, was entering on the most critical history of the First Church. The members who had withdrawn to form the Church of the Redeemer were soon followed by others who found that church a more convenient place of worship, and not only the membership but the revenues of the church were sadly depleted. Therefore, upon Dr. Miller devolved the difficult task of creating a practically new congregation. His ministry was zealous, and his qualifications of a high order. Though attempts were made to sell the old location and a removal was agitated to locate in a more residential portion of the city, it was finally decided to retain the old site. The labors of Dr. Miller were terminated by his death, October 4, 1905. The eighth pastor of the church was Rev. Clarence Edward Macartney, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He was ordained October 20, 1905, and retained charge until he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Louis Vander Burg.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Sabbath School was celebrated June 15, 1919. The school was established by Miss Sarah Colt in 1794, and has been in continuous operation since. Antedating the Paterson Sunday School in the United States was the formation of a school in 1786 at the home of Thomas Crenshaw, in Hanover county, Virginia. In January, 1791, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the First

Day or Sunday School was formed; the third was started at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1791; and two years later one was organized in New York City by Kate Ferguson, a colored woman. Robert Raikes opened the first Sunday School in Gloucester, England. The school founded by Miss Sarah Colt was the first in New Jersey.

*Second Presbyterian Church*—When the First Presbyterian Church concluded to cast its lot with the Old School body in 1840, twenty-seven of its members withdrew, and in the following May were organized as the "Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson." They held services in a Methodist church at the corner of Smith and Hotel streets, where they were ministered unto by Rev. Elias I. Richards, of Newark, New Jersey, who remained two years. In the fall of 1841 the congregation bought the old Methodist Church on Prospect street, where the Rev. George R. H. Shumway occupied the pulpit for one year. His successor was the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Jr., a recent graduate of the Union Theological Seminary. A new small frame building on the southeast corner of Church and Ellison streets was opened for public service in November, 1845, the Prospect street property having been sold a few months previous to the Methodist Episcopal congregation. A few months after occupying the new house of worship, the Rev. Mr. Skinner accepted a call to New York City. A month later the Rev. Michael F. Liebenau, of New Paltz, New York, was called, who preached for three or four years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen D. Ward. With the ending of 1852 his ministry ceased, and, the church having become weakened and somewhat discouraged, no pastor was secured for several months. The next installed pastor was the Rev. Robert W. Landis, who occupied the pulpit for nearly three years. In the spring of 1855 a basement was fitted up under the church. Some months after the departure of Rev. Mr. Landis, a call was extended to the Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, who came in August, 1856, remaining eight years, when he resigned on account of failing health. In 1860 the church was greatly enlarged to accommodate the growing congregation. The Rev. Charles D. Shaw in June, 1862, having graduated a short time before from the Union Theological Seminary, was engaged to supply the pulpit, which he did regularly until he was installed in the ensuing November. A parsonage was bought in 1863, and two years later the basement was enlarged. In August, 1867, Mr. Shaw accepted a call to Wilmington, Delaware, and was succeeded by Rev. Isaiah B. Hopwood, from Parkville, Long Island, who conducted a very successful ministry in Paterson until the summer of 1874. In 1869 the basement was again enlarged and the auditorium of the church thoroughly repaired and improved. Upon the departure of Mr. Hopwood, the congregation extended a call to their former pastor, the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, who was installed May 5, 1875. On the night of March 18, 1876, the church caught fire from a defective flue. Although by no means ruined, it could have been restored at the cost of a few thousand dollars, but the congregation decided to replace it with a brick building. The cornerstone was laid September 21, 1876, and the main auditorium was ready for occupancy June 3, 1877. The building

was 50 by 103 feet, with a seating capacity for 720 persons. Soon after the completion of the church, during a severe storm the steeple was hurled to the opposite side of Ellison street. The new building cost \$30,000.

The church under the second pastorage of Dr. Shaw was one of progress. At the great holocaust which destroyed the business section of Paterson on the night of February 9, 1902, the Second Presbyterian Church was burned to the ground. The Hebrews offered the society their temple for holding their religious services, an offer which the society availed itself of for three years, it being the first time in the history of the world that Hebrews and Presbyterians worshipped in the same place.

At a joint meeting of elders and trustees it was voted February 27, 1902, to remove from the old location, and on the following March 4th the present site, corner of Broadway and Sumner street, was purchased, and a new church built at the cost of \$137,441.70. The construction work was commenced November 9, 1903, the cornerstone being laid March 25, 1904. Rabbi Isaac was the orator of the day, and it was the first time in the history of the world that a Jewish Rabbi spoke at a cornerstone laying for a Christian church. The dedication of the church took place March 19, 1905. The Sabbath school building was completed and occupied May 20, 1906. The Rev. Herbert Barber Howe was called as assistant pastor, February 5, 1909, and on the death of Dr. Shaw, which occurred November 12, 1909, the assistant pastor was called to the pastorate, being installed March 2, 1910. He resigned in December, 1914, his successor being Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley, who gave way in 1918 to Alvin C. Sawtell, the present pastor. The present membership of the church is 483, with a Bible school connected, with 432 members.

The Second Presbyterian Church is one of the leading churches of Paterson, every department thoroughly organized, its equipment including a motion picture outfit. The women members are connected with every Protestant charitable organization of the city, the feature of their work being to promote the social and spiritual life of the church.

*Broadway German Presbyterian Church*—The Broadway German Presbyterian Church was organized September 28, 1856, the first pastor being G. C. Goehring. The society met for a year or two in the consistory room of the First Reformed Church. The property of the First Baptist Church on Broadway was purchased by the society in 1860. Mr. Goehring remained for ten years as pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Carl Berns. After a pastorate of three years the latter resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Steinhauer, who was pastor from 1870 to 1873, and was followed by Rev. Jacob Heberle, who resigned in 1875, his successor being the Rev. August C. Stange. The next pastor was Rev. Frederick E. Vogelin, who was chosen in March, 1876, and while he was in charge of the congregation a parsonage was built. He resigned in November, 1889, and was followed in February, 1890, by Rev. G. Schumacher, who served the congregation until December, 1899. The present pastor, the Rev. J. O. Frey, received and accepted a call in March, 1900, and was installed as the twelfth pastor in

May of that year. Under his pastorage a new church building was erected, and dedicated January 1, 1905. The old parsonage being located in an undesirable location, was sold and the present one purchased. The church property and parsonage represent a real estate value from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The congregation has a membership of two hundred, besides a number of active societies.

*Third Presbyterian Church*—Ninety members of the United Presbyterian Church withdrew in August, 1869, and organized the Third Presbyterian Church. They first held services in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. David Winters, a young clergyman from Canada, preached to them for about a year, when he was formally called to be pastor. In the summer of 1871, the society bought a site at the northwest corner of Grand and Prince streets, on which they erected a frame edifice. The financial pressure of 1873, in connection with the heavy debt incurred in building, hampered the progress of the society and the property was sold under foreclosure. It was purchased by the Presbyterian Board of Church Extension, aided by generous donations of citizens of Paterson. The Rev. Mr. Winters accepted a call of a large congregation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after considerable delay Rev. John Reid was installed as pastor. He preached about two years, and after another interval Rev. James H. Clark became minister, remaining for a year or two, and was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. Joshua B. Gallaway.

The ministry of Rev. Joshua B. Gallaway continued for thirty-one years. While during his administration there was not a gain of membership, the congregation was preserved in its unity. The present pastor, Rev. Orey Mason Dencott, took charge in 1911. He is a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and was formerly pastor of the Totowa Presbyterian Church of Paterson. The new pastor was in the prime of manhood, energetic, with thorough business qualifications; the church membership on his assuming charge of the congregation had dwindled to eighty, and there was a heavy debt on the church properties. During his administration the church debt has been decreased, an adjoining lot being purchased on which a manse was erected at the cost of \$8,000. The present membership is over 400, and the valuation of the church properties is in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

*Lake View Presbyterian Church*—This church was begun in 1872 as a Sunday school in the Lake View Railway Station. It was in 1874 that the Lake View Baptist Church sold to the Presbyterians of Lake View their house of worship situated on Vernon avenue, near Knickerbocker avenue. The organization thus formed was known as the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Paterson. The population of the neighborhood was scant and the society grew slowly. The Rev. George C. Megie was pastor for a short time; his death occurred while he was in charge, and he was succeeded by Rev. James H. Clark. The congregation was primarily under the charge of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and for lack of attendance was closed for several years until 1887, when Mr. George Coulson, a theological student of Princeton University, commenced holding religious services, and it became

known as the Lake View Presbyterian Association. The lot on which the old school was situated was sold for manufacturing purposes and the building demolished. A lot was finally bought in 1891 on the corner of Getty and Knickerbocker avenues, and a frame church building was erected. When the church was ready for occupancy, Dr. H. R. McClelland, on April 19, 1892, extended a call. The present title was given to the congregation September 22, 1892, by the Presbytery of Jersey City. The membership at that time was ninety, and Dr. McClelland was duly installed as pastor on October 13, 1892. Dr. McClelland resigned the pastorate in 1907, and a call was extended to Rev. Charles F. N. Vogelín, who was installed October 15, 1908. The seating capacity of the church was then increased one-third and the church thoroughly renovated. The congregation by this time had become self-supporting, having 189 members, and the financial aid furnished by the Presbytery of Jersey City was discontinued. Under Rev. Mr. Vogelín's administration the church prospered and the membership grew rapidly. The church property was totally destroyed by fire August 24, 1914, and services were held for a year in Public School No. 4. Pastor Vogelín resigned in 1914, and on January 27, 1915, the Rev. George J. Becker was placed in charge of the congregation. A manse was purchased on South Second street in April, 1914. Steps were immediately taken for the erection of a new church on the old site, and during the construction of the new building services were held in the basement. The dedication services took place October 24-29, 1915. All the rights and properties of the Lake View Presbyterian Association were transferred May 8, 1915, to the church congregation. The membership of the church at this time was 337. During Rev. Mr. Becker's administration, the manse was sold and a lot was purchased near the church on which a new one is being built. He was also granted six months leave of absence to perform duties at Camp Merritt, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. On his return to his pastoral duties after six months' service, he resigned to accept a call extended to him by the Federated Church of Schoharie, New York. The Rev. W. Francis Berger, the present pastor, was installed June 24, 1919.

*Westminster Presbyterian Church*—This congregation is the outgrowth of a Sabbath school organized by John Ramage, September 21, 1873, in the basement of a house at No. 568 Main street. At the first session there were fifty children present, and the school was under the charge of a member of the First Presbyterian Church. This foster care caused on October 9, 1873, the holding of the first prayer meeting. The accommodations soon proved that larger ones were necessary, and on November 15, 1873, two lots of the present site of the church were purchased on Spring street, foot of Weiss street. The following week the building of a small but commodious frame chapel was commenced, and was first occupied on Christmas morning of 1873. Prayer meetings were commenced in the new chapel January 8, 1874, which received the attention of Rev. David Magie and other noted ministers, preaching in the afternoon being held in the early part of 1874. The first regular supply for the congregation was the Rev. W. H. Megie, who re-

mained six months. Morning services were commenced in May, 1876, with Willard Scott, a Union Theological Seminary student, now a prominent lecturer, after-dinner speaker and humorist, in charge. In May, 1877, the services of the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge were secured, which ended in June, 1877, by his death. The Rev. J. C. Wyckoff took charge of the chapel services, continuing three years, when Dr. Magie, of the First Presbyterian Church, again assumed the burden caused by the vacancy in the pulpit. The next pastor of the congregation was the Rev. Laurens T. Shuler, who commenced his ministry in February, 1881. The Sunday school had made rapid progress, the building had been enlarged several times and on March 20, 1881, two services were held on every Sunday, which have continued to the present time. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was performed for the first time June 20, 1881, and a separate roll of the worshippers was made which was the first step towards an independent organization. The Presbytery of New Jersey was petitioned February 23, 1882, a committee was appointed by that body at its April meeting, and on the 27th of that month the church was duly organized with forty-one members, George Jackson, Israel Shaw and James Tattersall being chosen the first elders.

The present pastor, the Rev. David William Hutchinson, preached his first sermon the first Sunday of November, 1885, the church then having a membership of eighty-one. The frame chapel building, with a seating capacity of more than three hundred persons, was the property of the First Presbyterian Church, and there was an indebtedness of \$1,000 on the lots, the holder of the mortgage on the lots being James Angus, of Trenton, New Jersey. The new pastor immediately secured a present of the chapel building from the First Presbyterian Church, and the holder of the mortgage made a gift of the amount to the congregation, bestowing on them also an adjoining lot. The old chapel building was divided into halves—one part sold at auction, the other half removed to vacant lots on Plum street, also the gift of Mr. Angus to the congregation. In this improvised building services were held until the new church on the site on Spring street was completed. The congregation was also helped financially by a benefaction of \$13,000 from the estate of Mrs. Ann Cossett, who, though a member of the First Presbyterian Church, worshipped with the Westminster congregation.

The cornerstone of the new church was laid June 29, 1889, and dedication took place November 27, 1890. It is of Gothic architecture, with a massive tower. The male members of the Bible Class and Brotherhood of the congregation had fitted up in the basement of the church several club rooms. The congregation has charge of the Albion Presbyterian Chapel on Albion Place, where services are held Sabbath evenings in charge of Leon G. Smith, a theological student of Bloomfield Theological Seminary. There is also an Armenian branch of the Presbyterian church which for a score of years has held afternoon services in the church, which are conducted by a native preacher and in their own language.

The congregation is out of debt, having received a legacy from the estate of Mr. Angus, which with contributions from the members was the



occasion of defraying their last mortgage indebtedness. The value of the church property on Spring street is \$70,000, and of the chapel \$10,000. The membership consists of 326 of the parent organization, seventy-four chapel members and twenty-eight of the Armenian branch.

*Church of the Redeemer*—Residential conditions having changed in Paterson since the First Presbyterian Church was built, many of later members removed to what is now known as the East side. As early as 1870 it was agitated and advocated that a church should be established in that part of the city. It was, however, more than a decade afterwards that any definite action was taken, when Mrs. Mary Ryle on November 3, 1883, at a session of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, offered lots on Broadway for a new church. At a subsequent meeting of those interested, held May 16, 1884, steps were taken to incorporate the proposed church, to be located on the corner of Broadway and Graham avenue. At a meeting held in the office of Garret A. Hobart, a board of trustees was organized, and adopted the name of "The Church of the Redeemer." The cornerstone was laid July 2, 1885, and on May 10, 1886, the session of the First Church granted letters of dismissal to ninety-one persons to unite with the newly organized church. The first pastor, Rev. David Magie, was installed December 2, 1886, and resigned February 10, 1907. His successor, the Rev. B. Canfield Jones, was installed November 10, 1908, and served the congregation until December 1, 1913. The third and present pastor, Rev. James Oscar Boyd, was inducted into office May 10, 1915.

The value of the church property on a conservative estimate is about \$150,000, which was made entirely free of encumbrance at the celebration of its thirtieth anniversary, December 3, 1916. The edifice is one of the most successful specimens of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in this country, not on account of its size, but for harmony of lines. In it on November 15, 1899, was held the funeral of Garret A. Hobart, who died while Vice-President of the United States. The membership of the congregation is 375, and in the Sunday school there are 147 pupils, besides officers and teachers.

*Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church*—Forty-three residents of People's Park on September 20, 1886, made application to the session of the Second Presbyterian Church for aid in establishing a Sunday school, pledging sympathy, attendance and help. Four days later twenty-two of their members assembled at the residence of Hugh E. Speirs, and the organization of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Chapel was effected. Two lots of land having been presented to trustees of the organization, a contract was given for the erection of a chapel at a cost of \$2,269. This chapel was dedicated October 16, 1887, and on the 23rd of that month a Sunday school was organized with a membership of ninety-six. John Scott King was appointed as a regular supply March 28, 1888, and on his resignation, July 28, 1889, J. A. Reinhart was elected acting pastor. The resignation of Mr. Reinhart occurred July 1, 1891, and on March 16th the chapel was enlarged at the cost of \$1,350, a bell was presented by John S. Cooke, and Rev. William A. George was installed as pastor. The chapel was rededicated June 19, 1892.

The Rev. William A. George resigned September 1, 1894, and was succeeded by Rev. Byrce K. Douglas, December 7, 1894.

The organization of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church with a membership of ninety-nine took place May 7, 1896, by the Presbytery of Jersey City. The church was enlarged at the cost of \$3,000, November 25, 1899. The resignation of Rev. Byrce K. Douglas took place September 28, 1904, and the Rev. Davis Chambers Stewart was called to fill the vacancy February 17, 1905; he resigned the charge April 25, 1906, and on July 26th of that year the Rev. D. W. C. Snyder was called as pastor. He remained in pastoral charge until December 4, 1910, and was succeeded on May 1, 1911, by the present pastor, Franklin J. Miller. On December 29, 1911, the pastor's family took possession, of the new manse that had been erected at the cost of \$3,500.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the church was celebrated the week commencing October 20, 1912, with appropriate ceremonies. The church was again enlarged by the addition of a Sunday school room in September, 1915, at the expense of \$2,500, and on December 23, 1918, a new pipe organ was installed, the purchase price being \$2,000. The value of the church and manse is estimated at \$17,000. The membership of the church during the pastorage of the Rev. Franklin J. Miller has increased from 126 to 354, with a Sunday school consisting of 600 members.

*Ward Street Presbyterian Church*—The German Presbyterians of Paterson held services in the early part of the nineteenth century in homes of their members, or public halls. The preaching was more or less irregular until 1848, when they organized the First German Presbyterian Church of Paterson. This congregation met in a school room on Elm street until 1852. A proposition was then entertained to build a church on Bridge street, but other counsels prevailed, and it was determined to erect a brick edifice. Title to the site was given the society by the First Presbyterian Church and the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers. While the edifice was in process of building, services were held in the church, corner of Smith and Hotel streets. The new church was a small affair, but was enlarged in 1860. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Lichtenstein, who was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Rosenthal, who served the congregation for about eight years. The next pastor was the Rev. Edward M. Weiss, who began preaching for the society in 1858 and resigned in 1865-66, and soon after this the Rev. Jacob Wahrenberg was called. He stayed until his death in 1878, when he was succeeded by the Rev. P. A. Schwarz.

*East Side Presbyterian Church*—The residents of the East Side in June, 1880, became interested in the formation of a Presbyterian Society. A meeting of the citizens was held at the home of George J. Coulsen on Vreeland avenue to talk over the feasibility of having Sunday school and weekly religious services in their own vicinity. It was concluded to hold weekly prayer meetings from house to house in the neighborhood. Six lots at the northwest corner of Willis, now Park avenue, and East Twenty-ninth streets were purchased, and on two of these lots on the latter street a church edifice thirty-

six by eighty feet in area, with outside tower and vestibule at the southeast corner, was built. The sidewalls were low, the roof very steep; the windows were of costly stained glass; the interior was beautifully and richly furnished with semi-circular seats of black walnut. The cost of the chapel was about \$6,000, the site \$3,000. The weekly meetings were largely attended as soon as the chapel was thrown open for use on the second Sunday in January, 1881. The services were conducted by George J. Coulson, who was president of the East Side Association.

The East Side Presbyterian Church was organized May 4, 1882, largely through the influence of Watts Cooke, then secretary of the Rogers Locomotive Works. The East Side of Paterson was at this period rapidly becoming the most popular residential section, therefore it was deemed necessary by the Presbyterian denomination that a church should be located in the immediate vicinity. There were several short pastorates by different ministers from the time of the organization to 1894, when the Rev. J. H. Owens was installed as pastor. Dr. Owens had charge for a score of years, and was succeeded in 1914 by the present incumbent, the Rev. Wilson T. M. Beale. The church property, which was erected in 1887, is located on the corner of Park avenue and East 29th street, and has a real estate valuation of \$60,000. The membership of the congregation is 714.

*Totowa Presbyterian Church*—The foundation of the Totowa Presbyterian Church was laid when a Sunday school was established by the First Presbyterian Church on July 8, 1899, in an old school house on Sherman avenue, near Henry street. The school was organized with sixty-five persons present, and meetings continued to be held until the building was pronounced unsafe. Through the liberality of Mrs. Jennie T. Hobart, who presented the site of the church, supplemented with a gift of \$2,500, the erection of the church became possible. The cornerstone was laid in 1907, and on March 22, 1908, the mission was dedicated by the Rev. Howard Mulholland. Then followed the five years of diligent service of the Rev. O. M. Demcott, who placed the mission on a firm running basis. He was succeeded by the Rev. Frank Diehl; the present pastor, Rev. C. E. Stoneton, on January 10, 1915, accepted a call to the pastorate with the proviso that the mission would be organized into an independent church. The church was thus duly organized March 1, 1915, and the Rev. C. E. Stoneton was installed as pastor, March 26, 1915. The church at that time had a membership of 112, which has been increased to 375, with a Sunday school attendance of 200. A mortgage of \$2,500 on the chapel has been liquidated, two adjacent lots purchased, and the erection of a new edifice at the cost of \$20,000 has been commenced. The first unit has been built, and was occupied March 9, 1919, and moneys have been pledged to finish the construction.

*St. Augustine Presbyterian Church*—St. Augustine Presbyterian Church is located in a small frame building on Governor street, near Carroll street, in the middle of the Ghetto of Paterson. The congregation is small, and composed of colored residents of the neighborhood. The present pastor is the Rev. W. W. Walker.

*Italian Presbyterian Mission*—The Synod of New Jersey in 1912 instituted work among the Italians of Paterson. The services were held in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, and were under the supervision of the Rev. Carlo Altarelli, who during his residence had won for himself a place of leadership and influence among the thousands of Italians residing in the city. The mission is now in charge of the Rev. Francesco Pesature.

*United Presbyterian Church*—A congregation was formed in 1852 by some residents of Paterson in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian denomination, and had preaching by supplies furnished by that body until 1854, when the Rev. Robert Hall was called who remained until 1856, when trouble arose in the congregation, some of whom decided to leave the Reformed Presbyterian body and join the Associate Presbyterian Church, which was done, and in 1857 they called the Rev. Hugh W. Todd, who labored zealously with them until the summer of 1869, when he accepted a call elsewhere. The society occupied a frame church on the corner of Smith and Hotel streets, and in 1858 they sold this property and built a commodious brick edifice one-story high, on Smith street. The Rev. R. D. Williamson came to the pulpit in May, 1870, and was succeeded two years later by the Rev. John Teas, who remained until May, 1877. During his ministry the church, owing to its increased membership, felt encouraged to raise their place of worship another story and make other improvements, at an outlay of \$10,000. The size of the church at this time was forty-three by eighty feet, with a seating capacity of six hundred persons. The Rev. Alexander Smith succeeded Mr. Teas as pastor in November, 1877.

The ministry of Rev. Alexander Smith continued until 1895, when he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas E. Moffatt, who after serving five years was succeeded for a short time by Rev. D. T. Stewart. There was then a vacancy in the pastorate for about eighteen months, when the Rev. Dr. W. J. Gillespie was called and served the congregation as pastor for about five years. His successor was Rev. W. A. Littell, who remained in charge seven years. After a vacancy in the pastorate for a year, in April, 1917, the present pastor, the Rev. R. M. Blackwood, was installed. The church is located on Smith street, near Clark street.

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### CHAPTER III.

**Protestant Episcopal Churches—St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church—Church of the Holy Communion—Trinity Church—Other Churches.**

*St. Paul's*—The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in Paterson in 1817, by the Rev. Lewis P. Bayard, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, who preached twice during the summer of that year. In the same year Mark W. Collet was admitted to the diocesan convention as a representative of the unincorporated congregation at Paterson. Bishop Croes paid an episcopal visitation to the town October 19, 1817, and officiated at two services. The congregation met in the old Totowa

church, also in the old academy and other places. Among those who officiated at these early services were the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, afterwards Bishop of Long Island; the Rev. F. H. Cuming, the Rev. John M. Ward, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, the Rev. John Grigg, and the Rev. John Croes, Jr., the son of Bishop Croes. The latter took up his abode in Paterson in 1824 and prosecuted his ministry with such energy that the movement that had been pending since 1822, for the erection of a permanent house of worship, immediately took definite shape. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church was incorporated April 29, 1825, and the following wardens and vestrymen elected: Wardens—Timothy B. Crane, Thomas Parker. Vestrymen—Daniel Holsman, Philemon Dickerson, Mark W. Collet, John Travers, Elias B. D. Ogden, John Flood, Warren Haight, Andrew Parsons, David Cogan, Charles Young, Cornelius Blauvelt, Robert Morrell. Rev. Mr. Croes was formally called to be rector of the new parish and accepted. The cornerstone of the new church was laid August 5, 1825, by Bishop Croes, who consecrated the completed edifice September 13, 1826. The building was of wood, with square tower and belfry. The Rev. Mr. Croes remained as rector until 1830, when he resigned and was followed by the Rev. Frederick W. Beasley, who remained but ten months.

The congregation at this time was poor and in debt, and a proposition to abandon the organization was agitated, but the society kept along in a feeble sort of way, and in 1835 called the Rev. Samuel Ashton Warner, under whom affairs began to brighten. He kept up his energetic work for seven years, when he resigned and the pulpit was supplied for a couple of years. The next rector, Rev. J. Elliot Thompson, was installed in 1844, and during the ensuing two years the edifice was overhauled and refitted at the cost of \$3,000. On the night of June 26, 1848, the building was totally destroyed by fire communicated from the Paterson Machine Company's works, where the flames had broken out, on the opposite side of Market street. For a time services were held in Odd Fellows' Hall. Preparations were made for the erection of a new house of worship, and a neat stone building at a cost of \$9,000 was erected on the site of the old structure on Hamilton Square, the front being on Market street. The new edifice was consecrated by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, January 25, 1851.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. Mr. Thompson died in May, 1854, at Paterson. In September of the same year the Rev. Edward O. Flagg came as rector, resigning in November, 1856. In the following February the Rev. John Kelly was installed in the rectorship, remaining for seven years. The Rev. Joseph M. Waite was rector for four years, being succeeded by the Rev. Mason Gallagher, who officiated as rector from July, 1868, until November, 1869. In February, 1870, the Rev. John M. Hefferman entered upon the duties of rectorship and served until his death, March 22, 1877, at Charleston, South Carolina, where he had gone for his failing health. During his ministry the society bought a lot at the southwestern corner of Ellison and Church streets, and erected therein a Sunday school building at a cost \$10,000; through his enthusiastic efforts the congregation celebrated its semi-

centennial anniversary. The Rev. Mr. Hefferman's successor was Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, who resigned on being chosen bishop of the diocese of Northern New Jersey. The congregation was for a time without a rector, but finally called the Rev. E. B. Russell, who remained until 1888, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Nickerson. The latter was succeeded in 1895 by the present rector, Rev. David S. Hamilton.

A new church was built on the corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth street in 1897. The present membership is about two thousand. The real estate valuation of the church properties is about \$250,000. In 1920 the society purchased of the Swedish Congregational Society their church on Governor street and Graham avenue for the purpose of organizing a Colored Episcopal Society.

*Church of the Holy Communion*—A new Episcopal church was organized in Paterson in February, 1856, on the free seat principle. It was under the charge of the Rev. John Grigg for about a year, he being succeeded by the Rev. Samuel J. Evans, who labored zealously in the promotion of the enterprise. The new society took the name of St. John's Episcopal Church. Meetings were held in Crane's Monumental Hall, and in 1857 the society was in a prosperous condition, with a growing Sunday school. The Rev. Mr. Evans remained about two years, when the society began to dwindle away. The rectorship was assumed in 1861 by the Rev. Charles E. Beardsley, who remained about a year, when the enterprise was discontinued.

In the spring of 1866 about a dozen persons met and decided to start a new church on the same principle that St. John's had been founded, and for convenience sake concluded to revive the organization of the old church. This was done, and in July, 1866, the first services were held in the upper room of Andrew J. Sandford's law building on Main street. At the first meeting fifty or sixty persons were present. The Rev. Charles M. A. Hewes was called to be rector, and assumed charge without delay. In 1868 the name of the society was changed to "The Church of the Holy Communion." The old Congregational church on Market street was occupied by the growing congregation in January, 1869. The following year a site for a church was bought at the southeast corner of Carroll and Pearl streets, and on May 20, 1871, the cornerstone was laid. The building was constructed of blue stone quarried in the neighborhood of Paterson, ornamented with tower and low spire. The interior dimensions were thirty-four by eighty-five feet, with accommodations for four hundred people. The cost of the structure was \$20,000. The church was opened for public worship in February, 1872. The Rev. Mr. Hewes labored with remarkable energy and zeal during a period of twelve years, when he was taken away by death (1878) in the midst of his usefulness. His successor was the Rev. Charles Pelletreau. Rev. Mr. Pelletreau resigned in 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas S. Cartwright. During these two rectorships the excavation of a railroad cut undermined the foundations of the church building, causing heavy expense and interruption of services that proved a serious set-back to the prosperity of the parish.

After many years of litigation the church recovered about \$7,000 damages from the railroad company. During Rev. Mr. Cartwright's rectorship, extensions and improvements were made, the basement being fitted up for Sunday school and parish rooms. Rev. Mr. Cartwright resigned in 1891, and his successor was Rev. George M. Dorwart, who served for twenty-three years. Under his administration many handsome memorial gifts were added to the church furniture.

In 1907 the building was sold to an English Lutheran congregation, and the Episcopal parish bought a tract at Park avenue and Summer street, and erected on the rear a two-story brick parish house, the upper floor of which is used for church services, leaving the Park avenue front as a site for a future church. Rev. Mr. Dorwart resigned in 1914, and was succeeded by Rev. Vernon D. Ruggles, who served for two years. He resigned in 1916, and his successor was the present incumbent, Rev. James A. McCleary. At this date (1920) the parish has about 400 communicants, and property worth \$50,000, with a debt of only \$7,000, which is steadily being reduced.

*Trinity Church*—The foundation of the present church was laid in the fall of 1881, when Trinity Chapel was organized and an edifice was erected on Totowa avenue, at the corner of Marion street. The new chapel was of the Queen Anne style of architecture, with a seating capacity for three hundred people. The cornerstone was laid October 20, 1881, by Bishop Starkey. The chapel was under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Russell, of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Previous to this, meetings with cottage lectures were held at the home of Rev. Henry Drew, on Hamburg avenue, which were continued for a year. A mission was begun by the opening of a Sunday school, November 30, 1879, in a small house rented for that purpose on the corner of Henry and Sheridan streets. This place of meeting soon became inadequate, and an old school house on Sherman avenue was utilized, on the present site of the Totowa Presbyterian Church. The present site of Trinity Church was purchased November 16, 1880, the first services being held in the new constructed building February 12, 1882. The services were conducted by Mr. S. Delaney Townsend, a theological student of the General Theological Seminary of New York City. The Rev. Henry A. Dows was the first priest in charge of the congregation; he was not, however, a rector of the church. He resigned February 15, 1883, and the first ordained rector was the Rev. Frederic Greaves, who was placed in charge of the congregation March 5, 1883, remaining until November 30, 1880.

The second rector was the Rev. J. C. Joralemon, who commenced his duties March 10, 1889, resigning May 16, 1893. The mission was formed into an independent parish, named Trinity, April 25, 1893. The Rev. Charles Douglas was placed in charge of the congregation May 22, 1893, resigning January 16, 1901, to be succeeded March 17, 1901, by Rev. A. M. Judd. The latter remained in charge until June 5, 1907, his successor being the Rev. George P. Armstrong, who was installed as rector September 1, 1907, con-

tinuing until February 8, 1914. The sixth rector of the parish was the Rev. Henry B. Todd, who commenced his duties March 15, 1914, resigning August 31, 1918, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Guy H. Madara, October 18, 1918. The present value of the real estate holdings of the parish is \$50,000, and during the existence of the parish one thousand by baptism and letter have become members.

*St. Luke's*—St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, located in Bloomfield avenue, near Main street, was founded in 1891. The first services were held in a store at No. 902 Main street, and were conducted by lay readers under the direction of Rev. T. W. Nickerson, then rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. The construction of a church building was commenced in May, 1892, and the cornerstone was laid June 18, 1892. The congregation was placed in charge of Mr. Robert Perrine, a student of the General Theological Seminary, New York City, and at his ordination he became the first resident pastor of the church. The Rev. Robert Perrine served as pastor from 1892 to 1897, and in the later year a chancel was added to the east end of the building. On the feast day of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1897, the church was organized as a parish. The Rev. E. J. Balsley became rector in 1898; on his resignation in November, 1907, the services were in charge of the Rev. G. M. Wilkins. The Rev. C. W. Popham, upon his ordination to the priesthood on Whitsunday, 1909, became rector. During his rectorate many improvements were made, including the acquisition of valuable altar hangings. The parish was admitted in 1910 into union with the diocesan convention. The rectorship of the Rev. C. W. Popham terminated March 1, 1911, and in June of that year the Rev. H. W. Purchase became rector, serving until July, 1916, and was succeeded in December of that year by the present rector, the Rev. A. E. Phillips. During his rectorship many improvements were made to the church, and the rectory was purchased at No. 312 Getty avenue. The number of communicants of the church is 275.

*St. Mark's*—This is the youngest of the five Episcopal churches of Paterson. It held its first service on Sunday, June 17, 1894. The congregation was organized into a regular parish on April 16, 1896, and received into the Diocese of Newark the same year. It has had but two rectors thus far, the Rev. William P. Evans, 1894-1900, and the Rev. Samuel A. Weikert, 1900; the latter was made pastor emeritus in 1920.

In the first several years of its existence, the congregation worshipped in the old St. Paul's Sunday School building, southwest corner of Church and Ellison streets, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1902. In the winter of 1904-1905 the present beautiful and churchly edifice on the corner of Broadway and Straight street was erected, where the church has worshipped since. The first service in the new church was held on May 7, 1905. The parish, with its many activities, has had a steady, consistent growth from the beginning to the present. It has a communicant membership of about 500. The church property has a valuation to-day of about \$80,000.



## CHAPTER IV.

**Roman Catholic Churches—St. John the Baptist Church—St. Boniface—  
St. Joseph's—St. Mary's—Other Churches.**

*St. John the Baptist*—Among the first employes of the Paterson Mills were many Irish Roman Catholics, who were obliged to travel to New York City to confession or to see a priest. Occasionally a priest passing through New Jersey would stop at Paterson and give the people instruction. In the first decade of the nineteenth century the Catholics took steps to secure regular ministrations, and a room was fitted up in a dwelling house on Broadway near Mulberry street as a chapel, with the proper appurtenances, and thereafter services were held in this room with considerable regularity. Father Langton was among the first priests who used this modest chapel, and the room was large enough to accommodate all who desired to attend for several years.

The congregation in 1820, the Rev. Richard Bulger being priest, became too large for the limited quarters, and a movement was made to secure a more spacious place of worship. A year later the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers offered a plot of land at the southeast corner of Congress (now Market) and Mill streets "for the purpose of erecting, maintaining and keeping a building or house for the public worship of God." The gift was gratefully accepted, and subscriptions were raised for the building of a chapel. The house built was scarcely more than twenty-five by thirty feet in size, one story high, and cost only about \$1,000. The society was incorporated in 1822 as "The Catholic Chapel of St. John." Having a settled habitation and a name amongst religious bodies, the congregation so rapidly increased that the little chapel had to be enlarged, and in the course of twelve years they felt themselves strong enough to move into a more aristocratic part of the town and to erect a larger stone edifice. They purchased in 1833 a large plot of land on Oliver street, opposite Cross street, and began to construct a house of worship that would eclipse any in Paterson. A project was on foot to enlarge the old chapel, but it was finally sold at \$1,625, and this was about the only cash capital wherewith to begin the erection of the new church. The foundation for the new structure was laid, fifty feet front and twice that in depth, all of stone, and suitable in height for the other proportions. By the time the foundation was laid the funds gave out and more moderate counsels prevailed. It was then decided to erect only the front half of the projected building. Father Duffy, the priest in charge at that time, was succeeded in 1837 by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, from West Point, New York. He was a large stout man, of commanding presence, of an extremely sociable character, which tended to popularize a church that had to encounter a hostile prejudice on the part of the first settlers. The rear half of the building in 1847 was completed upon the foundations as originally laid, and a gallery put around the inside, when the church had a seating capacity of thirteen hundred. The whole building cost about \$15,000.

Various clergymen succeeded Father O'Reilly: Father Quinn; Father Senz, whose assistant in 1857-59 was Father J. McMahon; Father Victor Beaudeven, in 1860 his assistant being Father J. Schandel. The successor of Father Beaudeven in October, 1863, was the Rev. William McNulty, who still is in charge. Under his supervision Catholicism has grown in Paterson with unexampled rapidity, and branched out until instead of a single congregation there are now in the city fifteen of this denomination all growing and prospering. Father McNulty from the first was an earnest and unflinching enemy to intemperance in every form, and by his firm stand and energetic measures to check that evil has done incalculable good in Paterson. At an early stage in his pastorate he conceived the idea of building a new church, the old one being too small and inconvenient for the proper accommodation of the constantly growing congregation. In this, as in every other work which he undertook, his people were with him. A site at the northeast corner of Main and Grand streets was purchased in 1864, and designs were secured from a competent New York architect for an edifice which at that time was unequalled in New Jersey. The excavation was made by volunteers, the stone was contributed, in September, 1865, the foundation was completed, and the cornerstone was laid with solemn pomp by Archbishop Bayley, of Newark, New Jersey. The members of the congregation stinted themselves to contribute liberally towards the building, monthly collections often amounting to \$10,000. The building was of Gothic style of architecture, 88 feet front by 128 feet deep; twin turrets rise on each side of the front; on Grand street side is a square tower adorned with a spire. The main entrance is on Main street through a fine doorway. Symbolic paintings on the interior side walls, depicting the fourteen Stations were the work of two celebrated Munich artists. The windows of stained glass were contributed by members of the congregation. The stone was brought from Little Falls by canal and road and dressed upon the ground as required; the slate for the roof was imported from England. The work progressed through fourteen years, so that it is difficult to give the exact cost of the entire building, but it was in the neighborhood of \$200,000. A handsome stone parsonage was built on Grand street, next to the church, at the cost of \$7,000. The seating capacity of the church is 1700 to 1800 persons.

*St. Boniface's*—The German Catholics of Paterson in 1859 purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Main and Slater streets, and in the next year erected a small brick building which was formally incorporated in 1864 as St. Boniface's Catholic Church. The Rev. J. Z. Schandel was the first pastor, and remained in charge until 1871. His successor was Rev. Nicholas Hens; he was a man of great energy, and during his occupancy the church was greatly enlarged, a new school house erected, also a home for the religious sisterhood. The membership was greatly increased, the church having a seating capacity of 800 persons. The Rev. Nicholas Hens remained in charge until 1884, when he resigned to take the pastorate of a church at Dover, New Jersey. He remained there only a year, when he went west and was connected with the Diocese of Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he died in

1918. The Rev. Eugene Dikovich took charge of St. Boniface's Parish in November, 1884, and remained until his death, October 14, 1904. He was on account of his ill health provided with an assistant, the Rev. Adalbert Frey on May 1, 1901. In June, 1904, Father Dikovich opened a new school which was finished in May, 1905. Father Frey was appointed administrator in October, 1904, and remained in that capacity until June 28, 1905, when he was appointed rector of St. Boniface's parish. The membership of the parish is about 2,000, and the church properties are valued at \$80,000.

*St. Joseph's*—In 1867 St. John's Church bought a tract of land on Broadway, near Eighteenth street, and extending back to Fair street, whereon a large frame building was erected for a church in the rear of the plot, and a seminary provided for young ladies on the Broadway front. St. Agnes' Institute enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity for some years. Father McNulty had charge, and regular services were held.

In 1875 St. Joseph's Parish was created, and the Rev. Nicholas Molloy became the first priest. In less than a year he bought a site for a new church on the northeast corner of Market and Carroll streets. He proceeded to erect on this site a large frame building for a church and school, and St. Joseph's congregation worshipped in the new location. Father Molloy was in the summer of 1880 obliged to leave Paterson on account of illness, which caused his death in New York City shortly after. His successor was the Rev. Dr. Sebastian Smith, who remained in charge until 1895, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles P. Gillen, who served for ten years. The transferring of the Rev. Anthony H. Stein, LL. D., from Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church in 1915, was a marked epoch in the history of the church. The parish had suffered by the loss of its church in the great fire of Paterson, February 9, 1902, but it had been rebuilt. Father Stein in 1917 had the building thoroughly redecorated, and reduced the debt on the property from \$65,000 to \$15,000. He also purchased property on Vreeland avenue, where he erected a chapel. In August, 1919, the church was struck by lightning, and damaged to the extent of \$4,000. The membership of the parish is 5,500 souls, and present real estate valuation of the properties is \$300,000. A parochial school is maintained, with twelve nuns as teachers under the charge of Sister Mary Regis. The present curates are the Revs. Leo J. Gardner, Robert F. Mainell and Pasquale Sorgetti.

*St. Mary's*—On June 18, 1872, Rev. Father McNulty purchased four lots on Sherman avenue and four lots on Wayne avenue. The corner stone of a new church, a two-story brick building 40x100 feet was laid October 12, 1872. The church was dedicated May 9, 1875, and the first Mass said August 9, 1875. In the same year, September 14, Dominican Sisters from Second street, New York, came to teach school. The first six years the new parish was attended by priests of St. John's Church. The Rev. James Curran was appointed the first resident priest. Shortly after his arrival he built a brick rectory on Wayne avenue. Father Curran in 1883 was transferred and succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Walsh. The new priest remained in charge until his death, February 25, 1885. His successor was the Rev. Isaac

P. Whelan, who entered upon his duties March 6, 1885. This new incumbent was young and energetic; he soon liquidated the debt on the church property, the parish grew and flourished under his administration, and it soon became apparent that larger accommodations were required. The present site of the church, corner of Union and Albion avenues, was purchased, and the corner stone of a new building was laid October 12, 1890. It is a commodious building of Roman golden mottled brick, in the old Italian style of architecture, similar to the ancient Roman basilicas, consisting of a nave and two aisles. The church was dedicated in October, 1891. In June of that year Father Whelan constructed a new brick rectory near the church; the old priest's house became the home of the sisters, and the old church was transformed into a school room and hall.

Father Whelan remained in charge of the congregation until 1896, when he was succeeded by Rev. M. F. Downe, whose death occurred March 14, 1898. His successor was the Rev. Matthew S. Callan. The first assistant priest, the Rev. Terrence Maguire, was appointed in 1898, and was succeeded in September, 1902, by the Rev. William Carlin, who in 1903 was replaced by the Rev. James Smith. The parish rapidly grew in prominence and membership, and has for several years been under the care of the Rev. M. F. McGuinness.

*St. Agnes's*—In the fall of 1872 the Very Rev. William McNulty erected a frame school building 18x36 feet on a portion of the property which had been purchased by the Sisters of Charity for a hospital, with the view of erecting a more suitable church when the demands of the congregation made it necessary. In the fall of 1882 a two-story brick building 55x80 feet was erected, which, with the cost of the site, made an investment of \$18,482.98. The first Mass was celebrated Christmas morning in 1883, by Rev. Daniel F. McCarthy, an assistant priest of St. John's Church. The first resident priest of the parish, the Rev. Patrick F. Downes, was appointed June 20, 1884. The first floor of the building was used for a school, the second for a church. A rectory was built and first occupied in May, 1888. Soon after this, on June 20, 1888, Father Downes died after a short illness, and the Rev. George W. Corrigan was appointed his successor. The following year four lots were bought on Main street with the view of erecting a larger school, which was built in the summer of 1889, at the cost of \$21,000. The school was furnished in 1891 and opened for occupancy; the church was remodeled and renovated, stained glass windows inserted, and pews were placed capable of seating 750 persons. Father Corrigan on July 12, 1900, was appointed rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Newark, New Jersey, and was succeeded by Edward A. Kelley, rector of the Church of Mount Carmel, Ridgewood, New Jersey. The Rev. James A. Mackinson is at present in charge.

*Church of St. Bonaventure, and Monastery*—By a decree of Bismarck in 1872, the Carmelites were driven out of Germany. Three friars of that order came from Regensburg, Bavaria, to Paterson, and built at the corner of what is now Ramsey and Danforth avenues a two-story brick house. They had a little chapel on the first floor, and the cells of their monastery on the

upper floor. They were recalled to Europe, and the property passed into the hands of some Franciscan friars who had also been driven out of Germany. The Franciscans, consisting of two priests, three clerics preparing for priesthood, and three lay brothers, arrived at Paterson on August 27, 1876. A few days after this the first mass was celebrated in the chapel of the convent. Religious services were held regularly. The inability of the Franciscan Friars to speak English retarded the founding of a parish, and it was not until February, 1877, that permission was obtained from the ordinary to establish St. Bonaventure's parish.

Father Miller was appointed the first rector, and remained in charge until December, 1881, having as his assistant the Rev. A. Frobele. The cornerstone of a new church was laid November 25, 1874, but the building was not completed until June, 1880. It was a brick structure having a seating capacity of 600, and was consecrated July 4, 1880. Father Miller also in 1881 built a sexton's house, and opened a parish school in the basement of the church. His successor was the Rev. Francis Koch, O. F. M., who had as an assistant the Rev. Father Vincent. Father Koch remained as pastor until July, 1884, when he took charge of the outside missions connected with the parish—Singac, Butler and Macopin, where he built and paid for new churches. The next rector was Rev. Pius Manz, O. F. M., who served the congregation until June, 1887, and was succeeded by the Rev. Albert Frobele, O. F. M. The latter purchased additional property in 1889 and built the present St. Bonaventure School at the cost of \$14,000. The next rector was the Rev. Bernardin Bidinger, O. F. M., who remained until September, 1895, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Anthony Berghoff, O. F. M. During his administration many improvements were made; the church was frescoed, the old windows were replaced by stained glass windows, and a heating apparatus was installed. The silver jubilee of the church was celebrated November 1, 1903. The parish year by year increased in population and in importance, and soon ranked among the prominent Roman Catholic churches of Paterson. The parish at the present time is in charge of the Rev. Lawrence Bultmann.

*Our Lady of Lourdes*—The Holland Catholic residents of Paterson had a strong desire to have a church of their own. Accordingly, in 1882, Fathers McNulty and Hens purchased the building erected on Broadway, near Eighteenth street, in which the parishioners of St. Joseph's Church worshipped, removing it to a site on River street just east of the Erie railway crossing.

The church was organized in 1882, the cornerstone being laid on September 3, 1882, by the Rt. Rev. Wigard M. Wigger, Bishop of Newark. The first rector appointed was the Rev. Alphonso M. Schaeen. The church was dedicated May 14, 1883. A parochial school with three teachers was opened in the fall of 1883. A rectory was built in 1887, and a convent in 1889. Father Schaeen was transferred to St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Jersey City, New Jersey, in August, 1900, where he died in 1916. His successor was the Rev. Anthony H. Stein; under his administration the church was redecorated, stuccoed, and a new organ purchased. He served until

June, 1915, when he was transferred to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Paterson. His successor was the present pastor, the Rev. Edward A. Degen. The real estate properties of the church were increased in 1916, and a parochial school of ten class rooms built, the cornerstone of which was laid in August, 1916. Club rooms were fitted out in the new building, with pool and billiard tables and bowling alleys. The number of souls in the parish is 2250; the pupils attending the school, 450. The church properties, which are located on River and Butler streets, have a real estate valuation of \$100,000.

*St. George's*—The march of improvements in the vicinity of Getty avenue suggested to the Rev. George W. Corrigan then in charge of St. Agnes's Parish, the advisability of purchasing property in that part of Paterson. An old public school building was purchased at a nominal cost, in which a church and school in 1898 were opened. Mass was first celebrated September 19, 1898. The Rev. Joseph F. Dolan, who for six years had been assistant priest in St. Agnes's Parish, was chosen rector. A plot of land was purchased in 1898, 100 x 125 feet, on the northwest corner of Getty and Michigan avenues, on which a rectory was built, and an adjoining lot 100x125 was purchased in July, 1899, as a site for a church. The new church was dedicated January 14, 1900. The Rev. M. J. Mulligan is at present in charge of the parish.

*Our Lady of Victories*—The Church of Our Lady of Victories, situated at Bridge and Fair streets, was founded in 1881. The parish was in charge of the Fathers of Mercy until 1892. The church at first served the needs of the French and the Italian inhabitants of the city, but in course of time the French moved away and the Italians built a church of their own in another section of the city. The first pastor was the Rev. J. B. Kayser, who was transferred in 1895, and his successor was Rev. F. D. Fabris, who continued rector until 1904. Third to assume the charge of the parish was the Rev. T. M. Donovan, remaining until 1912, when the present incumbent, the Rev. John F. Keenahan, became rector.

*St. Michael*—The parish of St. Michael, situated on Cross street, was founded in 1901 by the Rev. Felix Di Persia. Three years later he was succeeded by the Rev. Felix Cianci. A parochial school was opened in the basement of the church in 1908. The attendance to the school increased so that more suitable quarters were desirable, and Father Cianci in 1915 built a brick building on the corner of Ward and Cross streets for school purposes. On account of ill health, the Rev. Felix Cianci was obliged to retire as pastor of the parish in 1919, and May 1st of that year he was succeeded by the Rev. Carlo Cianci, the present rector. The real estate valuation of the church properties is \$70,000.

*Church of the Blessed Sacrament*—This church, situated on East Sixteenth street, was founded July 1, 1911. The first pastor was the Rev. Carlo Cianci, who had for his assistants the Rev. Diego Roberts for two years, and the Rev. Vincenzo Caso for two years. A new church and school was built, the cornerstone of the former being laid May 20, 1917, and at the dedication ceremonies held September 30, 1917, Rt. Rev. J. J. O'Connor presided. A convent was subsequently built on Sixth avenue. In the parochial school 300

children are taught civil and religious education. The real estate valuation of the church properties is \$60,000. The Rev. Carlo Cianci on May 1, 1919, was promoted to the rectorship of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church and he was succeeded by the Rev. Pasquale Mele.

*Our Lady of Pompei*—This church, on Caldwell avenue, was built by the Rev. Felix Cianci and was formerly a mission attached to St. Michael's Parish. The little church was established for the welfare of the Italian people of that part of the city, but in 1917 the Church of Our Lady of Pompei was declared an independent parish. The Rev. V. Juliano, who had been Father Cianci's superintendent and assistant in charge of the mission, was appointed the first pastor. He purchased in 1918 a rectory on the corner of Murray avenue and Dayton street. In the same year the parish and church was given in charge of the Italian Capuchin Fathers of Tuscany Province, and placed under the charge of the present pastor, the Rev. Raymond Tonini.

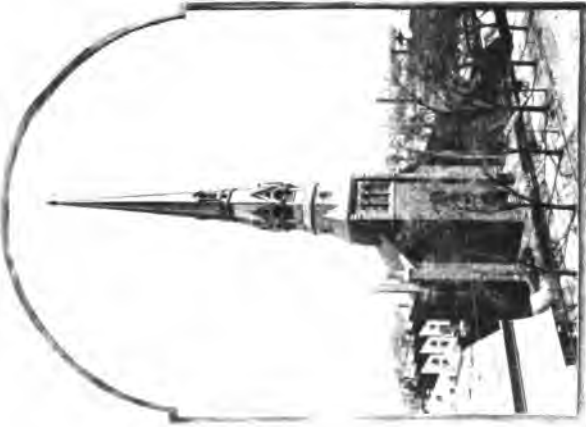
*Other Churches*—St. Stephen's Polish Roman Catholic Church, situated on Martin street, is in charge of the Rev. Stephen Nowakowski. St. Anthony's Italian Roman Catholic Church, under the charge of the Rev. John Focacci, is located on Beech street. St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church, on Montgomery street, is under the rectorship of Rev. Joseph Petrovich.

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## CHAPTER V.

### Methodist Episcopal Churches—First Church—Market Street Church— Other Churches.

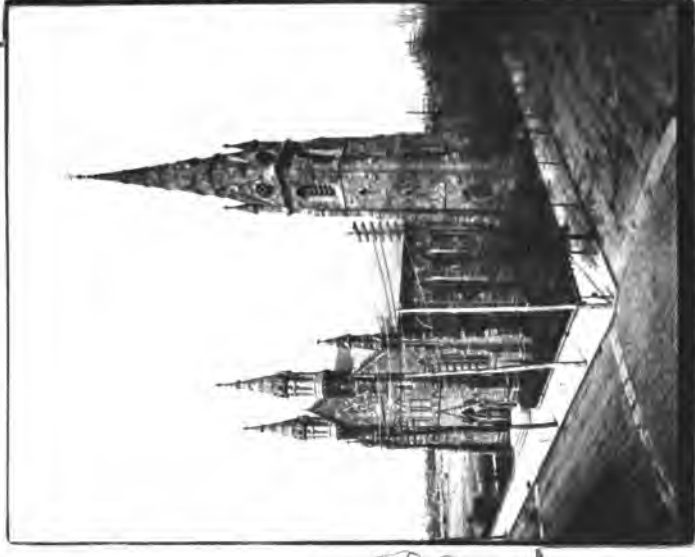
*First Church*—In the first decade of the nineteenth century, occasional circuit riders of the Methodist Episcopal church stopped at Paterson and gave brief exhortation. Services with some regularity were held in 1805 in the Old Essex Mill on Mill street; about 1812 a removal was made to a carpenter shop on Broadway. Later, services were held in the old Academy building on Van Houten street, also in a hall at the corner of Main street and Broadway. Paterson in 1817 was established as a station for regular preaching by a circuit-rider. This was an encouragement for the little band of struggling Methodists, and they immediately set out to acquire a place of worship of their own. Three years later they accomplished this object, and built a small frame structure on the east side of Prospect street. The congregation, however, was too poor to support a stationed preacher until 1825, when the Conference assigned the Rev. John Creamer. In those early days the itinerant system was in full operation, and every year a new preacher was allotted to Paterson. The salary of the pastor was meagre, and the congregation built a small house adjoining the church, with living rooms in front, and a large room in the back. This building was designed for a dwelling and school room for the pastor, and was dignified with the name of the Methodist Academy. Under adverse difficulties the society steadily grew, inspired with an unflagged zeal. They decided in 1836 to erect a new building; a plot seventy-five feet square was secured at the northwest corner of Cross and



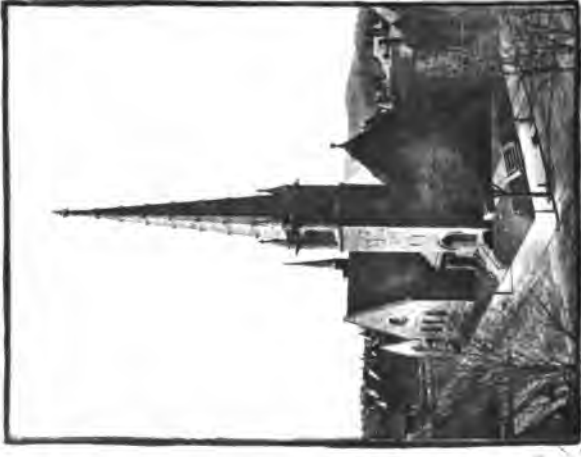
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH  
MARKET STREET



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH



ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH



CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER



FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH





Elm streets, the purchase price was \$3,000, and the basement of the new church was occupied in May, 1837, the dedication services being held in the following October.

The society was incorporated under the laws of the State in 1820, William Jacobs, Joseph Law and David Martin being the first trustees. A Sunday school was organized a few years after the erection of the first church. There was a great revival in the winter of 1840-41 which doubled the membership. As the congregation increased, it became too large for the old house of worship, and from time to time new churches were organized, and the Old Cross Street Church came to be spoken of as "The Beehive of Methodism" in Paterson. A number of the congregation favored removal to a more desirable neighborhood, but it was not until the ministry of Rev. Daniel R. Lowrie that this movement took definite shape. Through his vigorous exertions large subscriptions were obtained towards the erection of a new edifice on the south side of Smith street. Here a plot was purchased, and the cellar walls built for a building the estimated cost of which was not far from \$40,000. The work had progressed thus far when the movement lost strength; Rev. Lowrie was transferred to another station; the society found itself heavily in debt; soon after, the panic of 1873 occurred; and the project of abandoning the old church was definitely given up. The old church was renovated, the pulpit recess enlarged, and a handsome organ installed.

It soon became apparent that there was not sufficient support for three Methodist Episcopal churches in the central part of Paterson. After several meetings of the official boards of the Cross street and Market street churches it was decided to consolidate the two congregations. By joint resolutions of agreement which were concurred in by a joint quarterly conference held September 3, 1903, this consolidation was effected. The pastor, the Rev. William M. Trumbower, then officiating at the Cross Street Church, was appointed to fill a vacancy at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Newark, New Jersey. The property of the Cross Street Church was sold and was afterwards applied to the liquidation of a mortgage on the Market Street Church building.

*Second Church*—A number of the members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844 organized the Second Methodist Episcopal Church. The old church property on Prospect street owned by the Second Presbyterian Church was rented for a time, and in 1845 it was purchased. The first pastor was Rev. Lewis T. Maps, who came in the spring of 1845—a young man of much brilliancy of mind, close habits of study, and faithfulness in all departments of his work. During his ministry a revival was held in which he preached seventy sermons in ten weeks. His death occurred in July, 1846, just when his people's hopes were raised highest in regard to their prospective prosperity under him. The little band of Methodists grew rapidly, and in 1851 erected a brick edifice on the old site. The church building was altered and improved from time to time, and in the fall of 1881 the dark stained glass was replaced by lighter ground glass; the heating apparatus improved; and other changes made at a cost of \$1,000.

*Market Street Church*—This, the third church of the Methodist denomination, was organized in 1860, chiefly from members of the Cross Street Society, although some of the Second Church joined the movement. After the new congregation had worshipped for a time in Continental Hall, steps were taken for the erection of a building of their own, and resulting in the construction of the edifice on Market street now known as the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Services were first held in the basement of the church, which was dedicated April 14, 1861, the dedication sermon preached by Rev. S. Y. Monroe, assisted by Rev. George W. Batchelder. For many years the church remained with a belfry and steeple; in 1871 a graceful spire was placed upon the church at a cost of \$4,000. Two years later a parsonage was built on Ward street.

The first settled pastor who preached in Continental Hall was Rev. William Tunison. The society of that time numbered seventy-three full members and fifty-seven probationers. Among the early pastors were Rev. Jonathan K. Burr, who reported at its third anniversary that the basement room was inadequate and the official board decided August 2, 1862, to finish the auditorium. The church was formally dedicated May 8, 1863, Bishop Matthew Simpson preaching in the morning, Rev. J. P. Durbin in the afternoon, and Rev. J. B. Wakely in the evening. The church at this time had a gracious revival, receiving 175 persons on probation. The Rev. J. M. Freeman reports at the fifth anniversary that since the church had been organized a large congregation had been gathered, a flourishing Sunday school sustained, a commodious and beautiful house of worship built. In 1871, under the pastorate of Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt, extensive improvements were made in the church building, a steeple erected, and an organ installed.

The quarter-centennial was celebrated in 1885. The pastors from 1884 have been Rev. James Montgomery, 1884-87; Rev. Edison W. Burr, 1887-89; Rev. John A. Monroe, 1889-91; Rev. William S. Robinson, 1891-95. In the latter year the congregation lost two pastors by death—Rev. Nelson A. Macnichol, and Rev. Charles H. Bassett. The pastor in 1895-96, Rev. Samuel Powell, was succeeded by Rev. John Krantz, though a unanimous call was extended to Dr. Krantz, who was promoted, being made presiding elder of the Paterson District. The Conference appointed in 1897 the Rev. Daniel R. Lowrie to take charge of the church; his death occurred August 17, 1899, and on October 15, 1899, the Rev. Jonathan M. Meeker was appointed his successor. During his pastorate the business methods of the church were changed to that of an official board. In the summer and fall of 1903, the Cross Street and Market Street churches were consolidated. Dr. Meeker's successor in 1904 was the Rev. George C. Wilding, who served until the annual conference of 1908, when Rev. Winfield C. Snodgrass was appointed, who served until April, 1916, when Rev. S. T. Jackson took charge. The present pastor, Rev. John P. Davis, was appointed in April, 1919. The present membership of the church is 455; and the estimated value of the church and parsonage is \$60,000.

*Paterson Avenue Church*—The Paterson Land Improvement Company, owning large tracts of land in Totowa, offered in 1866 a plot for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal church at the southwest corner of Totowa and Paterson avenues. The Methodist residents of that locality organized the Paterson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and the conference assigned the Rev. I. W. Cole to the pastorate. He was an earnest worker, and under his ministry the little congregation grew to respectable proportions. A frame building was erected on the plot named, and a convenient parsonage was also erected. The golden jubilee of the church was celebrated during the week of April 22-29, 1917. Among the former pastors of the church who addressed the congregation were the Revs. J. F. Andrew, M. T. Gibbs, Thomas Hall, and A. N. Smith. The present commodious church is situated on the corner of Paterson and Totowa avenues, and the Rev. Fletcher L. West, a native of Warren county, New Jersey, who came to the church in April, 1916, is in charge.

*Grace Church*—The growth of Methodism continued apace in Paterson, and, stimulated by the success of the other colonies which had swarmed out of the old "Bee-hive," another swarming took place, this time from all three churches on the south side of the river. In August, 1868, a number of members of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church took certificates and organized the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. A small building was erected on High street, the lot purchased extending to Water street; the ultimate intention being to build a more extensive edifice on that front. It soon became one of the strong and prosperous churches of the city, and enlargement of the building became a necessity; within eight years there were 400 members; while the Sunday School was yet larger. The congregation was only well settled in the completed church, when the entire building was destroyed by fire on a night in May, 1880. This was a severe disaster, coming as it did while the people of the country were still suffering from the panic of 1873. The congregation, however, lost no time in erecting a new building on the old site. The church is located on Water street, and a long line of able and progressive ministers have filled the pulpit. The present pastor is the Rev. George Mooney.

*Embury Church*—The members of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the middle of August, 1869, deemed it necessary to establish a Mission Sunday school in the locality of what was then known as Rolling Mill. A building was secured and it was known for several years as Beech Street or Embury Mission. The success of the mission was largely due to James Steel, a young man thoroughly imbued with missionary works. In connection with this young man and the efforts of the local ministry of Market Street Church, supplemented by the labors of Joseph Parker, William Wiggins, Dr. T. Y. Kinne, Adam Carr, and Charles F. Bonney, the mission rapidly grew. At the annual conference held in the spring of 1884, Rev. Morris T. Gibbs was appointed assistant pastor of Market Street Church, with the view of having him devote the greater part of his time and energies

to the work at Beech Street Mission. In 1885 he became the first pastor of the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church. The society steadily grew, and in 1905 disposed of its site on Beech street, purchasing the present site on the corner of Madison avenue and Eighteenth street, and erecting a new house of worship. The church is now among the growing and largest congregations of the Methodist churches on the east side. The present pastor is Rev. A. M. Willever.

*German Methodist Episcopal Church*—This church is situated on North First street. The German population of Paterson desiring to hold religious services in their native language, in accordance with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held their first meeting at the house of Mrs. Louise Bosshardt, No. 327 Straight street. There were in attendance nine persons, the meeting being presided over by Rev. Philip Handiger, of Hoboken. This reverend gentleman soon recognized that with the thousand of German-speaking people in the city it was a fruitful field for converts. He accordingly sent to do missionary work Mr. Carl Stocker, a young and intelligent worker. The house on Straight street soon became too small to accommodate the congregation, and in 1882 a hall was rented on Market street. The successor of Mr. Stocker was Rev. F. Glenk in 1883, and the following year Rev. J. Lange became pastor. For the second time, in 1886, Rev. Carl Stocker was placed in charge, having as his assistant John Etjen.

A Sunday school was organized in 1887, and in that year the chapel on North First street, owned by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, was purchased. In 1889, Rev. William Schleuter, who had for an assistant Rev. Wesley Walter, took charge of the congregation until 1893. In that year Rev. C. Jordan became pastor, and the chapel was moved to the rear of the lot and the cornerstone was laid for a new church with a seating capacity of three hundred persons. Rev. Mr. Jordan was succeeded in 1897 by Rev. C. Rodenmeyer, who remained until 1901, when Rev. D. H. Pape became pastor. A parsonage was purchased on Haledon avenue in 1903, and in 1908 Rev. A. F. Warble was placed in charge; his successor was Rev. William Rademacher in 1912, who after three years service retired, his successor being the present pastor, Rev. Arnold Grob. The present valuation of the church property is \$16,000; the membership is 100; and while the religious services are held in German, in the Sunday school, English as well as German is used.

*Simpson Church*—The Simpson Church is a child of the Market Street Church, having been started as a mission Sunday school, December 11, 1887, and meeting in a public school. Under the authority of the quarterly conference, the school was placed in charge of C. A. Winans and Charles Wardle, members of the Market Street Church. A committee was appointed, and June 23, 1886, purchased a building site on the corner of Hine and Leslie streets. A neat chapel was erected, and first occupied October 21, 1888. Sunday evening services were immediately begun, local preachers of the city and lay workers having a part in the service, until December 2, 1888,

when Rev. Isaac Thomas was temporarily appointed to take charge until the next spring. The church organization was then effected, and a regular pastor was appointed by the conference. The deed for the church property was held by the parent church for three years, when it being deemed necessary to build larger accommodations, on June 30, 1891, the property was turned over to the trustees of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church. The growth of the church was steady and prosperous, though temporarily embarrassed by a severe financial struggle during the period of rebuilding the present church edifice. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Ruth.

*Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church*—This church, situated on North Seventh street, erected its present church building in 1895. This has a small congregation, and is at present under the charge of Rev. William S. Newson.

*Trinity Church*—Several preliminary meetings and discussions on the needs of a Methodist church in the east side of the city were held in the lecture room of the Broadway Reformed Church. At a meeting held February 21, 1889, a society was organized with one hundred and nine members, who were all, with the exception of eleven, members of the Market Street Methodist Church. The society grew rapidly, and its church building on the corner of Carroll and Fair streets is one of the imposing edifices of the city. The present pastor is Rev. Christopher Van Glahn.

*West Paterson Church*—The Cross Street Methodist Episcopal Church established before 1890 a Sunday school in the western part of the city. In that year the Rev. James H. Robertson was appointed by the bishop to the Paterson circle. He organized a great revival, establishing three points in the west side of the city for holding religious services—one on the present site of West Paterson Methodist Episcopal Church, another at the site of the present Calvary Church on Hamburg avenue; and the third at Cedar Cliff, in Haledon. This resulted in the establishment of three congregations which since that time have been preaching appointments.

The Rev. James H. Robertson was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Conklin, he having charge of the West Paterson and Calvary churches only. Rev. Mr. Conklin was followed by supplies, theological students officiating in the pulpit. The Rev. Herbert C. Lytle became pastor of the West Paterson congregation in 1904; the original chapel was turned about, and in front of it the church was erected. About this time the present club house was built. After a pastorage of three years, Rev. Herbert C. Lytle was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Williams, who in turn gave place to Rev. W. C. Bard. The latter served only one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Dailly, who after four years service had as his successor Rev. R. W. Conklin. His ministry was only for a year, when Rev. S. W. Townsend was pastor for two years. The next minister was Rev. W. C. Brewer, who was transferred in 1919, after three years service, when the present pastor, the Rev. J. B. Heard, was appointed. To avoid confusion in reference to location, two years ago the name of the congregation was changed to the West Side Methodist Episcopal

Church, though its legal title is the West Paterson Methodist Episcopal. The church, a frame building, is situated on Barnes street; the parsonage at No. 84 Dixon avenue; the valuation of real estate is placed at \$25,000. The membership of the congregation is two hundred.

*Eastside Terrace Church*—On Vreeland avenue is located a small frame church of the Methodist denomination, the outgrowth of a Sunday school which was organized in that vicinity about 1890. A church under its present title was organized in 1910, and on April 16, 1911, the Rev. E. H. Atwood was appointed to take charge. Later, Rev. Thomas Hull was pastor; the congregation is now under the charge of H. B. Secker, a student graduate. The seating capacity of the church is 350; its valuation, \$7,700. A parsonage has been recently purchased at the cost of \$5,000, on the corner of Nineteenth avenue and Thirty-first street. The congregation now numbers 76; the Sunday school has an attendance of 100. The membership of the Junior League is the largest in the Paterson district.

*Wesley Church*—The foundation of this church was laid November 27, 1891, at a meeting held at the residence of F. M. Huntington, No. 612 East Twenty-eighth street. There were thirty-two persons present, and the services were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Jackson. Later a house was rented for religious worship at No. 740 East Twenty-fourth street, and here a Sunday school was established with twenty-four pupils. On July 1, 1892, an unfinished building at No. 709 East Twenty-fourth street was utilized as a meeting house, and here, October 25, 1892, the organization of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church was effected. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. McCormack, of Dover, New Jersey. At the following spring conference, Rev. G. G. Vogel was appointed pastor, serving five years; during his pastorate the present site of the church was purchased and the cornerstone for the new church was laid June 27, 1893, the dedication taking place October 8, 1893. Rev. Mr. Vogel was succeeded by Rev. W. E. Palmer; the present pastor is the Rev. A. J. Turner, who took charge in 1918. The membership is 540; the church properties are valued at \$80,000.

*Epworth Church*—In 1892 a Sunday school known as the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Sunday School was organized under the direction of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. This school held its first session in a building at Fourth avenue and East Sixteenth street. The services in 1902 were in charge of a local preacher by the name of Sanford, who after two years made way for Rev. Franklyn L. Bowen, who was in charge of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and who continued the services until 1905. On April 10 of that year, Rev. W. F. Benneeke, a student of the Drew Theological Seminary, was placed in charge, and on his death two years later, another Drew student, Rev. J. E. Miller, succeeded him. The latter served one year, when on April 7, 1900, Rev. E. H. Atwood was appointed pastor and continued until 1918, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. M. A. Johnston. During the pastorate of Rev. E. H. Atwood, the old building was sold and moved away, and on the site was erected a fine modern

church and parsonage valued at \$15,000. The new church building was dedicated in 1915.

*Colored Methodist Churches*—A Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1865, which for some years held services in the public school house on Clinton street. The society in 1874 built a small frame church forty by fifty feet on North First street, which was afterwards purchased by the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

As early as 1845, a Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Paterson, and for some years worshipped in the school house adjoining the Prospect Street Church. They built a church on the north side of Godwin street, and adopted the name of the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, affiliating with the Zion Methodist Episcopal connection. The present pastor of the congregation is the Rev. Charles C. Williams.

The Colored Methodists of Paterson in 1873 organized the Sixth Methodist Episcopal Church, and rented Monumental Hall for their place of worship. William Holland was appointed to preach for them. Rev. S. W. Decker supplied the pulpit for three years, and then the name of the church was changed to St. Philip's Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. William G. Wiggins supplied the pulpit for a number of years. Later the society was dissolved.

*Methodist Protestant Church*—The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1828 by those who had become separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church because of different views concerning the polity of the church with reference to bishops, number of orders, and lay representation in the church council. The distinctive peculiarities are but one order of the ministry, elders; "All elders in the Church of God are equal;" the mutual rights of the ministry and laity; equal representation in the annual and general conferences.

Mrs. Sarah Cocker, who in 1833 came from England to Paterson, had belonged in her native country to a body known as Primitive Methodists, a non-episcopal body. Having been accustomed to that form of religious service in the old country, she invited a few friends to meet at her house, where they could hold informal services in their own way. Soon a regular class was organized which met every Saturday night, the Rev. Mr. Rains, a missionary from Newark, conducting the class and occasionally preaching. In a few weeks the house became too small to accommodate all who desired to attend, and a congregation was formed called the American Primitive Methodist Society of Paterson, the old academy building being hired for their use. This meeting place was insufficient in the course of five years to hold the growing congregation, and the third floor of the "New Market" on Cross street was leased. After a time the second floor was taken, and here the society met until 1845 when they raised money enough to build a church on the north side of Division street. Here a lot fifty by one hundred feet was donated to the congregation by the Society for Establishing Useful



Manufactures. The building erected was forty by sixty feet, one story high, being built flush with the street. The cost of the edifice was \$1,800.

Dissensions arose amongst the congregation in 1850 growing out of their relations with the conference. The latter body failing to send them a pastor, a local preacher, John Pilling, acted as pastor for a time. A lawsuit followed for the control of the property, and the pecuniary and spiritual interests of the congregation suffered a great loss. Rev. John H. Robinson in 1852 visited Paterson with expectation of hearing a sermon by an eminent divine of the Primitive Methodist connection. After the service, members of the congregation gathered around him and, though he was on his way to Canada, prevailed upon him to remain in their midst as their pastor. He smilingly told them he would remain for a month. This was the commencement of his pastorate and for over thirty years he filled the pulpit. The church building in 1856 was raised six feet and set back twenty feet from the street; another story was placed under it for a lecture room and living apartments for the sexton.

There were other attempts to establish Methodist Protestant churches in Paterson. In 1837 a society erected a frame house of worship on the southeast corner of Smith and Hotel streets. Fifteen years later the congregation was disbanded, and the property was sold to a Presbyterian congregation.

The First Congregational Methodist Church met in 1840 for a short time in the old building first occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Prospect street. The society does not appear to have long survived.

When Rev. Mr. Robinson was called to the pastorate of the Division Street Church, Rev. John Pilling and some of his friends were dissatisfied and withdrew from the congregation, forming the Wesleyan Methodist Church. They secured a lot on Marshall street, where they built a very small church building, where they worshipped a few years. The Rev. Mr. Pilling preached for them until 1860, when Abraham Butterworth, a local preacher, formerly a sexton, occupied the pulpit for about a year. The congregation being unable to pay for their property, it passed out of their possession and 1862 the society was disbanded.

*Madison Park Methodist Protestant Church*—The organization of this church was prior to the fall of 1897; in that year, services were conducted in a public hall, the attendance being small. During that year a church was built, and dedicated for religious services on Main street, near Bloomfield avenue. The Rev. F. W. Varney was ordained as pastor, serving for five years. He is now the executive head of the denomination, stationed at White Plains, New York. His successor in charge of the congregation was Rev. R. S. Hulsaut, who filled the pulpit ten years. From 1912 to 1917 the following served as pastors: Rev. S. F. Slikes, Rev. T. W. Smith, Rev. J. C. Bolton, and Rev. A. C. Struthers. The present pastor is Rev. Walter Crossing, who commenced his labors in 1917. At the twenty-second anniversary held in August, 1919, the mortgage on the church property was

burnt, thereby clearing the congregation from debt. A memorial bill was presented to the church by Mrs. C. O. Post in memory of her husband. The real estate valuation of the church and parsonage is about \$10,000.

Another church of this denomination is situated on Hamilton avenue, near Bridge street. It was organized under the title of the Hamilton Avenue Methodist Protestant Church. The church edifice is a frame building of small capacity. The pulpit at the present time is vacant, the last resident pastor being Zachariah Walker.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### **Baptist Churches—First Baptist Church—Willis Street Church—Union Avenue Church—Other Churches.**

The introduction of preaching in accordance with Baptist doctrines in Paterson dates back to 1823, when the Rev. Joseph W. Griffith, of Rockland county, New York, spent a Sunday in this locality, and in the evening preached in the First Presbyterian Church. He stated during his sermon that he was a Baptist, and at the close of the services seven persons came forward and informed him they were of that denomination. Thus encouraged, these and others began to hold meetings in private residences. In the fall of 1823, Rev. William Parkinson, of the First Baptist Church of New York, baptized two persons, Thomas Coombs, and Catharine his wife, in the river near the foot of Mulberry street. This was the first immersion of the kind in Paterson, and attracted a large number of spectators.

A council was held January 1, 1824, to organize a Baptist church in Paterson, and the "First Particular Baptist Church of Paterson" was then constituted with the following members: Thomas Coombs, George Damerel, David Cole, John Hallet, Uriah Everson, John Cole, Jr., Mary Jackson, Esther Curial, Isabel H. Franks, Elizabeth Coombs, Deborah Bates, Sarah Ackerman, Elizabeth Cole, Catharine Everson, Alfred Stoutenborough, William House, Maria House. The Rev. William House was called to be the first pastor; James Moore was chosen clerk and treasurer; and George Damerel and Thomas Coombs were elected deacons.

For a year or more the congregation worshipped in a private school room on Broadway; in 1836 a building was erected on the north side of Broadway, having a frontage of forty-eight feet on that thoroughfare with a depth of thirty-six feet. After two years ministry, the Rev. Mr. House was succeeded by Rev. Daniel D. Lewis, who remained seven years, being followed by Rev. Zelotes Grenell; during his five years' pastorate he baptized no less than 145 converts. Rev. Charles W. Dennison was installed September 4, 1839, occupying the pulpit for one year; he was succeeded by Rev. George Young, and during his ministry of two years there was a marked revival when he baptized eighty-seven persons. In the spring of 1840, fifty members of the First Church owing to disagreements prayed to be

dismissed from the mother congregation. They formed a Second Baptist Church which flourished apace for a while. The membership finally became reduced to about the original number that formed the society, and in the course of two or three years disbanded, the members returning to the old church. The next pastor was Rev. Richard Thompson, remaining a year and a half, and followed by the Rev. Charles H. Hasken, who served the congregation nearly three years. The Rev. Mr. Grenell was then recalled, officiating for more than four years. Rev. Stiles S. Parker succeeded him, and in 1855 gave way to Rev. Rufus Babcock, who resigned in January, 1864. During his ministry 158 converts were baptized, and a movement was started for the building of a new church. A site was purchased on Van Houten street, and in the spring of 1861 a church edifice was completed at a cost of \$23,000.

Dr. Babcock was followed by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, who after occupying the pulpit for two years, accepted a call to a New York church. In October, 1865, Rev. Joseph Banvard was called from Worcester, Massachusetts. He was not only a valuable acquisition to the church, but also to the city. A man of scholarly habits, he was an indefatigable worker, a voluminous author on historical, scientific and religious topics, several of his works being translated into Asiatic languages by the Baptist Missionary Board. A student of geology, mineralogy, conchology, and other branches of science, he often illustrated his sermons by apt comparisons drawn from the book of nature. He was largely instrumental in founding the Passaic County Historical Society, of which he was president and the most active member. He accepted a call in 1876 to New England. The pulpit was vacant for a year or more, when in April, 1877, Rev. Albert H. Burlingham was secured, remaining until February, 1878. Rev. Frank Fletcher followed in April, 1878, resigning in January, 1880. The next pastor, Rev. E. Arthur Wood, came in May, 1880. During the fall of 1881 a public reading room was fitted up and opened in the basement of the church.

Pastors who have filled the pulpit since Dr. E. A. Wood were: Rev. Spencer B. Meeser, who was installed in 1886 and served more than seven years; his successor, Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, took charge in 1893, and had as an assistant pastor in 1895 the Rev. John Bentzien; the pastorate of Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher terminated in 1900, and his successor was Rev. Alonzo A. De Larme, who gave way in 1905 to Rev. Gorrell Quick. His successor was Rev. William A. Waldo, who was installed in 1913, serving until 1918, when the present incumbent, Rev. Frank MacDonald, took charge.

*Willis Street (now Park Avenue) Church*—The parent church in 1856 decided to begin a mission at Sandy Hill, as the section east of the Erie railway was called, there being no church or Sunday school in that locality. A lot was purchased on the east side of Straight street, and a frame building was erected, twenty-five by thirty-six feet in area. It was opened in August, 1856, for a Sunday school, and in 1861 the building was enlarged. Soon after this, Rev. Samuel J. Knapp left the First Baptist Church, and a num-

ber of his friends organized a new church with the Sandy Hill Chapel as a nucleus. Six lots, four on Willis street and two on Mechanic street, were purchased, and the construction of the Willis Street Baptist Church was commenced in 1868. The building was of brick, sixty by eighty-five feet, with a basement, and all the conveniences requisite for the comfort of the congregation. The lots cost \$6,000, the edifice \$26,000; the main audience room was occupied in the fall of 1869. The work has been accomplished solely by individual enterprise and financial aid even without an organization or pastor. On completion of the building a church society was organized by election of trustees, and the property was then deeded to them. Rev. Samuel J. Knapp was called to the pastorate; his peculiar and popular style of preaching filled the large church to overflowing, the membership at one time being as large as six hundred or seven hundred. The debt steadily decreased, but the financial revulsion of 1873 affected the financial standing of the principal supporters of the church. The pastor, owing to the strain upon his nervous system, was advised to resign, and in May, 1877, he was forced to give up the pulpit. His successor was Rev. Walter Gallant, who was engaged for a year, but after preaching for a few weeks resigned. Rev. M. Clarence Lockwood was called to fill the vacancy, June 1, 1877, remaining three years, then accepting a call to a leading church at Albany, New York. His successor, Rev. Shadrach Washington, was called to the pulpit September 1, 1880.

These were the most trying years in the history of the church. Some of its members withdrew and organized the Emanuel Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Washington resigned in 1882. After a somewhat turbulent and short pastorate of Rev. George Guirey, the congregation recalled Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, who remained only a few months, and who was succeeded on March 27, 1887, by Rev. Hervey Wood, whose power for good in the city made the influence of the Park Avenue Baptist Church felt in the community. His energy was personified not only in the pulpit but regarding the business matters of the church. Over one thousand were converted under his leadership. On the morning of February 9, 1902, during the pastorate of Mr. Lissenden, a fire occurred which devastated the business portion of Paterson, and in which five churches were destroyed; the fire leaped across the Erie tracks, working up Park avenue, and destroyed the church edifice, the pulpit Bible and the communion service being about all that was saved. Accommodations were secured for the congregation in Orpheus Hall, on Broadway and Carroll street, and with \$10,000 realized from the insurance as a nucleus, the campaign of rebuilding was commenced. With the coming of Rev. Frank S. Kenyon as pastor in 1903, the progress of rebuilding took an added stimulus, and the cornerstone of the new church was laid April 25, 1903. The lower portion was completed, the congregation worshipped in the Sunday school room until 1907, and in April, 1909, the present completed and homelike edifice was dedicated. Among the later pastors were Rev. George W. Price and Rev. A. Jackson Parkin. The present pastor, Rev. Henry J. Smith, began his ministry May 1, 1918.

*Union Avenue Church*—The Union Avenue Baptist Church originated from a Sunday school which was organized April 21, 1867, in the home of James Crooks, who had offered lots on Union avenue on condition that the First Baptist Church of Paterson would build a chapel. To this the First Church agreed, and the chapel was dedicated June 30, 1867. The services of Rev. George W. Sheldrake were secured in 1869; he baptized a number of converts in Redwoods creek, at the back of the chapel, where a fine grove of trees then stood. The Rev. P. S. Vreeland in 1873 became the first pastor; under his administration the Union Avenue Baptist Church was organized, September 20, 1873, the recognition services being held October 2, 1873, in the First Baptist Church. The membership of the church consisted of twenty-three persons. In 1874 the Rev. Zelotes Grenell became pastor, serving the congregation seven years. He had been formerly the pastor of the First Church of Paterson, but resigned active ministerial duties at the age of eighty-five years.

His successor was Rev. J. B. McQuillin, in 1881; during his pastorate the stone church was built. The work was begun in the fall of 1883, the corner stone was laid April 24, 1884. Before the completion of the new church in October, 1884, Pastor McQuillin resigned, having served the church almost four years. Four months later, Rev. J. H. Dudley became pastor, and on September 17, 1885, the church was dedicated. The next pastor was Rev. H. B. Maurer, who remained one year, and in 1888 the Rev. E. E. Valentine became pastor, remaining ten years. During his ministry the pipe organ was installed, the old chapel torn down, the present Sunday school room built, and the church enlarged. His successor, Rev. Robert T. Craig, was called in 1889, and enjoyed a successful ministry for five years. In 1904 Rev. J. W. McDouall became pastor. At this time large accessions were made to the church, and the interior of the building was greatly improved by the addition of new pews, carpets and decorations. Mr. McDouall resigned in 1908, and the Rev. Charles Schweikert began his ministry in June, 1908. By his energetic management great achievements were accomplished, the church mortgage was entirely wiped out, new property was acquired, giving the church an entire city block on which stands a well appointed parsonage and a parish house for clubs. Rev. Charles Schweikert resigned as pastor in 1918 to engage in war work; his successor was the Rev. Arthur F. Bowling, who remained about a year and one-half as pastor, and on February 1, 1920, the Rev. E. W. Rempo was installed as pastor. The membership of the church is in the neighborhood of 700, and its real estate properties are estimated to be worth \$75,000.

*Broadway Baptist Church*—The Broadway Baptist Church is the outgrowth of the organization of a Sunday school in 1868, in that portion of Paterson known as the Weavertown section. This section comprised a small number of houses clustered about the corner of East Eighteenth street and Twelfth avenue. The school held its first sessions in the weave shop of Joseph Garlick, and in 1868 a new chapel was completed and dedicated on the corner of East Eighteenth street and Twelfth avenue. The mission was

first under the direction of the First Baptist Church, but later was given over to the Willis Street Church. In 1879 a few members of Baptist churches met at the residence of Daniel Smith and organized a church in the name of the Fourth Baptist Church of Paterson. The congregation used the Auburn Street Congregational Church as a place of worship for one year, and after that the school house of the Reformed Church at the foot of Temple street. The first pastor was Rev. Walter Gallant. In 1882 the church was admitted to the New Jersey Association, the Weavertown Mission property being transferred to the church. The resignation of Rev. Walter Gallant took place in 1885, and he was succeeded the following year by Rev. Edward Knapp, who served for one year, when the Rev. A. W. Hand became pastor. The congregation worshipped in the mission chapel on East Eighteenth street and Twelfth avenue, which was enlarged in 1888-89. In the latter year the building of a new church was proposed, and lots were purchased on Broadway and East Twenty-third street. Ground was broken for the new building, September 17, 1890, the cornerstone laid on November 2nd of that year, and the lecture room completed and dedicated October 9, 1892. After serving the congregation as pastor for three years, Rev. E. W. Stone resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Sullivan, who ministered to the church for eleven years, resigning in 1906. The following year Rev. James Bristow became pastor, and continued as pastor for six years. The present pastor, Rev. Edward M. Saunier, began his duties April 1, 1914. The name of the organization was changed to its present title in 1915. The church property is estimated to be worth \$70,000, and it has a membership of 505.

*Emanuel Baptist Church*—Two hundred members withdrew from the Willis Street Church in 1882 and organized the Fourth Baptist Church. They worshipped in the Opera House on Main street, and later in the lecture room of the Second Reformed Church. A church was finally erected on the corner of Broadway and Carroll street, and the present title of the church was adopted in 1884. The Rev. George Guirey became the first pastor. His pastorate was concluded after ten years of service, and the congregation in September, 1901, being unable to fulfill its many obligations, was compelled to sell the property. The organization, however, was continued, and property was secured on Lafayette street between Graham avenue and Mercer street, which had formerly been used for commercial purposes. The building was entirely renovated and at various periods enlarged. Rev. Walter Gallant in 1893 accepted a call, and was for twenty-three years retained as minister, the house of worship of the congregation having in the meantime been removed to Lafayette street, between Graham avenue and Mercer street, when owing to his health being impaired he resigned, September 30, 1916. His farewell sermon was the same as preached by him on his first Sunday service. After Rev. Mr. Gallant's resignation, the pulpit was supplied for about a year by John Van Newenbrezen, a theological student at Crozer's Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1917 Rev. Walter Hunt was installed as pastor, and since his resignation in August, 1919, the pulpit has

been vacant. The church property is clear of debt, the present membership being fifty, five of whom are charter members.

*Madison Avenue Church*—The Madison Avenue Baptist Church, situated on the corner of Madison avenue and Cedar street, was begun August 25, 1892, as a mission and Sunday school. Meetings were held in the Working Men's Institute, No. 998 Madison avenue. The following year the church was organized, receiving its present title. The first pastor, Rev. P. S. Vreeland, took charge February 19, 1893, but died the 10th of the following month. The congregation removed to No. 11 Virginia avenue, and for a number of years affiliated with other churches of the Baptist denomination. On August 10, 1898, three lots were purchased on the corner of Madison avenue and Cedar street, at a cost of \$2,190, but ground was not broken for the new chapel until July 23, 1901. The cornerstone was laid August 31, 1901, the dedication services taking place December 1, 1901, the sermon being preached by Rev. A. A. De Larme, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Paterson. The cost of the new chapel was about \$2,000, and on March 9, 1905, the congregation was free of debt. In November, 1906, a front extension was added to the chapel, and improvements have been continually made until at the present time the church edifice with its beautiful lawn and hedges is an added attraction to the city. The present pastor is Rev. Edward Drew.

*First Holland Baptist Church*—This is the only church of the Baptist denomination in Paterson in which the services are held in the Dutch language. The church, a frame structure, is located on Hillman street, and was built in 1904. The Rev. John Du Wilde, who had charge of the congregation for several years, died about five years ago, and the services since then have been held at intermediate periods, the pulpit being supplied by theological students. The present membership of the church is forty.

*Canaan Baptist Church*—This church, located on the corner of Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue, was organized in 1906. A church building was erected and dedicated in that year. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. Anderson, who served for ten years, and was succeeded by Rev. R. L. Miller. His pastorate continued two years, when the present incumbent, Rev. H. R. Cooper, assumed charge. The real estate valuation of the church property is \$3,700.

*Calvary Baptist Church*—Calvary Baptist Church, situated at No. 136 Lawrence street, was organized in 1889. The present pastor, Rev. T. H. Christian, took charge in July, 1919, the church at the time having a membership of 160, which has been increased to 202.

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## CHAPTER VII.

**Christian Reformed Church—First Church—Second Church—Third Church—Fourth Church—Madison Avenue Church.**

*First Church*—The First Christian Reformed Church, situated on North Straight street, was organized from the Dutch Reformed to the Christian

Reformed denomination, December 17, 1856, under the name of the *Hollandoche Gereformeerde Kerk*. A church was constructed at Bridge and River streets, the cornerstone being laid July 4, 1857. The first pastor was Rev. De Rooy, who was succeeded at different periods by Revs. W. Van Leeuwen, A. H. Bechthold, W. H. Van Letuwen, Rederus, Rietdyk. The church was enlarged in 1878, when the seventh pastor, Rev. Van Der Vries, had charge of the congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. L. Rietdyk, and during the pastorate of Rev. L. Van Vlaanderen, in 1902, the church property was sold for \$19,000, and a new church, pastorage and sexton's dwelling erected on Straight street. The cornerstone was laid July 19, 1902. The later pastors were Revs. H. Tuls, E. Krohne, P. A. Hockstr, and the present pastor, Rev. J. Walkottes.

*Second Christian Reformed Church*—This church was organized with twenty-nine members, February 7, 1887. The first minister was Rev. H. H. Diepering Langereis, who served four years, when he accepted a call from the West. He was succeeded by Rev. R. Drukker, and during his eleven years of service the church increased in membership. The third minister was Rev. K. Van Goor; during his pastorate a church was built at the cost of \$14,000; his useful services were suspended by his death February 26, 1914. The year book of that date states that the congregation consisted of 200 families, constituting one thousand souls.

The next minister was Rev. D. Muyokens, who on account of ill health served only a year. His successor, the Rev. J. Holwerder, was installed March 7, 1919. The church is located on North First street, the parsonage being at No. 149 Haledon avenue, the property valuation being \$50,000. The membership of the congregation is 230 families, 500 communicants, 1165 souls, with a flourishing Sunday school of 250. Children of the congregation with a few exceptions attended the school for Christian instruction, and in 1919 the attendance was 537 pupils, under the charge of thirteen teachers. The catechism classes are held in the English language, except one class.

*Third Christian Reformed Church*—This church is the outgrowth of the religious services conducted by different brethren of the Classis of Hackensack, in the little Swedenborgian church on Division street (now Hamilton avenue), as far back as 1879. The church, however, was not formally organized until December 7, 1882, with a membership of eight full members and eleven baptized members. It was then known as the True Reformed Dutch Church of Paterson. The church attendance was small, and in May, 1887, the congregation combined with that of the True Reformed Dutch Church of Acquackanonk of Passaic, under the name of the latter, with Rev. John Berdan as pastor. In May, 1889, Rev. S. I. Vanderbeek became assistant pastor, and it became necessary to obtain a larger place of worship for the Paterson portion of the congregation. A site was selected on North First street, and on May 18, 1890, the new house of worship was dedicated. The pastorate of Rev. S. I. Vanderbeek ended April 12, 1892, and on the 19th



of the following month Rev. Abraham Van Houten became pastor, continuing until his death September 18, 1895. Rev. James F. Van Houten, son of the former pastor, was called as assistant pastor in May, 1895, and continued until March 16, 1896, when the present pastor, J. A. Westervelt, was installed. The two congregations were dissolved July 14, 1896; the Paterson church was reorganized, and became known as the Third Christian Reformed Church. In the summer of 1897, the church building was raised sufficiently to permit of a large Sabbath school room being built in the basement, besides other improvements. The next move in the line of improvements was the addition of thirty-six feet in the rear of the building, making the dimensions of the whole building ninety-one feet long by forty feet wide. The church was also beautified by the presentation of ten opalescent glass windows by the Willing Helpers' Circle, two windows by the Young People's Society, and one circular window by S. I. Demarest. A handsome painting back of the pulpit was a gift of the Singing Class. On the completion of these improvements, rededication exercises were held March 25, 1903. A new \$2,000 pipe organ was purchased February 22, 1905; later, electric lights were installed, and a new communion table and pulpit added. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the church was celebrated December 8-9, 1907.

On the afternoon of March 13, 1914, the edifice on North First street was destroyed by fire. This necessitated the erection of a new building. While some of the congregation favored building on the old site, it was finally decided to purchase property on Haledon avenue and erect a brick edifice. Ground was broken June 23, 1914, the cornerstone of the new building was laid September 12, 1914, with appropriate ceremonies, and the dedication of the new church took place March 19, 1915. The membership of the church is 250 confessing members and 235 baptized members; the present estimate of the real estate properties is \$75,000.

*Fourth Christian Reformed Church*—Fourteen members of the First and Second Christian Reformed Churches met in 1894 to establish a Sunday school in a little hall on Madison avenue. Services were held at irregular periods, but there was no settled preacher. The congregation growing slowly, removed to a little church on Fourth avenue and Sixteenth street, and there in 1898 the Rev. P. Kosten was placed in charge of the congregation. He was succeeded in 1904 by the Rev. Darret Westenberg, who remained until 1909. The pulpit for a short time was filled temporarily, and in the last mentioned year Rev. Rudolph Bolt became pastor. He served for three years and was succeeded by Rev. H. Bekker, who resigned in the fall of 1919. The pulpit is at the present time vacant.

The congregation in 1911 purchased lots on the corner of Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street, and erected a frame church seventy-two feet by seventy-eight feet, with seating capacity for seven hundred persons. Adjoining the church a parsonage was constructed, the entire outlay of expenses being about \$16,000. One hundred and thirty-five persons form the membership of the congregation. The services are held in the Holland Dutch lan-

guage, but for the past year the evening meetings have been addressed in the English language.

*Madison Avenue Christian Reformed Church*—This church, located on Madison avenue, is the outgrowth of the Eastside Mission of the Third Christian Reformed Church. A Sabbath school was established October 25, 1909, in the Eleanor Stinson Mills Mission on Twelfth avenue, with an attendance of twenty-five; this was followed by prayer meetings. The increased attendance demanded larger quarters; finally four lots were bought on Madison avenue, and the Consistory of the Third Christian Reformed Church were petitioned for the organization of a new congregation. This petition receiving favorable consideration, nineteen members presented letters of membership, also baptismal certificates of their twenty-six children, making a total of forty-five souls. The new congregation adopted its present title and the work of the construction of the new building was commenced October 8, 1910. The congregation commenced to worship in their new home in January, 1911. The Rev. D. H. Munkins was called to the pastorate, May 23, 1911, which he accepted but resigned in one year to become actively engaged in the Indian missions of the church. The congregation was without a pastor for a year and a half, when the present pastor, Rev. K. Poppen, was called and installed October 10, 1913. The membership of the church now consists of 57 families, made up of 111 in full communion, and 100 baptized members.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### Lutheran Churches—St. Paul's Church—Swedish Church—First English Lutheran—St. John's German.

*St. Paul's Church*—Several Lutherans in Paterson in 1865 assembled to dedicate a church, their name being the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation. The first members were Gotlob Hillier, Gotthelf Schwory, Otto Hennig, Gottlieb Kienzie and Mrs. Elizabeth Hess. The first church service was held January 20, 1865, at No. 11 Straight street, under the direction of Rev. F. W. Foehlinger, of New York City. The place for holding religious services was afterwards removed to West street, and November 25, 1866, Rev. H. H. Walker was installed as pastor. During the summer of 1867, the congregation built a school house with a parsonage on the second floor, in the rear of No. 28 Van Houten street. This property was left to the church by one of the original founders, Gotthelf Schwory. On the front of the lot in 1870 a church was built, twenty-six by forty-five feet, for \$2,563, and the first services were held in the new home of the congregation December 18, 1870. On the 17th of June, 1883, a pipe organ was installed, and two years later another story was added to the school building, which was used as a parsonage, the second being utilized as a school room. Another lot was purchased on Van Houten street, on which was a building which was used as a parsonage. The three-story building was moved to the

rear of the lot it occupied, and the church was enlarged thirty by forty-seven feet. The dedication of the new building was celebrated October 18, 1891. The congregation became free of debt November 1, 1907, and during the years 1912-13 purchased four lots on South street. Here a new school house and parsonage was built at the cost of \$22,000, the dedication taking place February 22, 1913. The church property on Van Houten street was sold in July, 1919, the last services being held in the church August 10, 1919. The members have decided to build a new church, construction of which will be undertaken during the present year. The pulpit of the church has been filled since the retirement of Rev. H. H. Walker by Revs. Bromer, Stockholz, and the present incumbent, the Rev. Walter Koenig.

*Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church*—This church, located at No. 175 Ellison street, was organized in 1893 and incorporated the same year. A church edifice was built in 1894, corner of Union and Albion avenues, which was sold in 1915, when the present location was bought and a church was erected. The present pastor is the Rev. Carl W. Vetell.

*First English Lutheran Church*—This church was organized October 11, 1904, with sixteen charter members, in Orpheus Hall, in Paterson. The preliminary canvass for the establishment of the church was largely performed by Rev. Arthur N. Bean, of the Synod of New York, a graduate of the Pennsylvania College, and the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was called as the first pastor, a position he has filled continuously to the present time. The dedication of a building on Carroll, corner of Pearl street, used for many years as a house of worship by the Protestant Episcopal congregation of the Holy Communion, took place November 10, 1907. The building is Norman Gothic in architecture, sixty-four by one hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions, the exterior wall being of dark gray stone, with a roof of slate, thus presenting a beautiful house of worship. This edifice was partially destroyed by fire, October 27, 1915, necessitating repairs and improvements costing \$8,000. The church was reopened and consecrated October 26, 1916, and on May 20, 1918, was fully equipped by the installation of an electric pneumatic pipe organ which cost \$6,000. The total valuation of the church properties is \$75,000, the membership being 395.

*St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church*—The organization of the church is due to the endeavors of a missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran church residing at Hackensack and Petersburg. Several visits were made by him to Paterson, and on May 1, 1898, about twenty-five persons, including children, met in a Methodist chapel. A Sunday school was organized, services were held, and the following August the attendance had increased to fifty-seven. At this time the missionary, owing to his other duties, was compelled to discontinue his labors. His efforts were, however, continued by the Rev. H. C. W. Steckholz, who, to further the undertaking, from his own means erected a little chapel on East Nineteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. This chapel was consecrated October 9, 1898, and while the Sunday school grew in numbers, the services were attended by a small congregation.

The mission on February 5, 1903, was raised to a congregation and was given its present title. The failing health of the pastor, caused by overwork, obliged him to resign, and on application to the Synod of the Eastern District the present pastor, Rev. H. F. R. Steckholz, was assigned to the position. The congregation purchased the church property in 1905 and in that year built a parsonage. The congregation joined in 1907 the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, etc. The church property was sold March 5, 1911, to an Italian Roman Catholic congregation, and a lot on the corner of Madison avenue and Fifth avenue was purchased on which a new church and parsonage were erected at the cost of \$10,657.16. The dedication took place December 3, 1911. During the last few years services, besides being held in the German language, were also held in English. The present valuation of the church properties is \$15,000.

*St. John's German Lutheran Church*—This congregation holds services in a residence property on Van Houten street, which they purchased for that purpose. The membership is small, and while they have had several resident pastors, the congregation has had but a struggling existence. The services are held in the German language. The present pastor is Rev. Carl Kruger, who is a resident of New York City.

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## CHAPTER IX.

### Hebrew Synagogues—B'nai Jereshurum—Temple Emanu-El—B'nai Israel.

It was about 1845 that the Hebrews in Paterson began to feel the want of a regular organization for holding services according to the practice of their fathers. Meetings were held for some time in private houses, and in 1847 a formal organization was made of The Congregation of B'nai Jereshurum.

It was in 1853 that ten citizens of Paterson gathered in a residence on Main street, near Bank street, and held services conforming to the Jewish religion. Here services were held for several years when a room in a building on West street was obtained. In the early meetings of this congregation there was no settled rabbi, but different members of the congregation officiated. In 1860 they bought a private residence on the east side of Mulberry street, and fitted it up as a synagogue, where they had reading and prayers for seventeen years. The movement did not at first have the sympathy of the wealthier Hebrews, who preferred to retain their connection with New York Synagogues, therefore the attendance was not large, and they were often without the services of a rabbi. Among the early rabbis were Herman Bleichrode, Jacob S. Jacobson, Solomon Bergman, A. Brasch, Max Molle. The congregation in 1877 purchased a more commodious residence at No. 124 Van Houten street, which had been built for the Society of Independents, and a school was conducted by the rabbi who gave instructions in German and Hebrew. Here they remained for several years until through

the generosity of Nathan Barnert the present synagogue on the corner of Broadway and Straight street was built. It is named in honor of its generous donor, who expended in the neighborhood of \$100,000, the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple. The seating capacity of the synagogue is about one thousand persons. When President McKinley visited the widow of Vice-President Hobart in the spring of 1900, Mr. Barnert arranged a service at the synagogue, extending an invitation to the President to attend, which he accepted. The evening of April 20, 1900, was selected, and the three front pews were reserved for the presidential party. The State was represented by Governor Voorhees, the city of Paterson by Mayor Hinchliffe, besides many of her most important citizens. The sermon was delivered by the Rabbi Dr. Abraham S. Isaacs, who took for his text "Spring."

The congregation at the present time is in charge of Rabbi Harry R. Richmond, who succeeded Rabbi Marcus Ransom. The president of the congregation is M. I. Fuld.

*Temple Emanu-El*—This Synagogue is located on Van Houten street, near Church, in the heart of the city of Paterson. It was erected in 1907, the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone taking place in September of that year, and was conducted by Rabbi J. Asher, of New York City. Among its rabbis have been Rabbis J. Bril, J. Klienfeld and L. Goetz. The present incumbent is Rabbi Reuben Lincoln, who was first elected in 1917, and under whose administration the Temple has grown to be the largest Jewish congregation in the city, there being now no pews available. A large proportion of the members having removed to the East side, the best residential district, there has been some talk of eventually removing the congregation there and erecting a new and handsome building to meet present and future needs.

*B'nai Israel*—The Orthodox Hebrews of Paterson in the year 1886 formed a small congregation known as the B'nai Israel. They first rented a place of worship at No. 94 River street, and commenced holiday services in accordance to the practice of their ancestors. The congregation removed in 1888 to the corner of Van Houten and Main streets, and two years later a second removal was made to No. 47 Bridge street. A private residence at No. 28 Paterson street was bought in 1892 and fitted up as a synagogue, also a Hebrew school for the children. Later, property was purchased at Nos. 12 and 14 Godwin street, where a large and beautiful synagogue was built. The president of the congregation for the last eighteen years is J. Aronsohn, while Barnett Simon has served as vice-president. By their united management the congregation has become one of the largest of the Jewish congregations in the city. Some of the early rabbis in charge of this congregation were L. Luntz, Sprintz, Silver and Seltzer. Those that have filled the position later are Rabbis Rosenberg, Heischer, and Newmark, who is at present serving the congregation temporarily. Since the organization of B'nai Israel, there have been two other Orthodox Hebrew congregations formed in Paterson—the Abavath Joseph, located at No. 23 Godwin street; and Agudath Achim Binai Polen, at No. 52 Goodwin street.

## CHAPTER X.

**Other Religious Organizations—Congregational—Church of the New Jerusalem—Other Churches.**

*First Congregational Church*—A number of members of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson in 1835 formed a new society, intending to erect a building in which the seats would be free. They applied to the Presbytery to be recognized as a society in connection with that body, but their request was refused owing to the opposition of the pastor. They then proceeded to form, October 23, 1836, the First Free Independent Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral guidance of the Rev. James H. Thomas. Services had been held preceding this in a hall over the New Market on Cross street. The society purchased a site on Congress (now Market) street, erecting thereon a frame building with a spire on the front. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1839, and the church was dedicated in January, 1841. The Rev. R. J. Jute was installed as pastor in the ensuing November. The new society had a precarious existence for some time. Early in 1853, under the leadership of Rev. Samuel D. Cochran, who had labored with the church since May 4, 1851, it was voted to change the organization to a Congregational church. At a regular convened meeting March 2, 1853, formal announcement was made of the passage of an act of the Legislature authorizing the use of the name "The Congregational Church of Paterson," and the society was duly organized May 4, 1853. The membership was small, and not always harmonious, and it was frequently without a settled pastor. In 1859 the Rev. Newell A. Prince occupied the pulpit; he was followed by Rev. Charles Bulkley; Rev. Frank Butler, afterward chaplain of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Regiment, and killed at the battle of Suffolk, Virginia; and Rev. George B. Day.

After a varying history, the Congress (Market) street property was sold, and religious services were held in what was then the Odd Fellows' Hall on Main street. Rev. George B. Day was succeeded by Rev. George Pierce, Jr., the latter an energetic, enterprising young man, who pressed forward a movement to change the location of the church. This project was carried into execution; a brick edifice was erected at the southeast corner of Auburn and Van Houten streets at a cost of \$40,000. The cornerstone of the new church was laid June 6, 1870, and the following year worship was begun in this building. The Rev. George Pierce, Jr., resigned in 1872, and the pulpit was for some time supplied by the Congregational Association. Rev. S. Miller Hageman was called, but remained only a short time. He was followed in 1872 by Rev. Thomas Heywood, formerly a parliamentary reporter in London, England. His successor was Rev. S. Bourne, in 1875. The church property was heavily mortgaged, and the incumbrance was too heavy to carry by the small congregation. The mortgage was foreclosed in May, 1877, the last Sunday services being held June 24, 1877. During the following months, a part of the time services were held in connection with

the First Reformed Church in their building on Hamilton avenue. The arrangement continued until the spring of 1878, after which the congregation worshipped in the chapel of Mr. Water's school, corner of Auburn and Van Houten streets. Finally a hall was prepared for worship in the Broadway Market, on the site now occupied by "The Call" building. The society was then known as the Tabernacle Church, although not organized as such until some time later. Formal action was taken by the church to make an effort to repurchase the Auburn street building, and the following August an appeal was issued to the public. After hard labor by the pastor and others, many generous responses were made, and the present building was again occupied August 6, 1883. The corporate name of the society was The Auburn Street Congregational Society, which was amended to its present title October 10, 1917.

*Swedish Congregational Church*—This church for several years held services in a church located at the corner of Governor street and Graham avenue. Services were discontinued, and the building was purchased by the St. Paul Protestant Episcopal Church, to be utilized by that congregation for a mission.

*Swedenborgian*—Some believers in the teaching and relations of Emanuel Swedenborg formed in 1864 a "New Jerusalem Church," and in September of that year bought a lot on the north side of Division street and erected a small chapel. In their early endeavors they never attempted to secure the whole time of any pastor or teacher, but occasionally had a series of lectures given by some eminent member of the denomination. During the years 1872 to 1874, Samuel Beswick preached or lectured for them with some regularity, and by his discourses on secular subjects of a recondite character attracted much attention in the community. During the winter of 1881-82 Albert Schack delivered several lectures on the tenets of Swedenborg.

A church was afterwards erected at corner of Governor street and Graham avenue, which in 1908 was sold to the Swedish Congregational Society. The purchase money received was placed to the credit of the church of the New Jerusalem, where it is now intact. The incorporation of the congregation is still sustained, it having a membership of twenty-five persons. There is no settled pastor, but services are held twice a month in private homes. Mr. Forster W. Freeman is the secretary of the organization.

*First Unitarian Church*—Mainly through the exertions of Alfred B. Robinson and his wife, a society of this denomination was established in Paterson. The founders are now residents of Upper Montclair, and the congregation, though small, holds regular services. The church is located on Broadway, and the congregation being in charge of Rev. Ben Franklin Allen.

*Christ Church of the Evangelical Association of North America*—This church was organized in 1894, and two years later erected and dedicated a building on Graham avenue. The first pastor was Rev. John Etjen, who was succeeded in 1896 by Rev. Paul Boll. The Rev. Carl F. Zimmerer was pas-

tor in 1917, and was succeeded by Rev. Carl Beuhler. Services are held in the German and English languages, the latter only being used in the Sunday school. The seating capacity of the church edifice is 300 persons, and with the parsonage has a real estate valuation of \$15,000. It is the only church of the Evangelical Association of North America in Paterson; there are, however, churches of this denomination in Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.

*Hamburg Avenue Spiritualist Church*—In 1907, a group of twenty people, seekers for light and truth in regard to eternal life, met occasionally at private residences. Mrs. Elsie Stumpf officiated as lecturer and message bearer. The increase of attendance necessitated a larger meeting place, and Feist's Hall on Ellison street was rented. The first public meeting was held June 21, 1908, with Mrs. Stumpf as leader; later she was assisted by Mr. Frank Montsko, of New York City. At the end of October, 1908, Mrs. Stumpf was succeeded by Mr. Frank Loehrs, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The society in 1908 received a charter from the National Spiritualist Association of Washington, D. C., and became known as the Hamburg Avenue Spiritualist Church. It was duly organized as the First German Spiritualist Church. Larger quarters being in demand, a hall was rented on Main street, and various meetings were held. Dr. Richard R. Schleusner, of New York City; Miss Cora L. Fox, Mr. William Benz, Mr. Fred Loehrs and Mr. Frank Montsko were speakers and mediums. In December, 1908, the meeting place was changed to Masonic Hall, on Market street. A building fund was started in February, 1909, and the present location, 76 Hamburg avenue, was purchased. Dr. Schleusner was ordained as pastor in New York City, and installed as minister April 16, 1911, a position which he now fills. The society was legally incorporated in 1913.

*First Church of Christ*—The Christian Scientists in 1914 erected a one-story cement, fifty by ninety feet, edifice on the corner of Fair and Auburn streets. Services are held regularly and are well attended.

*Seventh Day Adventist*—A small congregation of Seventh Day Adventists maintain an organization in Paterson, under the charge of Rev. G. F. Theiss.

The Salvation Army also have a barracks in the city.







## **GARRET MOUNTAIN RIOT.**

**Nine hours of lawlessness—A fair Sunday in May, when ten thousand men were clamoring for blood—Pleadings and force of city and county authorities in vain—The mob outwitted and peace restored by a venerable priest.**

Among the quasi-religious observances among the ancient Teutons was an annual welcome to His Majesty, the Sun, for in that great luminary the people believed they recognized the origin of all created beings. A day was set apart every year when with great festivities sacrifices were made and prayers offered that the sun might prove beneficent in all its doings. The progress of civilization and changes in religious beliefs removed the essence of these festivities, but the symbolism remained. Thus it came to pass that the German singing societies of Paterson for many years observed the ancient custom and gathered on the first fair Sunday in May for the purpose of extending a welcome to spring. The place of their gathering was Garret Rock, a bluff of the Watchung mountains which hangs frowningly over the city of silk and iron. Long before daylight the societies performed the laborious ascent to the mountaintop and all arrangements were made for a concert, the signal for the beginning of which was the breaking through of the first rays of the sun from over the distant Palisades of the Hudson. Song followed song and when the festivities were over, those who had taken part in them frequently spent the rest of the day on the mountain, a place so near the centre of civilization of the eastern seaboard and yet untouched by the improving hand of civilization in its pristine wildness. It was but natural under such circumstances that thousands of the residents of Paterson and neighborhood should have joined the company of the singers.

It was the 2nd of May, 1880, and no fairer day ever dawned anywhere. When the first twittering of birds and the first strains of human music had arisen from the Rock, the peacefulness of the scene was suddenly interrupted by the discharge of a gun and a few minutes thereafter the mountainside was the scene of turmoil and desperate encounter such as frequently follow when there is an ebullition of wrath on the part of a multitude swayed by passion.

William Dalzell had obtained a lease on a small piece of property near the scene of the festivities. It had required a great deal of labor to coax from the almost barren soil any evidence of agriculture, but Dalzell had grown potatoes there for some time and his endeavors in previous years had been interfered with by the singers and the company they were in. With his son Robert he determined that there should be no such interference with his pursuits on this particular day. Some of the stragglers had already crossed his potato field, for the slight fence offered little hindrance to athletic limbs. Robert Dalzell had engaged in an altercation with a young man named John Joseph Van Houten in an endeavor to protect the family crop. Words were followed by blows, and, as the Dalzells had on previous occa-

sions shown little welcome to visitors when these interfered with agricultural pursuits, a crowd of some hundreds soon gathered to witness the outcome of the encounter and, if provocation proved sufficient, take a hand in it. The elder Dalzell hurried to the house which stood in one corner of the enclosure and came out with a gun. He pointed it in the direction of the combatants and pulled the trigger: John Joseph Van Houten lay weltering in blood that issued from a gaping gunshot wound in his abdomen and he was dead before the nearest spectator could reach him. Pursuit came more quickly than had come the discharge of the gun, and Dalzell sought safety in the barn near his farm house.

Those who had come to enjoy peaceful song and the beauties of nature changed into an infuriated mob, whose only aim apparently was securing possession of William Dalzell and wreaking a bloody vengeance. The besieged fired from a window in the barn and a few pellets of lead entered the face of a little girl, doing little injury but inflaming the already hot blood of the besiegers. Some of the more daring of the mob approached near enough to the barn to set fire to it and the spreading flames were welcomed with shouts of exultation. When it was evident that the building would be burned to the ground, Dalzell made a dash and succeeded in gaining the house nearby. From a window he fired again and a few pellets of lead caused more slight injury and a corresponding strengthening of determination for vengeance. There are plenty of stones on Garret Mountain and a large proportion of them soon found entrance into the house, for in a very few minutes there was not a whole pane of glass left in any of the windows. The house was attacked from all quarters and many of the stones fell on heads and limbs they were not intended for. The fusillade stopped when it was found that a part of the house was in flames, for the same tactics had been resorted to which had proved successful in the case of the barn. It was evident that Dalzell was trapped, that he would have to make another dash for life, and the mob was determined that he should not escape this time.

Coroner William S. Hurd endeavored to distract the attention of the mob by making a speech in which he counselled moderation; while he was talking some of the Paterson police, who had arrived in the meantime, rushed Dalzell out of the burning house and succeeded in gaining the house of John Ferguson, some half furlong away. Here Coroner Hurd offered the mob more oratory, but he was plainly told that there had been several unavenged murders in Paterson, but that this time there would be a hanging and that very promptly. Police Sergeant John McBride had possessed himself of Dalzell's gun and he and others of the police force did what they could to protect the hunted man. Chief of Police Gaul arrived on the scene, but the mob cared no more for him than they had cared for any other would-be restorers of the peace. The fusillade of stones was renewed and an inventory taken subsequently showed that all of the besieged had been struck once or oftener, with the single exception of Dalzell.

When it became evident that the crowd, which by this time numbered some ten thousand, for many had come from the city to join in the conflict.

had determined again upon the mediation of the incendiary torch, another flight was determined upon, and to the chagrin of the seekers for vengeance a house owned by John McGuckin, some one hundred and fifty yards distant from the Ferguson domicile, was reached. Addresses made by Sheriff Van Voorhies, Mayor Joseph R. Graham and City Counsel John W. Griggs—afterwards Governor of the State and Attorney-General of the United States—tended little towards ensuring the safety of the quarry. In the meantime the clanging of church bells in Paterson had informed the inhabitants that something out of the ordinary was in progress and more came to the scene either to witness or take a hand in the doings.

It was during the tense excitement at the McGuckin house that Police Sergeant John McBride suggested that it might be well to send for William McNulty, dean of St. John's Catholic Church, and the suggestion was quickly acted upon. One of the hacks, which during ordinary times, stood about the Erie depot, but which had been used to bring city and county officials to the mountain, was despatched for the dean and soon returned with the reverend prelate. It took the dean but a moment to evolve a plan which promised success to his endeavors to restore peace. Taking Dalzell by the arm, in full view of the infuriated mob, he led the man to the hack and, seating himself by his side, ordered the driver to proceed. The crowd hesitated, bewildered between the bravery of the dean and his display of Christian charity, for he was the highest prelate of the Catholic church in Paterson and the man whom he was befriending had been prominent among the Orangemen. The driver received his instructions to proceed to the rear of the house; here the dean and Dalzell changed to another hack and the vehicle they had just left was ordered to drive on. The mob, having recovered from its astonishment, at once gave chase, but, before they ascertained that the hack was empty, the dean and Dalzell were well on their way towards Essex county, for it was not deemed safe to attempt to reach the jail in Paterson. It was this manoeuvre that foiled the plans of the mob. Many of them betook themselves to the jail at Paterson, enough to have overcome the resistance of the authorities, but they soon ascertained that the man they hunted was not in that building. They learned that the hack with the dean and Dalzell had gone to Caldwell, where the Essex county penitentiary is located; there was some talk about a pursuit thither, but hot blood had become cool, the day was waning and there would be little chance of storming the Essex county prison. So the crowd dispersed to their homes and the excitement of the day was over.

What was the military doing all this time? Paterson had been without any military organization for a number of years, but a few weeks before the day of the riot there had been organized the Paterson Light Guard, consisting of many men of prominence in the city. It was a volunteer organization and had not as yet been sworn into the service of the State. They had been equipped with rifles of the latest pattern and these were in the racks at headquarters, Washington Hall. But the cartridges that were to go into the rifles were still in a storehouse in New York. Many of the members of the Light

Guard insisted on going as a posse comitatus, but their services were declined, as it was argued that guns that could not shoot for want of ammunition would only arouse the ridicule of the mob and would stand little chance against stones in the hands of thousands. So all attempt to use the Paterson military was abandoned.

The sheriff had telegraphed to Governor McClellan for assistance and Brigadier-General Plume soon had the Fourth Regiment in readiness. A special train was made up in Jersey City and the signal to start was about to be given when word came that the trouble was about over. The military held themselves in readiness until it was evident that there would be no occasion for their services.

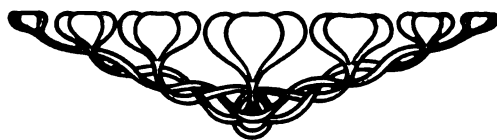
Jonathan Dixon, a man who had the highest regard for law and order and great determination to enforce both, was president of the Passaic county courts. In his charge to the grand jury, at the opening day of the next term of court, he dwelt with especial emphasis on the numerous infractions of the law on the preceding second day of May. He charged the grand jurors to indict Dalzell, and also to indict every person on the mountain on that momentous day who was not there openly advocating obedience to the laws. It mattered not if a man stood only in the fringe of the crowd; indictment would be the proper course for all who did not actively take part in the endeavors to restore order. The grand jury followed Judge Dixon's instructions; Dalzell was indicted and so were numerous others and days were fixed for trial.

Socrates Tuttle appeared as counsel for Dalzell and he tried the case of Dalzell just as he had tried numerous other cases—everywhere. From the day he was retained he began to argue in favor of Dalzell, first covertly, even obsequiously, then in stronger language; wherever he went he endeavored to foster a feeling in favor of his client. It was perhaps due to this species of clever propaganda that the grand jury's indictment against Dalzell charged him with the minor offence of manslaughter, instead of with murder, as had been generally anticipated. When Dalzell had been arraigned and pleaded not guilty, Mr. Tuttle made an application for a foreign jury. He argued that so many people in Paterson had taken part in the riotous demonstration that it would be unfair to his client to select a jury from among people who were prejudiced either because they had been part of the lawbreaking crowd or because of friendship for some one or more of it. Justice could be better done by taking a jury from among people who had no connection whatever with the proceedings. The State objected, but Mr. Tuttle won his point. When it was known that the venire would be directed to Bergen county a general impression was created that Dalzell would be acquitted. For in those days Bergen county was not a county of commuters; it was populated principally by a farming element with exaggerated ideas as to the sanctity of property. "In Bergen county they hang a man for stealing a cherry" was the exaggerated but widespread opinion of the residents of Bergen county. So when the jury returned a verdict of acquittal there was no surprise. Dal-

zell left the court house a free man and for many years lived peacefully in Paterson and amicably with his neighbors.

Then came the turn of the alleged rioters. Perhaps the result might have been different if Judge Dixon had been less forceful and sweeping in his charge, but as a matter of fact the prosecution could not find sufficient witnesses to justify verdicts of guilty. Those who had set fire to the buildings or participated in the fusillade of stones were not doing any talking about what they themselves had done or what they had seen others do. Those who had enacted no role greater than that of witnesses, knew better than to tell what they knew, for by their own confession they might have been indicted and convicted as tacit partners in the guilt of others. The indicted were greater in number than were potential witnesses. The officers of the law were competent to give testimony, but they were the poorest witnesses that ever sat at the trial of any case. There was so much confusion and there were so many strange faces that it was impossible to point with exactitude to any who had been guilty of violations of the law. And then there was an air about the court house which frequently found vent in half-suppressed whispers to the effect, "If Dalzell is to be let go, why should not all the others?" and perhaps some of the officers of the law heard these whispers.

The records and testimony of the Passaic county courts of that term do not exactly prove that enthusiastic demonstrations on Garret Mountain on the second day of May, 1880, were interspersed with prayers and hymns, but they would lead nearer to that conclusion than that there had been even the slightest violation of the law on that occasion.



homes of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Progress Club nothing remained; St. Joseph's Hall was a mass of ruins, and of the palatial Hamilton Club there was nothing but the charred outside walls. Men who had offices in the Romaine building, the Katz building, the Marshall & Ball building, the Cohen building, the old Town Clock building, the old Kinne building and the Stevenson building, found nothing but ruins, in many cases not even a scrap of paper having been saved. The main offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and the District Messenger service were gone and so was the Garden Theatre. There was nothing left of the gas company's building, nor of the business houses of Quackenbush & Co., Meyer Brothers, the Globe Store, the National, Kent's, Kinsilla, Muzzy Brothers, Marshall & Ball, John Norwood, Peter Oberg, David H. Wortendyke, and P. H. & W. G. Shields, with numerous others of smaller importance. The office of the "Daily News" was completely destroyed; in the "Sunday Chronicle" office the wheels turning the presses for the Sunday edition kept turning until the fire drove the employees to seek safety elsewhere; what remained of the plant was not sufficient to load a single cart.

Mayor Hinchliffe issued a proclamation warning all to keep off the streets in the ruined district, for people not only from Paterson, but from many cities nearby began to swarm into the streets, impelled by curiosity or baser motives, and frequently imperilling their lives. It was found necessary to proclaim martial law and for some days soldiers of the National Guard patrolled the streets.

The aldermen were called together on Monday evening and heard read telegrams from nearly all the prominent cities in the country, tendering sympathy and offering assistance. The aldermen talked the matter over and unanimously determined that Paterson could take care of itself. As a matter of fact, the main loss caused by the fire fell on men and corporations who would not be impoverished thereby, for the destruction of residences was not extensive enough to cause distress greater than the citizens of Paterson themselves could care for. So a polite "Thank you" was the response to every telegram received, together with the information that Paterson needed no outside help. The main loss, as far as distress was concerned, came to small tradesmen and men who followed industrial avocations on very limited floor space, but this distress was of only short duration. New York wholesale houses offered extended credit, and even advances of cash, and there were numerous instances where men, who had lost their means of gaining a livelihood, found themselves fully equipped with goods and machinery with the stipulation that no payment need be made in six months. The warm heart of New York never showed itself to better advantage. A subscription list was opened in Paterson and the contributions were abundantly sufficient to take care of the comparatively few families who had been rendered homeless and there was a round sum over which enabled many individual citizens to say with the city at large, "Thank you, but we do not need assistance," to all offers of generosity from outside. All that was necessary to obtain assistance from this fund was for some man of standing to declare the applicant

to be honest—the financial standing was not inquired into. The result was that many men who had carried on business or manufacturing on a small scale found themselves better equipped for a successful career than they had been before the fire. The spirit of charity showed itself in many other ways, most noteworthy being the cases of religious congregations; all antipathy and rivalry were buried; on the Sunday following the fire, the members of the Second Presbyterian congregation worshipped in a synagogue; mention of instances of this nature might be multiplied indefinitely.

Although the financial loss by the fire was great, Paterson's business district before the end of the year presented a better and finer appearance than it had before, for not a building had been destroyed, but its successor was an improvement.

Banks and similar institutions found discomfort in the cramped quarters they were compelled to accommodate themselves in for some months, but in most of these cases the progress of the flames, rapid as it was, had not been sufficiently so to prevent removing the books of account to some place not reached by the flames; in several instances such hurried removals had to be resorted to more than once before the fire fiend indicated the bounds of the territory he claimed. But it was not many weeks after the fire before business was transacted pretty much as it had been before the eighth day of February.

The only building from which valuable books of account had not been saved was the city hall. All the books in the departments of assessing and collecting of taxes had been destroyed and a wide avenue to fraud was open. The city had no records to show what taxes had been paid and what taxes were still due, nor could the taxpayer be required to adduce proof of payments, for in many instances all the records and check books of the taxpayer had been destroyed. It can, however, be said to the credit of the people of Paterson that few succumbed to the temptation and that thousands of dollars were received in taxes, the payment of which might have been evaded.

Just as if Paterson had not had a sufficiently severe visitation from one element another began threatening. Within two weeks after the fire the Passaic river showed a disposition to overleap its banks. This caused little concern, for the people of Paterson pay little attention to the river which flows through a large part of the city. But the river continued to rise and on March 2 established a new record for volume of flow. The average flow of the river is 1,282 cubic feet per second; on September 25, 1882, it had reached 18,200; on March 2, 1902, it was 21,300. With the enormous volume of water that poured down the river bed and the territory adjacent, came huge floes of ice, carrying destruction wherever they went. Bridge after bridge succumbed, one, near Passaic, carrying with it six men who had been watching the storming flood. Houses were not only inundated, but swept away, and unfortunately the buildings destroyed were in most cases the tenements of the poor. Many of these thus deprived of homes were cared for several days in the drill shed of the armory.





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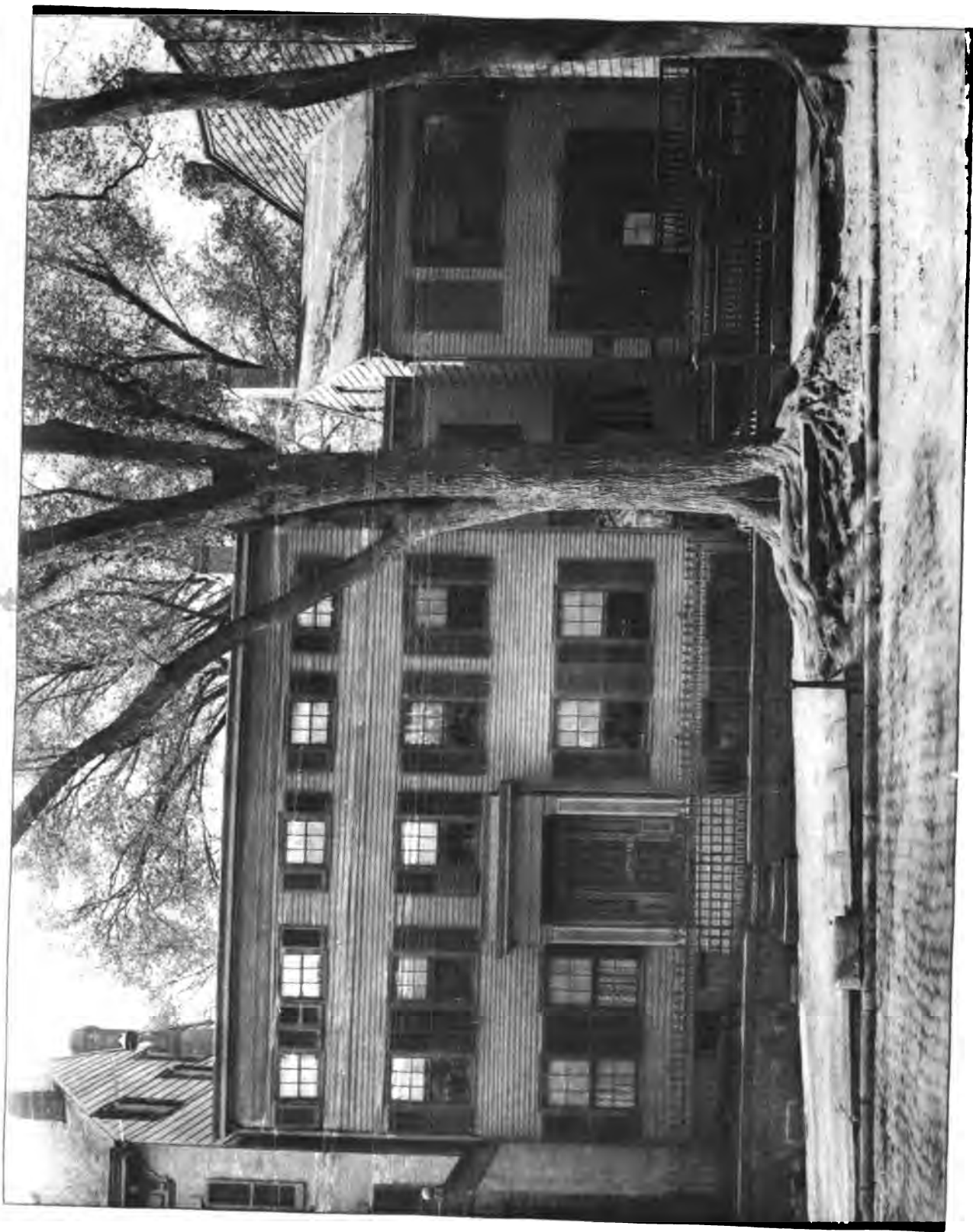
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# PIONEER FAMILIES







RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF JOHN HOPPER

## PIONEER FAMILIES

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**THE PATENTEES**—Among the patentees of Acquackanonk, only three—Post, Spier and Bookey—had proper surnames. At this period, patronymics were almost unknown among the Dutch. Children were called by their father's christian name, adding *se* or *sen* to indicate the fact. Thus there might be a dozen men named Michiel, each of whose sons would be called Michielsen. Among the purchasers of Acquackanonk named in the Indian deed but not among the patentees from the Lords Proprietors, was Hendrick George, a son of Joris or George Brinckerhoff, the ancestor of the entire American family of that name. He came from the county of Drent, or Drenthe, in the United Provinces, having lived for some time at Flushing, a seaport in Zealand, and with his wife Susannah (whose maiden name was Dubbels) emigrated to this country in 1638. He was granted land in Brooklyn, New York, in 1646. At the time of his death he was an elder in the church. His son, Hendrick George, mentioned above, was a schepen of Flatbush, New York, and represented his town, (Hempstead, Long Island), in the first Assembly of the province of New York under English rule. He removed to Bergen county, New Jersey, and in 1683 was appointed one of the tax commissioners of that county. He took up his final residence on the east bank of the Hackensack river, and his and his wife's names head the list of members of the Hackensack Dutch Church compiled in 1686. The word *Blinkert* means a sand hill, and is applied to the numerous downs along the Holland coast. Near Haarlem is a conspicuous hill of this sort called *de Blinkert*, and famous for a great victory won by the Hollanders in 1304. The termination of the name *hof* means a court or garden, hence the word *Blinkerhoff* signifies a garden on a sandhill.

The first of the grantees named in the Acquackanonk patent was Hans Diedericks, who like the ancestor of the Brinckerhoff family was a resident of Bergen, New Jersey, where he kept an inn. The first mention of him is in the records of the Reformed church in New Amsterdam and New York on the occasion of his marriage with Grietje Warnaerts, the widow of Adriaen Hendr. Zips. Diedericks is there spoken of as from Isleven, Holland. He was a military character, as he was appointed under the English rule a captain of "a foot company of the trained band of Bergen." He was also a deputy to the Legislature from Bergen at the sessions of November 5, 1675; May 22, 1680; and in April, 1686. He was elevated to a judgeship in the Bergen court, Nov. 28, 1684. He signed his name *Hans Dedrik*, the surname meaning "son of Theodore." Wander, a son of Hans Diedericks, was the father of Johannes Dideriks, who was received into the Acquackanonk church, March 31, 1726. By deed dated Nov. 6, 1696, the original ancestor, Hans Diedericks, conveyed to his stepson, John Adriaense Sip, a son of Adriaen Hendrickszen Sip, of Breda in North Brabant, and Grietje Warnaerts, of Schonevelt, New Netherlands, lot No. 11 in Acquackanonk. Arie, the son of John Adriaense Sip married Gerritje, April 19, 1711, and removed to Acquackanonk, and became the founder of the family in this neighborhood.

Another of the patentees was Gerrit Gerritse (Garrison), from the ancient town of Wagenigen, on the banks of the Rhine in Gelderland, in the province of New Netherlands. It was from this quaint town in Holland that Gerit Gerritse and Annetje Hermansse, his wife, with one child



Gerrit, two years old, set sail, arriving at New Amsterdam, December 23, 1660. He immediately settled in Bergen. He took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II. of England, Nov. 26, 1665. At the time of the recapture of New Netherlands by the Dutch he was constituted one of the schepens of Bergen. The patentee never settled at Acquackanonk, but always remained at Communipaw. His third son and fourth child, Hermanus, named after his mother's father, which was the origin of the name in this vicinity, was baptized March 10, 1667, and married Annetje, daughter of Waling Jacobs (Van Winkle). Through this marriage they came into possession of a large landed interest in Acquackanonk. The old homestead was opposite the drawbridge at Passaic. Hernamus Gerritse was elected deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1698 and 1702, and elder in 1708-15, 1727-32.

Hendrick, the fourth son and sixth child of Gerrit and Annetje (Hermansse) Gerritse, baptized Oct. 25, 1675, married Margrietje Straatmaker, April 3, 1701. He was also a deacon and elder in the Acquackanonk church. He probably lived at Wesel, and is the party referred to in 1761 as the owner of the grist and saw mill then standing at the foot of the present Mulberry street, Paterson. He wrote his name Hendrick Gerritse, which, modified into Garrison, has been retained by his descendants.

Johannis, the fifth son and seventh child of Gerrit and Annetje (Hermansse) Gerritse, born Jan. 11, 1678, married Catlynje Helmigse (Van Houten) Nov. 4, 1703. He was also a deacon and elder in the Acquackanonk church.

Of the third generation of the Garrison family of the male issue of Gerrit and Neeltje (Pieterse) Gerritse, Pieter, born Oct. 4, 1684, married (first) Vrouwtje Hesselse, (second) Antje Aeltse; Gerrit, baptized March 20, 1687, married Marietje Gerbrants; Johannis, baptized Feb. 22, 1693, married Margrietje Sip. These three sons were connected with the Acquackanonk church, serving as deacons and elders. Abraham, another son, baptized Feb. 2, 1695, married Rachel Hesselse, March 14, 1719. His father and mother conveyed to him a small lot in Acquackanonk. He purchased large tracts of land in the Pompton district, where he appears to have settled.

Of the children of Hermanus and Annetje (Van Winkle) Gerritse, Cornelius married Claesje, daughter of Hessel Pieterse and lived at Riverside.

The sons of Pieter and Vrouwtje (Hesselse) Gerritse were called by their acquaintances "Pietem's Gat," "Pietem's Piet," and "Pietem's Hans." The firstnamed, by reason of his obstinacy, was likewise called *Spijker-kop Gat* or "Nailheaded Gat." This family settled on the sloop side of the river and, as tradition states, owned extensive tracts of land on the east side of the river, which was divided into lots. The first lot was somewhat north of the Wesel bridge; lot No. 2 began at the Van Horn Cemetery; lot No. 3 extended to the Broadway bridge; lots Nos. 4 and 5 were divided between the three sons of Peter. This division did not suit "Spijker-kop Gat," when he justified his peculiar cognomen by declaring that he would not be called by the same name as the rest of the family, and accordingly he took the name of Van Wagoner.

By his second marriage with Antje Aeltse, Pieter Gerritse was the father of five children, the only son being Gerrebrant, born Sept. 21, 1723. He was deformed, being small in size and crooked; he remained a bachelor until an advanced age, when he married a Van Riper.

Hendrick Gerritse, who always signed his name Henery Gerritse, was the son of Henry and a grandson of Hendrick and Margrietje (Straatmaker) Gerritse, and born August 7, 1727, and married Catherine

Paulussen. He lived in a stone house on the west side of the river, just north of the road leading to the Erie railroad station at Clifton. He took an active part in the Revolution, was one of the representatives of Essex county in the Provincial Congress, and was the first member of the legislature from Acquackanonk, serving for several terms.

Of the fourth generation of the family, the elder son of Gerrit Hermanusee, (who signed his name Gerrit Van Wagening) and Annetje (Sip) Gerritse, Hermanus by name, was born Feb. 4, 1717. He married, Dec. 29, 1741, Geertruy Van Houten, of Totowa. He lived at the Notch, and wrote his name Harremanis Van Wagenen. Johannis, another son, born Nov. 18, 1728, occupied the old Van Wagoner homestead at the Passaic bridge. He died unmarried, the property reverting to his brother. Hermanus Van Wagening by will devised to his eldest son Garret his farm at the Notch, and to his other son Ruleff, a farm near the Passaic drawbridge, also his weaving loom and wheelwright's tools. Henry, the son of Henry and Catherine (Paulussen) Gerritse, was baptized at Hackensack, Feb. 12, 1749. He was appointed by the legislature to the office of collector of Essex county in 1781. He was an active business man in various lines, and was often selected by his neighbors to attend to their affairs while living and to administer upon their estates after their death. In his will dated Nov. 9, 1809, he devises all his real estate in Acquackanonk to his second wife, Annaatje (Hannah) Lisk, widow of Marynus Gerritse. He left one son, John H. Gerritse, who he states was amply provided for by his paternal grandfather.

Hendrick G. Gerritse, who wrote his name Henry G. Garritse, married Annaatie, daughter of Marinus Van Winkle. The issue was four sons: Garret, Marinus, John, and Abraham. In the sixth generation of the family, Roelof Van Wagoner married Saertje (Sarah) Jurians. They had one child, Hermanus, born May 8, 1795, who married Jane Edsall, Dec. 17, 1812. During the War of 1812 he joined the American army at Sandy Hook, caught the camp fever, and died there in the fall of 1814, at the age of nineteen years. In the seventh generation of the family a grandson of "Spijker-kop Gat," Gerret G. Van Wagenen, lived at Sloaterdam and married Helena, daughter of Rev. Henrius Schoonmaker, pastor of the Acquackanonk Church. A son by this marriage was Cornelius Schoonmaker Van Wagoner, born July 8, 1798, for many years the leading surveyor of Paterson. He was the father of Isaac Van Wagoner, a prominent lawyer, surrogate of Passaic county, 1870-75, also of Garret Van Wagoner, a judge of the courts in St. Louis, Missouri, for many years, and of Mary A., wife of Abraham A. Fonda, city surveyor of Paterson. Another son of Gerret G. and Helena (Schoonmaker) Van Wagenen was Garret, born August 15, 1805, judge of the Passaic county courts, 1866-71, and member of the Assembly in 1865-66.

In the church records the surname of the same person was entered sometimes Gerritse and sometimes Van Wagenen, occasionally with and more frequently without a distinguishing middle initial. The old Dutch people were persistent in trying to keep certain names in the family; it is not unusual to find three children, one after another, given the same baptismal name, the first and second having died.

The progenitor of the Van Winkle families in the vicinity of Paterson was called Jacob Waling, in accordance with the Dutch system of nomenclature in the seventeenth century. He was undoubtedly the son of a man whose christian name was Jacob. The common ancestor of the family settled at Bergen, while Symon Waling, who is presumed to be his brother, located at Rensselaerswyck, New York, under the direction of the patroon of that colony. While resident of Holland, Jacob became identified with the seaport Hoorn, on the Zuyder Zee, while Simon made

a home at Bilt, a little village near Utrecht, consequently they became known as Jacob Van Hoorn and Simon Van de Bilt. When coming to America in 1636, they undoubtedly migrated from Winkel, a small village in the northern part of North Holland. In later years, desiring to be identified with their ancestral home, their descendants took the name or were called Van Winkle.

Jacob Waling Van Winkle, not mentioned in records until Jan. 12, 1639, appears to have made an unsuccessful attempt to locate a colony at the Fresh river (the Connecticut) and was admitted to the rights of a small burgher of New Amsterdam, April 17, 1657. His death must have occurred soon after this, as his widow, Tryntje Jacobs, married, Aug. 17, 1657, Jacob Stoffelsen. Of the sons of Jacob Waling and Tryntje Jacobs, namely Jacob, Waling Jacobse, and Symon Waling, the two youngest became identified with Acquackanonk. Jacob was baptized Oct. 16, 1650, and married (first) Aeltje Daniels, a widow; his second wife was Grietje Hendricks Hollinge. Waling Jacobse was born about 1651, and married Catharina Michielse (Vreeland) March 15, 1671. Soon after the commencement of the eighteenth century he located on the east bank of the Passaic, opposite and below the draw-bridge, where he had an extensive farm embracing much of the present Rutherford, which he bought as early as 1682. It must be remembered at this time that the bounds of Acquackanonk were sometimes construed to extend across the river into the present Bergen county. His brother Symon was baptized Aug. 24, 1653, and married Annetje Sip, Dec. 15, 1675. He was an elder in the Acquackanonk church in 1709, and by recorded deeds he was allotted two tracts of land near the Passaic bridge, which constituted his homestead. His name was signed Symon Van Winckel to his will, which was proven Feb. 24, 1732, which indicates approximately the time of his death.

In the third generation of the sons of Waling Jacobse and Catharina Michielse, Jacob married Geertruyt Brickers, of Albany, New York, Oct. 30, 1697, and was elected deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1723 and 1732, and elder in 1737 and 1743. The three sons divided the tract of five hundred acres of land on the east side of the Passaic river by mutual releases.

Of the male issue of Symon Jacobse and Annetje Sip: Jacob, born Aug. 9, 1678, was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726, and married (first) Jacomyntje Mattheuse Van Nieuwkerck, April 21, 1701; his second wife was Catharina Bekling, maiden, of Acquackanonk. His homestead was at Wesel. Johannis, born Aug. 18, 1682, married (first) Oct. 14, 1704, Antje Sanders, and (second) Magdalena Spier. He removed from Acquackanonk about 1720 to the new settlement of Springfield, west of Elizabethtown, being the first Dutchman to settle among the New Englanders in that region. Simeon, baptized Aug. 6, 1686, married (first) Prientje Van Giesen, and (second) a widow, Antje Pietersen. His house, one story high, one hundred and three feet long, was situated on the west bank of the Passaic river, in the Bogt or Paterson sub-division, at the foot of a hill, where there was a ford across the river. This house was of stone, whitewashed on the outside, and became known far and wide as De Witte Huis—the White House. There was a "driftway" between Simeon's land on the south and his neighbor Jan Van Blarcom's property, which in 1719 was formally laid out as a highway which was the east end of Willis street. In the survey then made, the "Pompton road" referred to is the present Vreeland avenue. Simeon having a fine spring near his house, established a tannery and currying shop, which he carried on for many years. He was the father of twenty children, thirteen by his first wife and seven by his second wife, of

whom seven died young. The White House stood as a well known landmark until about 1828, when it was torn down by Henry Doremus, the material being used in the building of a new house on the other side of the river. Marinus, another son, married Geesje Hendrickse Van Wageninge, but left no male issue.

By his first marriage, Simeon Symon Jacobse (Simeon of the White House) had four sons, of whom only Jacob, who married Froukje Sophronia Gerritsen, Dec. 8, 1749, became identified with the territory around Paterson. Soon after his marriage he bought in the Paterson subdivision, a lot lying on the north side of Broadway, and lived in an old stone house that afterwards became known as the Passaic Hotel. Like his father, he was a tanner, and established himself in that business in a favorable swamp through which flowed the Dublin-spring brook, the vats being situated in the middle of what is now Main street, near Fair street. In excavating for a sewer on Main street about 1869-70, some of the frame work of one of the ancient vats was brought to the surface. His son Johannis by his second marriage, took as a wife Jane, a sister of Michael Slingerland, and by his will dated March 27, 1778, he described himself as "a farmer of Bergen." He bequeathed to his wife all his moveable estate excepting four negro wenches—Quack, Pol, Nance and Prince; also one large Dutch Bible. She was to have the use of all his lands and effects during her widowhood. The testator seems to have had no children.

Cornelius, son of Waling and grandson of Johannis Jacobse, was baptized Nov., 1747. He married Annaetje Van Ryhen, and removed to Paterson about 1773. He lived in an old stone house on River street, a short distance west of West street. He owned six acres of land from the river southerly to Broadway, also a grist and saw mill at the foot of Mulberry street, which he operated for twenty years or more. He also kept a country store in a red frame building on the north side of the road next to the mill. He was familiarly known as "Walling's Case."

Also in the fifth generation of the Van Winkle family, Simeon, son of Johannis, born Dec. 12, 1749, married Claesje, daughter of Cornelis Gerritse. He was called "Simeon of the Bogt," to distinguish him from Simeon of Broadway. He lived in a stone house at Riverside that was destroyed by fire about 1880. His brother Frans married Isabel Archibald, an Irish girl, which caused great astonishment and disfavor among the Dutch young ladies. He built a saw mill in Deep brook; afterwards the Van Blarcom mill was on the same site. Frans was a pewholder in the Totowa church and must have been a soldier, as he bequeaths to his son David holster pistols and a sword.

Simeon, the son of Simeon the tanner, was born April 4, 1752, and married Antje, daughter of Edo Merselis. He was a man of many parts, and continued his father's business as tanner and currier, moving the tannery a little further up Main street and extending it across to what afterwards became West street. His homestead, a stone house in the northeast corner of Main street and Broadway, was a one-story dwelling with a large open attic, and a high pitched roof. In addition to the tannery and currying business he ran a distillery located between the house and the tannery. After the founding of Paterson he opened a store in a frame building north of his house. He was also a harness maker and was engaged in farming. His brother Pieter, baptized Dec. 25, 1754, was known as Grootkop Pietem or Big-Headed Peter, and was an object of curiosity to visitors to the neighborhood. He was born with an extraordinary sized head. At the age of twenty-seven years his face from the upper part of his forehead to the end of his chin measured twenty inches, and around the upper part of his head was twenty-one

inches. On account of the monstrous size of his head he was unable to support it unaided, as his body was only twenty-seven inches in height and his limbs small and deformed. He was unable to move about, and a chair was fashioned especially to relieve him as much as possible from the great weight. A colored slave was also assigned to wait on him constantly. His deformity attracted the more attention as he was a man of good faculties, intelligent, and able to take part in any discussion on the affairs of the day. He was visited by many prominent persons, among whom were Generals Washington and Lafayette. He lived more than thirty-one years. Jacob, another of Simeon's brothers, married Catelynje Neeffe. He lived on the north side of Broadway, near the west side of Summer street. He died in 1790; his widow occupied the house until her death, between 1830 and 1836. In June, 1850, the house was struck by lightning and partially destroyed.

Johannes, son of Simeon, of the sixth generation of the family, better known as Judge John S. Van Winkle, was born Nov. 12, 1784, and married Jannetje Kip, daughter of Peter Kip and Willemynkje Van Winkel, of Boiling Spring. He resided in his grandfather's place at the Goffle, replacing the old house in 1811 by a large stone dwelling on the north side of the Godwinville road, a mile or two from Paterson. He also carried on a grist mill near his house, and was long a judge of the Common Pleas Court, a man of prudence and wealth. Early on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1850, his residence was the scene of a dreadful tragedy—a double murder, the first that had occurred during the thirteen years of the existence of Passaic county. The murderer, John Johnson, who had been an employee of the judge, was arrested. The county courts convened, Tuesday, March 5, 1850; Johnson was indicted the following Saturday, tried on Monday, and convicted after twenty minutes conference by the jury. His execution took place April 30, 1850, in the jail yard, in full view of thousands who gathered on Gerret Mountain and on hilltops to witness the gruesome spectacle.

All of the children of Simeon Van Winkle and Antje Merselis were born in the homestead on the corner of Main street and Broadway. Jacob, the eldest son, born Dec. 6, 1776, removed to New York. Peter, the next son, born June 27, 1782, married Phebe, eldest daughter of General Godwin; he engaged in mercantile business in New York City before 1805, where he died in 1820 or 1822, his family returning to Paterson. Cornelius, another son, born Jan. 13, 1785, became a printer noted for the excellence of his work in New York City. He published the "Printer's Guide" in 1818, and a year later the first American edition of Washington Irving's "Sketch Book." Johannes, still another son, baptized Oct. 14, 1787, likewise removed to New York City. He always dressed in the quaint style of the Colonial days.

The seventh generation of the Van Winkle family was represented by Helmich Van Winkle, born Feb. 16, 1806, who married Catharine, a daughter of Donald McIntyre of New York. He was an alderman from the east ward of Paterson in 1864-68, also deputy tax receiver for about ten years before his death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1885. He was as early as 1833 engaged in the grocery business on Van Houten street, afterwards on the southwest corner of Main and Ellison streets. He lived for many years on the northwest corner of Church and Van Houten streets.

Cornelius, born Sept. 9, 1806, married Catharine Leah Van Dien, of Paramus. He owned the Riverside farm, where he lived, which he sold to the Riverside Land Improvement Company; after this resided on the southwest corner of Ellison and Hamilton streets. He was a zealous and generous supporter of the First Reformed Church. David Van

Winkle married Bridget Decker, of Macopin, and died at the advanced age of eighty-five. John E. Van Winkle, born Feb. 25, 1814, married Rebecca, daughter of John G. and Aletta (Van Voorhis) Olds, of Paramus, June 19, 1838. He died in 1889, and his wife the following year. He was a machinist and inventor, and lived in the house occupied by his father on the northwest corner of Broadway and Carroll street.

The founder of the Vreeland family in the vicinity of Paterson was Michiel Jansen (Michiel, son of John) Van Broeckhuysen, who sailed from Holland, Oct. 1, 1636, on the same vessel as Jacob Van Hoorn and Simon Van de Bilt. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. Michiel came to America as a farm servant in the employ of the Lord Patroon Van Rensselaer. Jansen made his fortune in a few years at Rensselaerwyck, and removed in 1646 to the island of Manhattan. He purchased a farm comprising several acres south of Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, where he attained much prominence. He was selected in 1647 one of three farmers to be a member of the nine men, the others being merchants and citizens, to advise Director General Stuyvesant on the pressing difficulties between the Indians and the whites. In a raid made by the Indians, Sept. 15, 1655, on Manhattan Island and Pavonia, Michiel Jansen's family alone escaped; this caused him for greater safety to remove across the river again. Having lost all his property in the Indian War, he opened a tavern between the old church and the Gracht, the latter being a ditch or canal running through what is now the center of Broad street, New York City, the lot in question being on what is now Pearl street, just south of Broad street. He was admitted to the small burgher right of Manhattan, April 13, 1657. He followed his business as tapster until the Indian affairs were settled, when he returned to his Pavonia farm, reërected his farm buildings, and renewed his former operations. On the incorporation of Bergen in 1661 he was named as one of the first magistrates of the first court of justice erected within the present limits of New Jersey. He died in 1662, leaving a widow whose maiden name was Fitje Hartman, or daughter of Hartman, who survived him thirty-five years, dying Sept. 21, 1697. The children of this worthy couple were ten in number, of whom two died in childhood. The male issue that arrived at maturity was: Claes, who came to America with his father and married Annetje Maria Gerbrants, of Norden in Embderlant, April 14, 1657. There is no further record attainable beyond this fact. The second, Elias, was a carpenter, who married Grietje Jacobs (Van Winkle) Aug. 30, 1665. Although a Dutchman, he cheerfully took the oath of allegiance to the King of England on the downfall of the Dutch sway. He was one of the magistrates of Bergen on the brief resumption of Dutch rule over New Netherland; in 1673 he was appointed schepen of Bergen. He was one of the judges of Bergen in 1673-74-77-80, and ensign in 1675 in Captain John Berry's trained band of Bergen militia. The records of the Legislature show that he was a prominent member of the New Jersey Assembly, serving frequently on committees of conference with the Governor and Council. He was elected and commissioned March 28, 1683, one of the justices of peace for Essex county, indicating that he was then settled at Acquackanonk. He was one of the petitioners for the Acquackanonk patent, and is named in that instrument as one of the grantees. He was one of the first elders in 1694 of the Acquackanonk church, and was reëlected in 1698 and 1703. He lived in what is now known as Dundee, in the city of Passaic, occupying a small stone house near the south side of Passaic street. The third son, Enoch, was never interested in the Acquackanonk purchase nor did he live in the vicinity of Paterson. The other three

sons—Hartman, Johannes and Cornelis, married three sisters, daughters of Dirck Claese Braecke, named respectively Marietje, Claesje and Metje. Hartman, the first named above, was baptized Oct. 1, 1651. He was a wheelwright by trade, and lived at Rechpokus, on lands inherited by his wife. He became the first white purchaser of lands in the present limits of Passaic county from the Indians, the deed to him bearing date of April 4, 1678, conveying an island in the Passaic river opposite Dundee. He also purchased from Christopher Hoogland what was known as Stoffel's Point, in the Dundee tract, not for himself alone but for his three brothers, who were afterwards interested in the Acquackanonk patent. He was one of the signers of the petition to the King for redress against the East Jersey Proprietors. He died Jan. 18, 1707, intestate, and letters of administration were granted on his estate to his sons, Claes and Dirck, both being described as of the county of Bergen.

Johannes, brother of the preceding, was baptized Oct. 1, 1656. He also signed the petition to the King for redress against the East Jersey Proprietors. He owned various tracts of land aggregating upwards of six hundred acres, some located near Newark, but the larger portions on the west bank of the Passaic river and in the Wesel neighborhood. He died June 26, 1713. The other of the three brothers who married daughters of Dirck Claese Braecke was Cornelis, born June 3, 1660. He bought land March 17, 1696, at Pembrepogh, and his brother Hartman conveyed to him land at Stoffel's Point, located on the west side of what became known as Vreeland brook, which was afterward used as a tail-race for the Dundee canal. He was one of the last two survivors of the fourteen Acquackanonk patentees, his death occurring in May, 1727.

The children of Michiel Jansen were called Michielsens in their early days, but later were quite generally known by the name of Vreeland. A remarkable active village situated on the river Vecht, in the northern part of the Province of Utrecht in Holland, is Vreeland. It is noted for its history and charming surroundings. The name is from *Vrede*, peace or quiet, and *land*, country field; hence "Peaceland." The name most likely was given by Michiel Jansen to his farm at Communipaw when he returned thither after the Indian War of 1655, the intention being to emphasize his belief that peace had come to stay.

In the third generation of the Vreeland family, Michiel, the son of Elias, baptized April 7, 1666, married Marytje Toers, Nov. 27, 1691. He lived on the Wesel road, probably a short distance south of Crooks avenue. His will was proved Dec. 29, 1750, his sons Michiel and Elias qualifying as executors. Jacob, the other son of Elias, was born at Gemoenepen, Aug. 9, 1678, married Antje Louwerense Toers. He is described in a deed given in 1711 as being of Acquackanonk.

Claes and Dirck were sons of Hartman Vreeland. The former, born April 6, 1675, married Annetje, daughter of Hans Harmanse (Van Borculo), of New Utrecht, Long Island. His second wife was Elsje Pieterse. He was an elder of the Acquackanonk church in 1707 and 1713. The Vreelands owned extensive tracts of land in the present townships of Caldwell, Franklin, Belleville, Bloomfield and Montclair, which were partly in the limits of the town of Newark and partly in Acquackanonk. Claes evidently lived near Third river. His will was proved Oct. 25, 1757. Dirck, mentioned above, born April 3, 1681, married Margrietje Diedricks, daughter of Hendrick Epke and Angenitie (Hendricks) Banta, of Hackensack. He lived at Acquackanonk, was elected deacon of the church in 1720, and elder in 1724. His will was proved Dec. 9, 1773.

Dirck, son of Johannes Vreeland, was baptized Oct. 11, 1686; he married Sitske, daughter of Derrick (or Dirck) Epke Banta and Ester, daughter of Hans Dedricks, one of the Acquackanonk patentees. Dirck

Vreeland and his wife were in 1726 of the Acquackanonk church. He lived on a tract of land formerly occupied by his father between Vreeland avenue and the river. He had only one child, Klaesje, who married Edward Earle, of Bergen county. Elias, another son of Johannes Vreeland, married, May 11, 1723, Marietje Van Hoorn. He lived on the road leading from the Great Falls to Acquackanonk, some distance south of Crooks avenue. He owned lots in the Bogt or Paterson subdivision, also one of the Wesel lots between Vreeland avenue and the river. His will was proved March 20, 1775.

Of the eight children of Cornelis Vreeland and Metje Braecke, the only male child that reached maturity was Michael, born Sept. 18, 1694, and married Jenneke Helmigse Van Houten, Oct. 23, 1718. He was a judge of Essex county in 1768, and lived on the Wesel road near Vreeland avenue.

In the fourth generation of the Vreeland family, Michiel, son of Michiel and grandson of Elias Vreeland, seemed to have been engaged in shipping, besides carrying on his farm. In his will, proved Feb. 8, 1790, he disposed of to his son three negroes named Sam, Peter and Tom, and to his daughter Geertye a negro woman and her son. Johannis, a son of Jacob and grandson of Elias, born 1713, married, when past sixty years old, Gouda Easterly. They lived in the old stone house at Passaic, which had been built by his grandfather, and he owned most of the land in Passaic south of Passaic street. Hartman, the son of Claes and grandson of Hartman Vreeland, owned land at Constable's Hoeck devised to him by his grandfather, but lived at Acquackanonk, and died in Morris county intestate.

Of the fifth generation of the family, Michael, son of Michiel Vreeland, lived on the east side of the Passaic river near the site of the present Dundee dam. Jacob, a son of Johannis and grandson of Elias, was born Feb. 23, 1775, and married, Feb. 14, 1796, Phebe, daughter of James Walls, a blacksmith of Rockaway, Morris county. Jacob John Vreeland was a farmer and owned extensive tracts of land in Acquackanonk, also at Stone House Plains in Bloomfield township. He lived at Lodi, Bergen county, where he died Nov. 5, 1859. Jacob, called "Enochse Jawkob" (Enoch's Jacob), was son of Enoch and grandson of Enoch Vreeland. He was baptized Dec. 25, 1765, and married Marritje Vreeland, Sept. 2, 1787. His father, who removed to New Barbadoes, built a dam and erected a grist mill at Acquackanonk on land purchased of John Enoch Vreeland. This mill he afterwards conducted; he also owned land at Dundee, north of Passaic street. Another son of Enoch Jacob's was Edo, born March 16, 1783, and married (first) Antje Vreeland, Jan. 29, 1807; after her death he married twice afterwards. He kept for many years a tavern at the foot of the hill at Boiling Spring (Rutherford). The sons of Dirck and Fytje (Van Wagenen) Vreeland were: Dirck (Richard), born April 16, 1765; Hermanus, born Oct. 27, 1766; Johannes, who died in childhood; and Roelof, born Nov. 23, 1784. The father died intestate, and his property, which consisted of a distillery and a cider house on the river bank, a farm of ninety-three acres at a place called "the Plains," eight acres with a stone house on it near the corner of Bloomfield avenue and Van Houten's lane, Acquackanonk, where there was also a distillery and a homestead farm, was partitioned by commissioners to his three sons. Hermanus left no children; and Roelof mortgaged his share of the property which was foreclosed. Michael Hartman Vreeland, son of Michael, grandson of Hartman Vreeland, married (first) Gerretje Van Houten, (second) Leentje (Lena) Romien, a spinster residing at Hackensack. Michael Hartman Vreeland lived in a stone house between the Boulevard and the Passaic river, a short distance south of



Twentieth avenue; here his nine children were born, two of whom died in infancy. Of the others, four were sons: Hartman, born June 25, 1770, lived on the corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth street; Johannis and Nicholas removed to Genessee county, New York; Cornelius, born June 17, 1800, was a lame man, and never married.

Cornelius, a brother of Michael Hartman Vreeland, was born in the stone house on the east side of the Boulevard between Twentieth and Twenty-first avenues. He afterward built a stone house near the corner of Twenty-first avenue and East Forty-second street. He married Elizabeth Vreeland, and was a man of superior education. He was stricken with paralysis about seven years before his death, and was thereafter bed-ridden. He carried on his father's tannery, and also a saw mill on the brook near the corner of the present Boulevard and Twentieth avenue. Squire Vreeland and his wife died the same day; his will was proved Oct. 15, 1827. He was the father of seven children, namely: Johannes (John), born Jan. 7, 1779, married Vrouwtje Van Blerkum, Dec. 23, 1803. He lived on the east side of Vreeland avenue, near Nineteenth avenue. He died July 2, 1840. Mary, married Cornelius H. Doremus. Hartman, died in infancy. Hartman, born July 4, 1785, lived on the corner of Oliver and Marshall streets. He was twice married, but had only one child, Cornelius, born March 15, 1812. He owned considerable land on Main street, near Clay street. Cornelius, married Lena Van Blerkum, June 29, 1806, a sister of the wife of his brother Johannes. He lived in a long stone house with a hip roof on the south side of Willis street, a short distance west of Vreeland avenue. As his family increased, he built a brick house adjoining; both of the buildings were torn down about 1870. Cornelius was so extremely deliberate in all his movements that he was dubbed "Captain Slow." He had nine children, the eldest dying in infancy. His sons, Cornelius and Nicasie Van Blerkum, married maidens of Godwinville, to which village they removed; several of his daughters also resided in that place, where he removed in his late life to be near them, and he died in that vicinity. Michael, sixth child of Cornelius and Lena (Van Blerkum) Vreeland, born Jan. 31, 1790, married Dolly, daughter of Andrew Snyder, who resided near Godwinville. Jacob, the youngest son, was born Feb. 17, 1795; he married Gitty Devoe, of Rutherford. He lived in the house occupied by his father, which was afterwards sold by order of the Orphans' Court, by Abraham Reynolds, the guardian of his minor children. His children were: John, who removed to Jersey City; Jane, married Reuben Taylor and removed to Newton, New Jersey; Eliza Ann, who resided on Marshall street; Cornelius, who lived on Park avenue, near Carroll street; Jacob, David, Maria, and Rachel, who died young.

The four children of Johannes Vreeland who reached maturity built houses on Vreeland avenue between Eighteenth and Twentieth avenues, and lived there for several years. Cornelius, mentioned above, was born Oct. 5, 1804, and later lived on Fair street, Paterson. He married (first) Betse Simmons, sister of ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic. His second wife, Maria Taylor, was the mother of his children. John, born June 2, 1811, married Matilda Stagg, and died on Vreeland avenue. Nicholas, born July 2, 1814, married Ellen Maseker; the one child by this marriage was Mary Elizabeth, who died a spinster at 127 Ward street, Paterson. The Vreelands owned farms extending "from river to river," that is, from Passaic below Passaic bridge, across the First Mountain to the river in the vicinity of Little Falls. Others owned at Caldwell, and they soon had mills along the Peckamin river. When the Horseneck tract was opened they were among the early settlers about Ganseget (Fairfield).

The Acquackanonk patentee, Adrian Post, was a native of Holland. He was the son of Captain Adrain Post, who was sent to this country in 1650 as a superintendent of a colony of twenty or more people equipped with suitable farming implements. Pos, which seems to be the correct way of spelling the Captain's name in Dutch, signifies gull, sea-gull. He appears to have been a soldier. The records, however, for the next four or five years are silent in regard to Captain Post, though it is evident he located his colony in Staten Island, and this settlement soon numbered one hundred or more persons. The founder cultivated friendly relations with the Indians, but in the Indian War of 1655 his flourishing colony did not escape the general attack of the wily red men, and on the night of Sept. 1, 1655, twenty-three persons were killed in Staten Island and sixty-seven were taken prisoners, among the latter being Captain Post, his wife and five children, with a servant girl. The Indians placed entire confidence in Captain Post, and sent him with fourteen of his fellow prisoners to New Amsterdam to negotiate with the Director-General for their exchange for powder and lead. He was successful, and eventually secured the release of all the prisoners. He then returned to Staten Island and attempted to gather the survivors of his people together again, erected a fort, and exerted himself to keep the people provisioned. This was impracticable, and being deprived of the protection of the soldiers and harrowed by the debts of Baron Van der Capelle, the patroon of the colony, the individual enterprise at colonizing Staten Island was abandoned, and the Island was purchased by the West India Company. Though Captain Post became one of the grantees under the new ownership, he probably did not avail himself of the grant, as in 1662 he was one of the petitioners to have a clergyman settled at Bergen. He was also confirmed under date of June 30, 1663, as ensign for the village of Bergen. On the occupation of New Jersey as part of New Netherland in 1673 by the Dutch, he was appointed ensign for Bergen, and when the English recovered the territory he was commissioned lieutenant of the militia. His adventurous life ended at Bergen, Feb. 28, 1677. The known sons of Captain Post were Adrian, mentioned above, who was born in Holland and came with his parents to America, and married, April 17, 1677, Catrintje (Catrina) Gerrits; he was elected deacon of Acquackanonk church in 1706. Another son was Francoys, born March 3, 1659, and married Maritje Kobis (Cobus or Jacobus), April 29, 1690. He was an early settler of Acquackanonk, and in 1695 was chosen deacon of the church. In 1699 he became elder, and held this church office also in 1699-1705-11-16. He was an extensive land holder, and a man of considerable wealth. From the earliest settlement of the Posts at Acquackanonk they appear to have been a family of millers; in every generation wherever there was a stream capable of affording water power, there was a Post with a grist mill or a saw mill or both. Their mills were on the Passaic river, from Third river to Signac; also on every considerable stream flowing into the Passaic—the Wesel or Vreeland Brook, from the Notch to the river; the Peckamin river, the Pequannock, the Wanaque and the Ramapo.

The children of Adrian and Catrina (Gerrits) Post were: Adrian, born Jan. 24, 1678, married Elizabeth Merselis, April 21, 1701. He was chosen deacon of the church in 1717 and 1728, and devised all of his lands in Essex county to his two sons, Adrian A. and Mercelius Post. The former was born in New York, and married, Jan. 9, 1730, (first) Martje Thomasse (Van Rypen), both being of Acquackanonk at the time. His second wife was Jannetje, daughter of Hendrick Gerritse (Van Waggoner), the marriage taking place, Feb. 23, 1739. He was called Adrian A. Post, or Adrian Post, Jr., and was by trade a baker. In partnership

with his brother-in-law, Jurian Thomasse (Van Rypen), he bought from the Indians the island and river bottom below the Falls, near the location of the West street bridge in Paterson. This purchase was undoubtedly made with the intention of erecting a grist mill, but the project was not carried out. Post soon afterwards acquired a mill site at Slooterdam on the east bank of the Passaic river, near what was later known as the Dundee dam. His son Adriaen, born Dec. 2, 1730, married Geertje Vreeland, Jan. 19, 1755. He lived at Slooterdam, and his father in his later years of his life gave him the charge of his mill property. Of his children there were two sons who reached manhood; the eldest, Adriaen, born May 13, 1765, married Sara Spier, and died Jan. 4, 1799. Another son, Johannes, born Dec. 18, 1774, married (first) Elizabeth Van Winkle; his second wife was Sally (Salome) Goetschius. Johannes while plowing one day was kicked in the forehead by a horse, causing his death in a few days. He was the father of Geertje (Charity) Post, who married John G. Banta. The children of Adriaen and Sara (Spier) Post, were: Leya, born Dec. 31, 1778; Petrus, born April 30, 1781; Johannes, born June 13, 1784; and Elias, born Oct. 1, 1791.

Mercelius, son of Adrian and Elizabeth (Merselis) Post, married Annatje Sip, both being of Acquackanonk, Oct. 4, 1733. His will was proved Jan. 21, 1789, so that the testator must have approached his eightieth year ere he died. He was the father of two sons and three daughters; his son Helmig (Helmich) married Metje Van Rypen. The twelve children of Helmig and Metje (Van Rypen) Post were: Marcellus, born Dec. 13, 1770, and married Judich Evertse, May 26, 1796. They lived near the Notch. They had two children: Helmigh, born Dec. 1, 1798, and Lena, who married David D. Doremus; Jenneke. Adrian and Johannes were twins, born Jan. 26, 1776; Helmich; Annaatje and Marretje, twins; Gerret, born Aug. 26, 1785, married Elizabeth Doremus; Cornelius, born Feb. 4, 1785; Hendrick, Elizabeth and Thomas. Adriaen, the youngest son, born May 23, 1756, married Lybetje Van Rypen, May 14, 1786. He was called and signed his name Adrian M. Post, and lived on the north-east side of the river road, a short distance south of Gregory avenue, Passaic. His will was dated Sept. 13, 1825, proved May 11, 1829, and divided his lands between his three sons—John, Richard and Merseles. The children of Adriaen and Lybetje (Van Rypen) Post were: Claasje, died unmarried; Marcelus, born Dec. 12, 1788, married Marretje, daughter of Cornelius Van Houten, of Totowa, Oct. 13, 1814. Their children were: Helmagh, born Sept. 17, 1815, married Maria, daughter of Benjamin Zabriskie, of Slooterdam, Dec. 8, 1836. He lived for a number of years on Main avenue, Passaic. His children were: Benjamin Marselus, a marine engineer of great ability; Cornelius, died in childhood; and Clara (a mute). Adrian, died in childhood; Cornelius was a resident of Newark, New Jersey, for many years; Sophia, married John Ackerman; Anson, a carpenter in Passaic; and Elizabeth Ann, married John Van Iderstine. Annatje, third child of Adriaen and Lybetje (Van Rypen) Post, died unmarried; Dirck, born August 20, 1793, married Neesje Van Riper, Dec. 4, 1814. He lived at Claverack (Athenia). He had ten children: Adriaan and John carried on a saw mill at Athenia; Abraham; Lea, married James Spier; Claertje, married Henry Brevoort; Eliza Ann, married Adrian Hopper, of Passaic; Mary, married George Berry, of Clifton; Halmagh; Richard, lived on Bloomfield avenue, Passaic; and Petrina, married Albert Romine. Adriaen, fifth child of Adriaen and Lybetje (Van Rypen) Post, was a deaf mute and died unmarried; Eliza, died single; Helmich, died in childhood; Johannes, born Feb. 9, 1805, married (first) Rachel Huyler, (second) Charlotte Wunsch, a German, a school teacher at Passaic. He died shortly after his second marriage. He was

an enterprising business man and carried on a lumber yard in Passaic. He was also active in the militia and attained the rank of major. His children were: Clara, married William S. Anderson; Sarah E.; Julia M.; John Aaron; Richard; George M.; Cornelius; and Walter S. Jannetje, the youngest child of Adriaen and Lybetje (Van Rypen) Post, married Daniel Van Riper.

Garrit, second son of Adrian and Catrina (Gerrits) Post, was baptized Jan. 1, 1680. He married (first) Dec. 25, 1704, Lea Straet, and (second) Jan. 4, 1726, Fransyntje Peterse. He was elected deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1718 and elder in 1726. By his first marriage he was the father of seven children, and three by his second. His eldest son Adrian, born Dec. 18, 1705, married Rachel Hertje or Hartte, he and his bride both being of Acquackanonk, Jan. 9, 1730. The issue of this marriage was Lea, baptized June 8, 1735, and Adrian.

Pieter, fourth son of Adrian and Catrina (Gerrits) Post, was baptized Oct. 21, 1688; he married Catharina Beekman, Dec. 8, 1710. He bought a tract of land in 1736 on the Paquanack, Pomtan and Packhack rivers, where he established a grist and saw mill soon after his settlement, which was carried on afterwards by his son, Paul Post. From the first Peter Post, the Posts of Pompton and West Milford, New Jersey, are descended.

Johannes, fifth son of Adrian and Catrina (Gerrits) Post, baptized June 10, 1690, married, Oct. 8, 1714, Elizabeth Helmigse Van Houten. He was chosen deacon in 1727 and 1731; elder in 1734 and 1742. Of his ten children, his youngest son, Cornelius, born in 1736, married (first) Marritje Cadmus, of Sloomsterdam, Dec. 18, 1760; (second) Anna Maria Cogh, or Kough. He died Feb. 2, 1812. The issue of the marriage of Cornelius Post and Marritje Cadmus was two sons: Johannes, who resided in New Barbadoes; Hartman, died unmarried. By his second wife, Anna Maria Kough, he had three sons: Casparus, born 1767, married Fytje Paulusse, Nov. 1, 1794. He died March 28, 1842, and during his lifetime he resided on the east bank of the Passaic river, a short distance below the Dundee dam. His son, Cornelius C. Post, was commonly called "Sparus's Case"—Casparus's Cornelius. He was a farmer on the Bergen county side of the Passaic river, below the Dundee dam. Garret, the second son of Cornelius and Anna Maria (Kough) Post, was born Jan. 10, 1770. He married, Oct. 18, 1793, Maragrietje Vreeland. There is no mention of children in his will proved Aug. 14, 1833. Cornelius, third son of Cornelius and Anna Maria (Kough) Post, was born July 9, 1777, and married Elizabeth Van Winkle, Nov. 20, 1802. He is sometimes referred to as Cornelius C. Post, Jr. He had a saw mill on the east bank of the Passaic river, near the present Clifton bridge. The issue of his marriage was four children: Cornelius, born Sept. 19, 1803. Maria, died in infancy. Theodorus, born June 30, 1807, married Ann Zabriskie, and had a family of seven children: Catharine married Henry Simmons; Cornelius married Ann Joralemon; Benjamin married Julia, daughter of Adrian Post; John married a Randolph; George and Adrian died unmarried; and Mary Elizabeth married Cornelius Garrison. Maria, fourth child of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Van Winkle) Post, married William Doremus.

The children of Francoys (Franz), the son of Adrian and grandson of Captain Adrian Post and his wife Maritje (Jacobus) Post, were four sons. The eldest son was Adrian, baptized March 29, 1692, married Trynte Xanders (Catharine Sanders). He was chosen deacon of the church in 1738, and participated in 1714 in the subdivision of the lands of the Bogt or Paterson tract. The children by the marriage of Adrian and Catharine (Sanders) Post were: Francois, born Feb. 26, 1718, married Brechie or

Peggy Hennion, the bond being dated June 1, 1750, for his first wife. His second wife was Rachel Van Rypen, the widow of Abraham Van Winkle. He lived in a stone house which was torn down in 1815, on Lyons street, Paterson. His children by his first wife were Catrina and Johannes. The latter first married Antje Ratan, and (second) a widow, Jannetje Degraw. He lived in an old stone house near East Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue in Paterson, on a farm comprising ninety acres. His children were all by his first wife, namely, Johannes, Yannetje, Francois, Poules (Paul) and Bregge (Bridget). The homestead in the eastern part of Paterson was sold by his son, Paul Post, in 1825, to James Van Blarcom. Paul Post was born July 14, 1791, and married Catharine Doremus, Dec. 26, 1812. He died Oct. 21, 1873. He was the father of John Post, a prominent builder of Paterson, for many years living on Main street opposite Smith street. John Post was born May 12, 1813, and married, in 1835, Sarah Van Vorst. He died Nov. 11, 1885. He had four brothers all younger, namely: Henry, David, Abraham, and Ralph Doremus.

The second son of Adrian and Catharine (Sanders) Post was Alexander, born Feb. 27, 1720. The third son was named Peter, born Sept. 6, 1722. He married for his first wife, Maragrietje Westervelt, of Wegheran, Oct. 19, 1751. He lived in the Bogt (Paterson) subdivision, in a stone house near East Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue. His son, who was known as Adriaan Peter Post, born April 3, 1755, inherited the old homestead. Egbert, the youngest son of Adrian and Catharine (Sanders) Post, married Saertje Stuyvesant, Nov. 9, 1765. Their children were: Adrian, born March 30, 1766, married Raegel (Rachel) Sickles, he resided at Secaucus; Pryntje, who died in childhood; Pieter, born Nov. 4, 1771, married Jannetje Diedricks, Feb. 7, 1795; Johannes, born Dec. 18, 1773, married Abby Prior, May 9, 1794; Cornelius, died in infancy; and Pryntje, born July 13, 1775.

Jacobus Post, the second son of Francoys (Franz) and Maritje (Jacobus) Post, and grandson of Captain Adrian Post, married Maritje Christyn. He owned the tract known as Colt's Hill and land in the vicinity of Vine street. He was elected a deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1741, and one of the first elders of the Totowa church in 1756. He settled at an early day near Little Falls, where he had a grist mill and saw mill of some prominence. Of his family of five children three were sons. The eldest Francois was born at Acquackanonk, Sept. 3, 1724, and married Catlyntje, daughter of Roelof Van Houten. In 1753 and 1758 he bought lands on the Peckamin river, southwest of Little Falls, where he established his homestead. He also with several others bought a tract of several thousand acres at Horseneck. He is referred to as Captain Frans Post. He was the father of eight children. Jacobus, the eldest, baptized Dec. 24, 1752, married Selle (Sarah), daughter of Derrick Dey and Sarah Toers. He lived on Peckamin river in Caldwell township near the county line, where he owned a farm of two hundred and fifty acres at the time of his death prior to May 1, 1811. His sons, Richard, James, Frans and John, partitioned their father's farm in 1811. Fytje, the second child of Frans and Catelyntje (Van Houten) Post, married Jacob Smith, Jr., and removed to Illinois. Roelof (Ralph), the third child, born Nov. 10, 1756, married Mary Post, May 14, 1786. He was a carpenter by trade, and lived near his brother Jacobus. He was one of the trustees of the Reformed church of Little Falls, and owned considerable land at Singac and Little Falls. He also in 1803 owned a saw mill on Peckamin river. His eldest son Francois wrote his name Francis R. Post, and owned large property interests in Paterson. Jannetje, daughter of Frans and Catelyntje (Van Houten) Post, married Dr. Philip Dey,

who took some part in the settlement of Romulus, New York. Johannes married Marretje, daughter of Cornelius Neafie, of Totowa; they had a family of three children: Francoos, Cornelius, Aultje.

Johannes, the third son of Francoys and Maritje (Jacobus) Post, married Johannes Houwerd, both of Acquackanonk, Dec. 26, 1726. His will was proved May 4, 1773. He left no male issue.

Hendrik, the fourth son of Francoys and Maritje (Jacobus) Post, married Elizabeth Christyn, Dec. 25, 1728. He lived at Acquackanonk, owned and occupied a farm on the Wesel road south of Market street, Paterson, and extending from the river to the Wesel mountain. He was called "Oude Hank" (Old Henry) to distinguish him from others of the same name. His will was proved Jan. 13, 1790. His children were: Fransoois, born Dec. 9, 1729, married (first) Margrietje Van Wagenen, Dec. 26, 1756; his second wife was a widow, Maragrieta Van Rypen. By his first marriage he had two children: Jannetje, born Oct. 9, 1757, and Hendrik, born Jan. 28, 1761, married Jannetje Van Houten, both natives of Wesel. Their children were Jenneke, Elizabeth and Hendrick.

The children of Peter, the fifth child of Adrian and grandson of Adrian Post, the son of Captain Adrian Post, were: Pieter, who married Dirck Thomasse (Van Ripen); Adrian; Peter, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Van Voorhis, and carried on the grist and saw mills of his father at Pompton; Gerrit, married Mary Hennion, Oct. 15, 1759; Catriena, married (first) Hendrick Kook, (second) Barent Kool, who resided in a stone house on the north side of Broadway just east of Straight street, afterwards owned by Governor Philomen Dickerson; Mary, married a Mead; and Johanna, a Post. Peter, the son of Peter, mentioned above, was father of ten children, namely: 1. Peter. 2. Adrian, known as Major Post, was prominent in many ways in the affairs of his township and county. He carried on a grist and saw mill. His children were: Elizabeth, wife of James Bertholf; Margaret, wife of Cornelius Van Wagoner; Hannah, wife of Nicholas Romaine; Ann, wife of Tice (Matthias) Roome; Mary, wife of Dr. Lambert Sythoff; the only male issue of marriage of Peter and Elizabeth (Van Voorhis) was John. 3. Henry, married Elizabeth Board, June 12, 1780. 4. John. 5. Catherine, married Garret Neefjes, Dec. 6, 1788. 6. Abigail, married George G. Ryerson. 7. Elizabeth, married John Van Aulen. 8. Anate (Hannah), married Martin Brown. 9. Mary, married John Pulis. 10. Margaret (or Peggy), married Jacob Mead.

The issue of Johannis, the son of Adrian and Elizabeth (Merselis) Post, and Elizabeth Helmigse Van Houten, were: Adrian, born June 15, 1715, married Hendrickje Akerman, May 20, 1736, their children were: Elisabeth, Cornelis, Annaetje, Elizabeth and Peter. Helmeigh, born May 4, 1717, married Francyntje Toers, both being of Acquackanonk, Dec. 5, 1740. The issue of this marriage was: Catrina; Joannes, baptized March 20, 1748, married Elisabeth Akkerman. He was known as John H. Post, and was born on the east side of the Wesel road (now Lexington avenue) in the neighborhood of the parsonage of the First Reformed Church of Passaic. At the time Washington marched through Acquackanonk, he ordered the bridge destroyed to delay the British, and John H. Post was deputized as one of the party to destroy it. He was also at the battle of Monmouth, and his widow, who died in the one hundred and fifth year of her age, was a Revolutionary pensioner. His children were: Metje, who married David Cogh; Louwerens, born Dec. 25, 1796, familiarly known as Larry Post; Johannis; Sally; Sussanna, besides eight others.

Arie, the third son of Helmeigh and Francyntje (Toers) Post, was baptized Jan. 20, 1751, and married Maria Stag; they had three chil-

dren: Jannetje; Helmegh, born Aug. 5, 1794, died without leaving male issue; and Abraham, born Nov. 14, 1800. The other children of Helmegh Post and Francyntje (Toers) Post were: Jannetje; Feytje and Cornelius, born Feb. 21, 1761.

John, the third son of Jacobus and Marretje (Chrystyn) Post, married (first) Catrienna, daughter of Robert Van Houten, (second) Elizabeth ———. He was a carpenter by trade; he owned land on both sides of Willis street (now Park avenue) in Paterson, west of East Eighteenth street, which included the famous "Peace and Plenty" tavern stand on the northwest corner of Willis and East Eighteenth streets. He lived in a one-story stone house on the south side of Willis street, between Madison avenue and East Eighteenth street. His will was proved Feb. 9, 1805. His children were all by his first wife, namely: Elizabeth, married Daniel Schoonmaker; James, became a protege of Mrs. Hessel Peterse, whose husband owned a farm extending from river to the mountain, including what is now Cedar Lawn Cemetery and Lakeview. James married Jannetje Van Geisen, but left no male issue; Mary married Cornelius Merselis; Robert, born Aug. 3, 1778, married Rachel Van Derhoof. He inherited his father's homestead on Willis street. By his marriage with Rachel Van Derhoof he had five children, namely: Catrenea; Elisabeth, married Cornelius A. Sip; Johannis; Cornelius, born July 18, 1807, and Jacobus, born Jan. 3, 1810. The sixth child of John and Catrienna (Van Houten) Post was Jannetje, who married Walling-Cornelius Van Winkle; Adrian, the next child, born Jan. 21, 1784, married Rachel Van Geisen, July 10, 1803. He kept the famous "Peace and Plenty" tavern from 1806 until his death in 1822 or 1823. His children were: Johannis; Joris (George), who became a resident of New York City; and Catharine, who married John R. Van Houten. Johannes (John), the youngest child of John and Catrienna (Van Houten) Post, was born Jan. 8, 1788, and married Elizabeth Paulusse, Jan. 23, 1808. He was called John J. Post, Jr., and in 1811 sold to Simeon Van Blarcom a tract of one acre in the north side of Broadway, near Straight street, for \$75. He had a family of three daughters, and a son, John, born May 4, 1815.

Hendrick, known as Hendrick Post, Jr., to distinguish him from "Oude Hank," the son of Elizabeth (Chrystyn) Post, married Jannetje Vreeland. He died about 1820, and was buried in the family burying ground on the Wesel road. He had a family of six children: Hendrick, died young; Hartman, born June 15, 1770, married Nancy Jackson, April 28, 1792. He lived in a stone house near the Morris Canal, the neighborhood being known as "Post Town." His eldest son, Hendrick, known as Henry H. Post, was born Aug. 18, 1795. He was three times married. By his first wife, Margaret Demarest, he had one child Garret. By his second wife, Maria Godwin, he was the father of four children: Peter; Henry Godwin; Mary, and William. By his third wife, Maria Clinton, there were: Julia; Angeline; Edward; Alfred H.; Mary and Oliver. At two different periods he managed the Passaic Hotel; he was also a member of the Godwin, Pratt & Co., cotton manufacturers. He died June 3, 1876. Pieter, the third child of Hartman and Nancy (Jackson) Post, was born Oct. 2, 1797, and married Effie, daughter of Johannis Cornelius and Cornelia (Cadmus) Post. Their children were: Henry, Catharine and John; Maria, married Richard Ryerson; Jannetje, died young; Jacobus (James), born Sept. 15, 1804, married Marian, daughter of William and Anne Conklin, of Ramseys. Their children were: William; Ann Louise, married John E. Vreeland, of Browertown; John; Sylvester J., born Oct. 9, 1838, a painter by trade, formerly in business in Paterson, later in Passaic, he was elected to many local offices; James H.; Josiah C. The

other children of Hartman and Nancy (Jackson) Post were: John, who died young; Jannetje, married Garret Garrabrant; Ester, married Christopher Van Pelt; John, died in early manhood; Abraham and Isaac, twins, born Nov. 6, 1815, the former married Margaret Westervelt; they had seven children: Peter; Delia; Abraham; John; Ralph; Henry and Charles.

Thomas, second son of Adrian and Martje (Thomasse) Post, married, Dec. 19, 1761, Maria Vreeland. He lived near the Wesel bridge, across the Vreeland brook, in the northern part of Passaic, where he carried on a mill and distillery.

The common ancestor of the Holland Dutch family of Van Ripers was Juriaen Thomasse (Uriah, son of Thomas) from Rypen in North Jutland. Rypen, or as the Dutch wrote it Ryphen, was a city in the diocese of the same name and was at one time an important seaport. The early members of the family always called themselves Van Ripen and Van de Ripe, which would indicate an original emigration from a small town in North Holland called *de Rijp*, which dated back to 1400, having at the present time a population of 2500, with four churches, two harbors and a canal. In Passaic and Bergen counties the name is universally written Van Riper. The descendants of Juriaen Thomasse were among the last of the Acquackanonk settlers to adopt a family surname, but for a century or more rang the changes on Juriaense, Thomasse, Aeltse, Gerritse, Jansse, Harmsse, etc.

Juriaen Thomasse sailed from Holland in April, 1663, in company with eighty-seven other passengers. Though not recorded as a land holder, he immediately settled in Bergen. He married, May 25, 1667, Reyke Harmsse, and it seems unlikely that he ever took up his residence at Acquackanonk. His death is recorded at Bergen as having occurred Sept. 12, 1695. The children by his marriage with Reyke Harmsse were: Thomasse, baptized June 10, 1668, and married Jannetje, daughter of Jan Straet or Straetmaker, June 2, 1691. He was an active and progressive man and a leader of the people; prominent in the Acquackanonk church, he was chosen deacon in 1700 and 1705, and elder in 1710 and 1724. He was in 1714 one of the committee of five chosen to apportion the undivided lands of the Acquackanonk patent. He purchased land fronting on the Passaic river, and in company with six others bought the Stony Road patent of 2800 acres, which embraced the top and southwestern slope of Garret mountain from the steep rocks of Paterson to the headwaters of the Peckamin river. When the disputed boundary line between Newark and Acquackanonk was adjusted, April 6, 1719, Thomas Uriansen was one of the three representatives present from Acquackanonk.

Gerrit, the second son, was baptized Sept. 27, 1670, and married Beelitje, daughter of Dirck Janse Oosten and Elizabeth Cornelis, of Hoboken, June 6, 1693. He owned a tract of land on the Passaic river, south of Third river. In his will proved April 8, 1749, in which he signed his name Gar Jureansen, he described himself as of Bergen, with which town he was identified. The third child, Aeltje, died in childhood; the fourth, Aelt or Aart, married at Bergen, July 6, 1695, Gerritje Mattheus. In the New York church record of his marriage his name is given as Aeist Jeuriaenszen. He was chosen deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1703. He owned a lot in the Wesel subdivision, and died in the early part of the second decade of the eighteenth century. Christyntje, the fifth child, married Peter Gerbrantse. The sixth child, Jan, married Neeltje Gerrebrantse, April 7, 1702. He was chosen deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1712, and elder in 1712-18-27. Marritje, the seventh child, married Claas Gerbrantse. Harmen, the eighth child, died in infancy. Aeltje, the ninth child, died a single woman. Harmen, the



tenth child, was baptized Dec. 6, 1686, and married for his first wife, June 20, 1709, Maritje Frederickse, daughter of Frefik Thomasse and Catharina Hoppe. His second wife, Judith, was a daughter of Christopher Steenmets. He was chosen deacon in 1715 and 1726, and elder in 1731 and 1738. He lived at Acquackanonk, on the west side of the Passaic river. His will was proved May 14, 1756. The eleventh child was Greitje; the youngest child of the family, Jurie, married Elizabeth Steenmets, both being of Acquackanonk, Nov. 13, 1730. They had but one child, Sara, baptized Feb. 7, 1735.

The children of Thomasse and Jannetje (Straet) Van Riper, members of the third generation of the family, were: Gerrit, born Feb. 6, 1692, married, June 19, 1718, Jannetje Hartmanse Vreeland. He owned what was commonly called the Stonehouse land, and died in 1761, leaving no male issue. He was one of the earliest of the family to assume the surname Van Rypen. The second son, Jurjaen, baptized June 12, 1693, married, June 12, 1714, Aeltje Simonse Van Winkle. He was chosen deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1724. He contemplated the building of a mill in connection with Adriaen Post in 1737, on an island bought of the Indians near West street bridge, which for certain reasons was discontinued. He purchased a tract of 125 acres on the east side of the Passaic river above Little Falls. In this new location he built a dam and dug a tail-race, but he died before the erection of the proposed mill. Jan, who called himself John Van Ryper, the third son, was baptized Oct. 28, 1694, and married Marritje, daughter of Dirrick Van Houten, of Totowa, May 12, 1732. He lived on the Wesel road. The fourth son, Abraham, who was called Abraham Van Rype, was born April 4, 1696; he married (first) April 29, 1721, Elizabeth Hesselse, daughter of Hessel Pieterse. His second wife, Catrinje Andriesse, was a spinster. He left no male issue. He owned lots in the Bogt or Paterson subdivision. Isaac, the fifth son, born Oct. 28, 1697, married, Aug. 24, 1722, Lea Simonse Van Winkle. Jacob, the sixth son, born Oct. 9, 1699, married Marietje (Maria) Gerbrantse, Dec. 17, 1728. He was chosen deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1728, and elder in 1734. The three next children were daughters: Geesie, married Jacob Banta; Martje (Martha), married Adrian Post; and Elisabet, married Gerrit Van Hoorn. The youngest son, Dirck, born Jan. 25, 1709, married, Sept. 28, 1732, Pietertje Post. He was a large land holder, owning tracts of land in various parts of Acquackanonk. Marietje (Mary or Maria) married Peter Bras.

The children of Gerrit and Beelitje (Oosten) Van Riper were: Elizabeth, married Michael H. Vreeland; Lea, married Jacob Van Wagenen; Juriaen, born Aug. 5, 1699, married Margrietje Diedricks; Garret, born Dec. 4, 1701; Dirck, born Jan. 17, 1704; Cornelius, born Oct. 6, 1707, married Aeltje Van Winkle; Johannis, born June 3, 1710, married (first) Sarah, daughter of Henricus Kuyper, and (second) Margrietje Van Winkle. He was called Beelitje's Hans. These children were frequently called by the surname Gerritse.

The children of Aelt and Gerritje (Mattheus) Thomasse were: Juriaen, married, May 13, 1727, Martje Vreeland; he was called Juriaen Aeltse. Cornelius, married Geesje Post, Jan. 19, 1728, and was known as Cornelius Aeltse; he was a blacksmith by trade and lived at the corner of Market street and Wesel road, he owned also a farm fronting on the river at the Wesel bridge. The others of the six children were daughters: Martje, married Peter Adolp; Annette, married Peter Gerritse; Rachel, became the wife of Barend Van Hoorn; and Lea, married Elias Vreeland.

The four children of Jan and Neeltje (Gerrebrantse) Thomasse were: Jurrie, called Jurrie Jansze Van Rype, born Jan. 22, 1703, married,

Oct. 19, 1738, Helena Van Houten; some of his descendants took the name Jurianse or Yereance, and others Auryansen. Marritje. Mettie, married John Vreeland; and Gerrebrant, born at New Barbadoes Neck, June 1, 1719. In the record of his marriage with Fytje Van Vorst, Jan. 6, 1742, he is called Garbrant Jurriyaansen.

Harmen, the sixth son of the original ancestor of the family as before stated, was twice married. By his first wife he had four children: Jurjaen, born Sept. 12, 1710, who removed to Somerset county, New Jersey, where he was known as Jerry Van Ryper; Frerik (Frederick), born Feb. 22, 1713, lived at New Barbadoes; Abraham, born Jan. 25, 1716, known as Abraham Van Ryper, married, Nov. 28, 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bradbery, who with his wife, three sons and three daughters, came from England and settled at Acquackanonk, where he became a man of importance in the community, owning several mills on Third river. Abraham Van Ryper attained a great age and when ninety years of age conveyed all his property to his sons: John Van Riper, of Newark, and Philip Van Riper, of Acquackanonk, and to his daughter, Mary Van Houten, of Saddle Rock, in consideration of \$550 and an agreement on their part of furnishing him with board, clothing and lodging and fifteen dollars each annually during his lifetime. Johannes, born July 21, 1718, married Hester Strynmetts, April 6, 1754; he was called Johannis Van Ryper. By his second marriage, with Judith Steinmetts, Harmen Thomasse was the father of nine children: Christophel (Christopher), born Sept. 6, 1722, married Metje Brouwer, Sept. 28, 1746; he lived in the Peckamin river neighborhood; Maritje, born Sept. 14, 1724; Jacob, born Feb. 8, 1728, married Sophia Jacobusse, Feb. 23, 1751, lived on a farm in the Peckamin river, near Little Falls; Isaac, born Sept. 30, 1729, married Catrina Van Rype, both of Acquackanonk, June 21, 1753; Sarah; Gerrit, born Nov. 3, 1734, married Fytje Van Winkle, Oct. 21, 1753, and lived at Acquackanonk; Geurt; Thomas, married Saertje Van Riper, both of Acquackanonk, Dec. 21, 1755; and Christina.

The children of Jurjaen and Aeltje (Van Winkle) Van Riper being of the fourth generation of the family were: Thomas, born Jan. 5, 1715, married, Jan. 1, 1741, Lea Van Wagenen, a native of Wesel. Antje, married Martin Ryerson. Simeon, born Feb. 8, 1719. Jenneke, married Jacob Van Houten. Abraham, died in infancy. Johannis, born May 7, 1725, married Christiena Pieterse, Jan. 5, 1753; at the time of their marriage they both lived at Acquackanonk. Rachel was twice married, (first) to Abraham Van Winkle, (second) to Francis Post, a widower, both of Wesel. Lea, Abraham, whose two daughters, Rachel and Altie, survived him. Dirck, born June 9, 1734, married Elisabet Meek, May 26, 1739; he owned a tract of land on the road now known as Berdan avenue, leading from the Hamburg turnpike to Oakland.

The children of Jan and Marritje (Van Houten) Van Riper were: Thomas, a blacksmith by trade, who was twice married, and died before 1879; Derrick, married Elizabeth Van Houte, Jan. 22, 1767, in the records he is referred to as Captain Derrick Van Ryper; Gerrit, born May 2, 1757, married Jannetje Winne, and removed to Washington county, New York; Adrian, born Sept. 19, 1758, married Sarah Kelliham, there is no record found of their descendants; Helmigh, a shoemaker by trade; Johannes, married Catharine Post. He had a small grist mill on the west bank of the Passaic river, at or near the mouth of the brook flowing into Dundee Lake; and Marritje.

The children of Isaac and Lea (Van Winkle) Van Riper were: Simon, born Oct. 3, 1730, married Maragrietje, daughter of Jurrie Pieterse; Marinus, born and lived at Slooterdam, married (first) Catrina, daughter of Casparus Cogh, of Slooterdam. His second wife was Eliza-

beth, daughter of Hermen Lukesen. His homestead farm extended from the Wesel road eastwardly to Passaic river; he also owned tracts of land in or near the northern part of the city of Passaic, near the Vreeland brook; Thomas, married Neeltje Vreeland, both of Acquackanonk, June 5, 1753; they had one child, Isaac, born March 31, 1754.

The children of Jacob and Marietje (Gerbrantse) Van Riper were: Catrine; Harpert, born April 16, 1731, married Margaret Berry. He resided on a farm near Broadberry Lane, a road running from the river road in Acquackanonk township to Kingsland's paper mill. His only child, Jacobus, was born Feb. 25, 1765, and married Aaltje Vreeland, June 30, 1787. In deeds and other legal documents, instead of Jacobus he used the English form James. The issue of his marriage with Aaltje Vreeland were: Johannes, Margrietje, Annaatje, and John, born Feb. 2, 1802. The youngest child and son of Jacob and his wife, Marietje Van Riper, was Gerrit, who married Geertje Gerrebrantse. They had an only child, Jacob, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Jannetje Van Winkle, Nov. 8, 1792.

The only child of Dirck and Pietertje (Post) Van Riper was Dirck, who married (first) Claasje Vreeland, and (second) Fytje Van Wagenen, widow of Dirck Vreeland. This elderly couple lived on the river road south of Passaic, on the opposite side of the Mineral brook canal. Here for fifteen years they lived comfortably settled in their own homes, the husband often spending a sociable evening with his wife, and then returning to his own home. The marriages with Dirck Van Riper were childless.

The children of Juriaen and Margrietje Diedricks were: Gerrit, died in infancy; Marragrietje, married Johannis Van Riper; Aeltje, married Daniel Vreeland; Beelitje; and Gerrit, born April 6, 1739, married (first) Jannetje Diedricks, by whom he had a son Jurrie, born July 20, 1767, who was twice married and had a son, Gerrit, born Oct. 16, 1791. Gerrit Van Riper for his second wife married Leena Vreeland, and their son Jorris, born June 3, 1787, married Clara, daughter of George and Jane (Brinckerhoff) Vreeland, July 23, 1814. He located on the east bank of the Passaic, south of the Wesel bridge. He died on his farm at Slooterdam, May 23, 1857. The issue of the marriage of Joris and Clara Van Riper were: Garret, born Oct. 16, 1815, married (first) Martha Maria, daughter of Martin Romaine, of Rochelle Park, New Jersey; (second) Emeline, daughter of John Van Riper. Garret lived in a brick front house on the west bank of the Passaic river, opposite Cedar Lawn Cemetery. His farm extended westwardly to the Erie railroad, which is now occupied by the cemetery and Lake View. His children were all by his first wife, namely: George; Daniel Romaine, an artist at Paterson; Letitia, died in infancy; and Richard, who married Charlotte, daughter of John Spanton.

Jane, the second child of Joris and Clara (Vreeland) Van Riper, married Garret Newkirk. Cornelius, the third child, was born Nov. 6, 1819, and married Catherine Jane, daughter of Edo Merselis, of Paterson. Their two children died in childhood. Helen, the fourth child, died a spinster. The fifth child, John, born Jan. 7, 1824, married Maria Ann, daughter of Lucas Romaine. He was known as John G. Van Riper; his father bought him a farm on the north side of Garrison's lane, opposite the eastern end of Broadway bridge, where he lived. He carried on a furniture store in New York City. His children were: Georgianna; Romaine Vreeland, born Sept. 11, 1853; and Louis Philip, born, Dec. 6, 1855. The sixth child was Hartman Vreeland, born June 16, 1827, married Jane, daughter of Lawrence Ackerman. George, the seventh child, born Oct. 5, 1829, married Catharine, daughter of Henry Kip, of Ruther-

ford, New Jersey. The eighth child, Eliza Ann, died unmarried. Henry, the ninth child, born August 5, 1835, married Ellen Matilda, daughter of Robert Allen, of Nyack, New York. He resides on a farm in Bergen county, near the present East Thirty-third street bridge. The youngest child, Clarissa, died in infancy.

The children of Cornelius and Aeltje (Van Winkle) Van Riper were: Garret, who died leaving no issue. Daniel, born June 26, 1736, married Elizabeth Terhune, Oct. 13, 1761. They had a family of three children: Catrinje; Cornelius, born May 27, 1767, had three wives, and lived on the east side of the Passaic river, on the north side of Garrison's lane, after the death of his third wife he removed to Bergen. By his first wife, Elizabeth Vreeland, he had one son, Daniel, born March 7, 1788, married Elizabeth, daughter of Gerrit Van Riper; the issue of this marriage was: Elizabeth Ann, died in childhood; Garret D., born Jan. 27, 1826, married Caroline, daughter of Peter C. Westervelt, of T'Neck, Bergen county, he was elected to various offices by his fellow citizens and was at one time mayor of Bergen. By his second wife, Vrouwetje Gerritse, his children were: Gerrebrant, born Jan. 8, 1793, married Hannah, daughter of John Van Blarcom. The issue of this marriage was: Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Vreeland; Anna, married Henry Richard Van Houten; Letty, married John Schoonmaker; Cornelius, born August 22, 1819, married Mary Ann Ryder, he afterwards became a resident of California; John Henry, died in infancy; and John, a deaf mute, married, and died in 1880. Elizabeth, third child of Cornelius, married Stephen Vreeland. The fourth child, Garret, born July 20, 1797, married Eliza, daughter of Isaac Van Wart; their children were: J. Frances, married James Van Buskirk; Henry, born Aug. 4, 1823, married Sarah C. Van Buskirk; Cornelius, born May 27, 1833, married Mary A., daughter of William Dickinson; Isaac Z., born Nov. 3, 1836, married Lucy, daughter of William Dickinson. The fifth child, Helena, married Peter Van Winkle. The youngest child, Derrick (Richard), born May 22, 1803, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cadmus. He was a wheelwright by trade, and carried on business on the north side of Broadway, between Washington and Church streets. He afterwards lived on a farm on the Notch road. His six children were: Margaret, married (first) Merselis Doremus, (second) Cornelius I. Merselis; Elizabeth, married John Post, a carpenter at South Paterson; Thomas Cadmus, married Caroline, daughter of Peter C. Speer, their two children were Peter Speer, who married Ella, daughter of Cornelius Van Houten, and Margaret, married Garret H. Kenter; Cornelius, married Mary, daughter of John Garrison, their children were: Richard, who died at the age of seventeen years, and Jennie, married John Van Iderstine; Helen Ann, married Cornelius McCleece; and Caroline, married Dr. William J. Cadmus, of Passaic. John, the seventh child of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Vreeland) Van Riper, died at the age of eighteen years. Cornelius, the youngest child, born April 8, 1818, was twice married and lived at Jersey City.

The third child of Cornelius and Aeltje (Van Winkle) Van Riper was Beelitje, married Johannis Van Horn; the next, Jannette, became the wife of Nicholas Tuers; Aeltje, married Johannes Van Rypen; and Cornelius, died in his eighteenth year.

The only child of Johannis and Margrietje (Van Wagenen) Van Riper was Gerret, born Feb. 4, 1749, married (first) Catrinje Van Wagenen, (second) Catrienje Van Rypen. There was no male issue by either of these marriages.

The only child of Juriaen and Martje (Vreeland) Van Riper was Gerrit, born Dec. 30, 1729, married Helena Post. They had a family of six children: Marytje, married Hendrick Van Houten; Gerrit, born

Sept. 14, 1757, married Lea Simmons; Maragrieta, married Johannis Doremus; Marretje, married Michael G. Vreeland; Jannetje, married Cornelius Cadmus; and Jacobus, born Sept. 25, 1772, married Jannetje Van Winkle. He lived on the east side of the Passaic river, near the Saddle river, and was known as Jacob G. Van Riper. His children were: Gerret, born Nov. 12, 1793; Geertje, married Brant Van Blarcom; Elsje, married Edo E. Merselis; Jacob, born March 28, 1800, married Sally, daughter of Dr. Benjamin R. Scudder. He lived below Passaic bridge, and died August 11, 1862. Waling, born March 16, 1804, married Helen, daughter of Cornelius Brinckerhoff, he died Oct. 7, 1873. And Gerrebrand, born March 23, 1806, died unmarried.

The children of Cornelius and Geesje (Post) Van Riper were: Lea, Johannis, baptized Aug. 29, 1731, married Marragrietje Van Rype. His will was proved Sept. 28, 1767. His children were: Cornelius, born Dec. 13, 1759, married Marretje Gerritse. The eldest son of this couple, Gerrit, born April 1, 1785, married Maria Ecker (Ackerson, Acker), the children by this marriage were: Steve, born Dec. 10, 1805; Cornelius, born Nov. 11, 1807; Mary; John, born Sept. 24, 1812; Peggy, and Garret, born Aug. 26, 1817. Cornelius, born June 21, 1787, married Margrietje Maurusse, the issue of this marriage was one child, Garret Garrison. Gerrebrand, born Dec. 7, 1789. Abraham, born June 19, 1796. Jerre, born Nov. 4, 1798. Rachel and Jacobus, born June 21, 1805.

Cornelius, the fourth son of Cornelius and Geesje (Post) Van Riper, married (first) Margaret Vreeland, (second) Elizabeth Vreeland. He was a blacksmith by trade. The issue of his first marriage was: Sietje, married John Berry; Rachel, married John MacCarthy; Margriete (Pegge), married Gerrit A. Vreeland. By his second marriage he had four children: Marretje (Mary), married Henry Simmons; Cornelius, born Jan. 9, 1784; and Jannetje (Jane), married James Simmons; and Catharina. The other children of Cornelius and Geesje (Post) Van Riper were: Jacob; Catriena; Adrian, married Sarah Ackerman, had a child, Abraham, born Sept. 14, 1787; and Annaatje, married Barent Retan.

The issue of the marriage of Jurrie and Helena Van Houten was: Christophel, married Annetje Brouwer. He was called Christophel Jurrianse and lived at Rutherford, New Jersey. His children were Jurie, who emigrated to Genessee county, New York; Hessel, born April 12, 1769, married Marytje Van Hoorn, he was called Hessel Yerrance and lived at Rutherford; Elizabeth, married Cornelius Jerelman; Jan, born Oct. 29, 1778, married Elizabeth Van Hoorn; Annaatje and Gerrit. The other son of Jurrie was Jan, who married Elizabeth Post. Their three children were: Gerrebrand, born April 27, 1769, he was the father of two sons: Johannis, born July 19, 1791, and Gerrit, born July 12, 1801; Adrian, born March 15, 1775, and Jannetje, married Cornelius Jeraalman.

The children of Gerrebrand and Fytje (Van Vorst) Van Riper that reached maturity were: Neeltje, married Paulus Paulusse; Gerritt, born July 27, 1754; Feetje; and Sarah, married Roeloph Van Wagoner.

Abraham, the son of Harmen Van Riper and Elizabeth Bradbery, his wife, had a family of three children, namely: John, born Feb. 12, 1753, married Lea Winne. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and lived in a large stone house on the river road just south of the line between Passaic and Essex counties. His children were: Elizabeth, married Joost Spier; Antje, married John Stymes; Abraham, born Sept. 15, 1782, married Maria, daughter of John Spier, of Belleville, New Jersey. Their children were: John, born Dec. 26, 1804, married Maria Van Blarcom. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and died about 1887; Sarah, married Garret Sip Van Winkle; Abraham Winne, born June 3, 1815, married Clarissa Kip, two of their sons reached manhood, one, Cor-

nelius, born Sept. 6, 1840, married Adrianna, daughter of John N. Terhune, who was for many years a practicing physician in the city of Passaic; he was the father of: Carrie Terhune, died in infancy; Arthur Ward; John Terhune; Aimee, died in childhood; and Cornelia Zabriskie. The other two children of Abraham Van Riper: Eliza Ann, never married; Margaret Lea, married Theodore Sanford, of Belleville.

Johannes, the son of John and Lea (Winne) Van Riper, married, but we have no further record of him. Philip, the next son, born June 16, 1787, married Lydia, daughter of Abraham King, Jan. 5, 1811. Their children were: Eliza Jane, married Philip Van Bussum; John Bradberry, born March 20, 1814, married Gertrude, daughter of Adrian Van Houten, of Totowa; they had a family of eight children; Helen Ann, married Tunis Sip; Abraham, born Sept., 1820, married Anne, daughter of David Alyea; Lea Maria, married Alfred Cockefair; Catharine Susan, married George Kinter; and Margaret, died in childhood.

Philip, the second son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bradbery) Van Riper, born Jan. 8, 1755, married Jannetje Sip. He lived at Richfield. His children were: Abraham, died in infancy; Annatje, married John T. Gerrebrant; Abraham, born June 7, 1795, married Sophia Post, their children were two sons, Philip and James; Adriaan, born August 21, 1799, married Polly, daughter of Garret Merselis; he lived at Stone House Plains; Ellen Jane was twice married.

There were only two children by the marriage of Johannis Van Rypen and Hester Stynmets, namely: Martyje; and Harmen, born Aug. 31, 1758, married Maria Van Rypen.

The children of Christophel and Metje (Brouwer) Van Riper were: Alexander, married Anneke Brouwer; Herman, died in infancy; Harman, baptized Nov. 23, 1753, married Grietje Jacobusse. Their only child Jacob was born March 10, 1792; Uyldrick (Eldrick) married Annacke Dooremus. He was a shoemaker by trade. His children were: Christophel, born Feb. 7, 1802, married Gertrude, daughter of John Van Houten. They had a family of nine children: Aeltje, married John F. Smith; Adriana, married Philip R. Earle; Johannes, died unmarried; Gerrett, died in infancy; Gerret, born Sept. 1, 1793, married Hannah Evans; and Thomas, married Rachel Van Winkle.

The children of Jacob and Sophia (Jacobusse) Van Riper were: Harmen, born Sept. 19, 1761, married Lea Spier. The issue of this marriage was: Jacob, Marretje, Rachel and Maragrietje; Jacob, died in infancy; Helena, married Casparus Degraw; Johannes, born Sept. 12, 1768; Thomas, born July 12, 1770, married Maria Van Houten. He began the manufacture of bobbins at Cedar Grove about 1794 for the supply of the first cotton mill in Paterson; he was the father of thirteen children; Gerret, born Sept. 12, 1807, married Hannah Mason. He was engaged in the manufacture of bobbins, bedsteads and shingles in Paterson, and later located in Jersey City, where he built rope machinery and manufactured oakum. He was also the author of many inventions, among them the flyer-head used in spinning rope and twine; Sophia, died at the age of twenty-five years; Eleanor, was twice married; Maria and Jacob, died in infancy; Peter Van Houten, born Sept. 12, 1817, married Ann, daughter of William Brown, of Paterson, he succeeded his father in the bobbin manufacture, to which he added leather belting, he was the father of six children, the eldest, George Percival, born June 24, 1845; Catharine Maud, married Henry Jacobus; John and Eliza Ann both died in infancy; Esther, married Rem D. Snedeker and resided at Brooklyn, New York; Thomas Henry, born Dec. 17, 1828, married Sarah Boswood, of North Carolina. He was engaged in the manufacture of bobbins in Georgia, but returned to Paterson, where he died Nov. 11, 1882. He had

but one child, Mortimer Boswood, born Sept. 17, 1852, married Elizabeth Richards, they had two children, Jennie C. and William Mortimer; Henry, the youngest child, died in infancy.

Hendrick, the sixth child of Jacob and Sophia (Jacobusse) Van Riper, died in infancy; Dirck, born Nov. 5, 1777, was engaged with his brother Thomas in the bobbin manufacturing; Judick; Isaac and Jacob were twins, born Oct. 26, 1787. The twins bought a turning mill and water privileges of Peter D. Jacobus, at Cedar Grove, on the Peckamin river, where they carried on bobbin turning for several years. Jacob's will, proved Aug. 11, 1835, named his wife and children as follows: Jacob, Martin, James, Amsey, Lydia, Ellen and Mary Ann.

The children of Isaac and Catrina (Van Rype) Van Riper were: Harme, Marytje, Jacobus and Catharina. Gerrit and Fytje (Van Winkle) Van Riper had the following children: Abraham, born May 16, 1758, married Aeltje Post; the issue of this marriage was Ragel and Fytje; Cornelius, the second child, died in infancy; Gerrit, born Dec. 4, 1762; and Cornelius and Marytje, twins, born Dec. 5, 1765.

The children of Thomas and Saertje (Van Rype) Van Riper were: Johannis, born July 4, 1756, who was twice married, his children by his first wife were: Thomas, John, Marritje and Jane. By his second wife, Jannetje Van Nomstamd, he had one child, Saartje (Sarah). The other children of Thomas and Saertje (Van Rype) Van Riper were: Harmen, Marritje, Judie, married Thomas Sigler, Sarah, and Catharina.

Of the fifth generation of the Van Riper family not previously mentioned were the children of Dirck and Elisabet (Meet) Van Riper, namely: Yurrie, born March 26, 1763, married Maria Berdan. He lived on his father's farm and was known as Uriah R. Van Riper. His two children were Jacob, and Elizabeth, who married Peter Dewitt; Jacob, born Jan. 3, 1789, married the daughter of John and Lea (Winne) Van Riper. Their children were: Juriah, born Sept. 27, 1812, married Anna, daughter of Richard I. Banta. He was a well known farmer and lived at Upper Preakness on his ancestral acres. He left no male issue, his two daughters, Mary Ann, married Andrew P. Hopper, and Sarah Elizabeth, married Cornelius Post.

Jacob, the second son of Dirck and Elisabet (Meet) Van Riper, born Jan. 2, 1765, married Marietje Vreeland; he lived at Preakness. He bought a tract of twenty-two acres on Singac brook, which he improved for a mill property. He had a family of three daughters and a son, the latter engaged in the trucking business in New York City.

Johannes, the third son, born Aug. 20, 1766, removed to Geneva, New York. The next three children were: Henry, Garret, died in infancy, Garret (second), died at age of thirteen years; Mary, married, and died at the age of thirty-two years. Richard, who was born in 1777, married Elizabeth Van Orden; their children were: Richard, died in infancy; Martha, married Peter Perrine; Elizabeth, married Thomas Blake; Andrew, born April 15, 1809, married Bridget Hennion, their children were: Richard, born March 19, 1834; Andrew, born Dec. 25, 1836, married Rachel Perrine, he lived on the former Hamburg Turnpike and was accidentally asphyxiated by gas in the Passaic Hotel, Sept. 17, 1882; Elizabeth Jane, married Martin Myers; Sarah Matilda, died unmarried; Martin Raymond, born May 5, 1845; Thomas Henry, died in infancy, and John Henry, born Oct. 10, 1846, married Emily Roome. He was killed at the Clay street crossing, Paterson, Oct. 19, 1892; three sons survived him: Percy R., Arthur E. and Martin L. The other children of Richard and Elizabeth (Van Orden) Van Riper were: Richard, born Oct. 21, 1810; Jane, became the second wife of Moses Roat; Margaret, married William Oakley Roat, a son of her sister's husband.

The other children of Dirck and Elizabet (Meet) Van Riper were: Marretje, married Derrick Sisco, of Bloomingdale; and Elizabeth.

The children of Johannes and Cathrina (Post) Van Riper were: Marytje, married Jacob Morris. Adrian, born about 1770, married Cathalyntje Spier. He lived on the Wesel road and was a blacksmith by trade. His shop, a large frame building with a high roof, was on the west side of the road near Crooks avenue. He emigrated to Genessee county, New York. Elizabeth, married Henry Traphagen, removed to Ulster county, New York. Catharina, married Jacob John Stagg. Antje (Ann), married Daniel Niven. Jurrie (Uriah), married Marretje Blair. He kept a hotel at Passaic for some years. He was a famous pedestrian and frequently walked to Waterloo, New York, to visit his brothers and sisters. He extended one of his early pedestrian journeys to Cincinnati, Ohio. His children were: George E., died at the age of twenty-six years; John, emigrated to the West; Uriah; Mary, married Jeremiah Holley.

The children of Simon and Maragrietje Pieterse were one son and four daughters. The latter were: Lea, married Peter Helmagh Van Houten; Antje, married John C. Westervelt; Christina, married Cornelius H. Doremus; and Margaret, married Johannes H. Gerretse. The son was Jurrie, who lived on the east bank of the Passaic river, near the Wesel bridge. He was a blacksmith by trade, and married for his first wife, Antje Vreeland. He had four children: Simeon, born Dec. 2, 1789, married Geertje Zabriskie. His homestead lay on the north side of the road leading from Wesel bridge to Hackensack. His three daughters were: Antje Vreeland, married Jacob G. Van Houten; Rachel, married Richard Alyea; and Jane, died young.

The second child of Jurrie and Antje (Vreeland) Van Riper, Nicholas, was born Jan. 27, 1792, married Maria Paulusse. Their children were: Antje, married Peter Alyea; John, married Eliza Alyea. He had a distillery on the east side of the Passaic river, about halfway between the Wesel and Broadway bridges, which was the most extensive and complete in the neighborhood. He was known far and wide as "Whiskey John;" the third child, Jeremiah, married Jane, daughter of Henry L. Van Blarcom.

Stephen, the third child of Jurrie and Antje (Vreeland) Van Riper, was born July 20, 1793, and married Sophia, daughter of Garret and Helena Van Wagoner. Their children were: Jerry, born Nov. 8, 1820; Ellen Jane, married Nicholas Stephen Vreeland; Rachel Ann, married John Banta; Stephen, born Nov. 3, 1828, married Jane Zabriskie; Garret and Benjamin, died in infancy; Cornelius, born Nov. 22, 1837, was for many years one of the leading physicians of Paterson. He married Sarah C. Hopper, and their two children were: Nicholas, born Dec. 1, 1840, and Catharine Sophia, married Jacob Ackerman; Antje, the youngest, died in infancy. Jurrie Van Riper by his second wife, Rachel Meedt, had two daughters: Antje and Jenneke.

The children of Marinus Van Riper, the second son of Isaac and Lea (Van Winkle) Van Riper, by his first wife, Catrina Cogh, were: Lea, died in infancy; Lea, married Adrian Sip; and Casparus, born Nov. 10, 1765, married Antje Ackerman. He lived on the west bank of the Passaic river, near the present Passaic city line. His children were: Catharina, Lawrence, Annaatjie; Marynus had a grist mill on the Goffle brook which was turned into a cotton mill and afterwards became a grist mill; and Lawrence, born June 13, 1804. Marinus's children by his second wife, Elizabeth Lutken, were: Isaac, born May 26, 1771, he purchased a portion of his father's farm on the east side of the Wesel road; Harmen, born Feb. 18, 1773; Antje, married John Locy (Losie); Johannes, born April 6, 1778; Cornelius, born April 4, 1780; Garret, born Feb. 5,



1782; Simeon, born July 11, 1784; Thomas, born Feb. 11, 1787; and Catharine, married Hendrick Winterse.

Derrick, the third child of Daniel and Elizabeth (Terhune) Van Riper, was born Aug. 28, 1772, and married Jenneke Vreeland. He died July 3, 1851. His children were: Michael, born Nov. 8, 1793, married Cecila Cadmus; Elizabeth, died less than a year old; Annatje, married Abraham Vreeland; Elizabeth; Aeigie, died unmarried; Daniel, born Sept. 7, 1803, married Jane, daughter of Adrian Mercelius Post. He died April 22, 1873; Cornelius, born March 27, 1805, married Mary, daughter of Abraham Sickles; Catharine, married Albert Zabriskie; Jane, married Egbert Wauters.

Jurrie, the eldest son of Christophel and Annetje (Brouwer) Van Riper, was born Feb. 8, 1767. He came from Rutherford to Paterson, and lived in a small stone house at the corner of York avenue and Lafayette street. Here he cultivated a small farm, and early in the nineteenth century he removed to Genessee county, New York. He married Elizabeth Van Blerkom, March 12, 1791. Their children were: Christophel born May 9, 1793. He was known as "Stoffel" Van Riper. He was a carpenter by trade, his shop being in the rear of his residence on the south side of Market street east of Clark street. He was a military character, being a captain of one of the unorganized militia companies. His first wife was Jenneke, daughter of Isaac Van Saun; for his second wife he married a widow.

Jurrie, the second child of Jurrie and Elizabeth (Van Blerkom) Van Riper, was born Dec. 21, 1796, and removed to Western New York, afterwards to Michigan. Jacemine, the third child, married Hendrick Adrian Van Riper. The fourth child, Annaatje, married a Bush. The fifth child was Lenau. The sixth, Andrew, born Jan. 9, 1807, went west with his father. The seventh, Hassel, born Jan. 7, 1810, also accompanied his father to New York State. The eighth child was Elizabeth.

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**SPEERS**—In the records preserved at the State Capitol at Albany, New York, among the passengers who arrived at New Amsterdam in Dec., 1659, was Hendrick Jansen Spiers and wife and two children. That he was a man of means is evidenced that shortly after his arrival he purchased a lot on Broad street, near Stone street, in New Amsterdam. It is believed that he was a carpenter or mason, as in 1661 he had a controversy over a bill of repairs on a dwelling in New Amsterdam. Shortly after this he purchased a tract of fifty acres near Communipaw, New Jersey, and removed to that vicinity. His wife was Madeline (Magdalene Helena) Hans, and she married for her second husband Jan Aertsen Vander Bilt. The name of the American emigrant is variously written in the records as Spier, Spiers, and Spiering. The Dutch lexicographers define the word *spier* as "the brawn of any part of the body, muscle." The Dutch word *speer* means spear or lance in English.

*Descendants of Jan Spiers*—The original emigrant had three sons, the two eldest were born in Holland. Jan, the eldest, married, Aug. 12, 1670, Maria Franse. The marriage records say they were both from Best in Gelderland, perhaps some modest little "dorp" near Wageningen, in the same province, from which town came a number of colonists in the ship *Faith*, on which Jan arrived in New Amsterdam. Jan was probably the last survivor, but one of the fourteen patentees of Acquackanonk. He lived on a farm south of Crooks avenue extending from the river westerly to a line somewhat west of Main street. From him are descended most of the families of Spiers now residing in the vicinity of Paterson and its environs.

The eldest child of Jan and Maria (Franse) Spiers was Hendrick, born at Pemmerpough, and he was the first to be baptized in the church, June 13, 1681. He married Sarah Dey, April 30, 1709, and he was living on a farm at Wesel, which he bought of his father two months before his wedding day, the purchase being made to provide a home for his bride. In 1714 Hendrick was allotted Lot No. 8, west of the Bogt subdivision; this lot extended from Broadway northerly to halfway between Tyler and Godwin street, and from East Eighteenth street to the river. One Johannes Juralman had title to the water power in this location, while Spier owned the river bank most convenient for the erection of a mill. They immediately struck a bargain and in partnership erected a mill. Later in life Hendrick Spier removed to Lower Preakness or Pacquanac, and in 1715 he was given the right to vote in Bergen county. Of the five children of Hendrick and Sarah (Dey) Spier, the eldest was an only son named after his maternal grandfather Theunis; he married Catalyntje Ouke. Of their seven children two were sons: Hendrick and Johannis.

Hendrick, eldest son of Theunis and Catlyntje (Ouke) Spier, married (first) Geesje, daughter of Mathias Everse and Helena Spier; his second wife was a widow, Elizabeth Van Houten. He owned a tract of land of fifty-five acres on Crooks avenue near Main street, also a lot on Wesel mountain extending to the Passaic river on the west, containing ninety-two acres. He was known as Henry T. Spear. He was the father of three sons and three daughters: Lena, married Gerrit Brouwer; Cathalyntje, married Adrian Van Rypen; and Margrietje; Johannes, born Jan. 11, 1780, married Gerrtje Kiesler, Jan. 25, 1805; they had one son Hendrick, born Nov., 1805, and four daughters: Jennie, Ann, Keziah and Rachel. The other son of Hendrick and Geesje (Everse) Spier was Hendrick, married Maria Brouwer, living at or near Brouwertown, and where most of his children were born. He was a farm laborer, and in later years worked in the Paterson dye-houses. His children were: Rachel, married James Levi; Keziah, married William Cronk; Peter, married Catharine Earl, and lived at Upper Montclair, New Jersey; Ann, married James Atkinson, and lived at one time on Grand street, Paterson; Ellen, married Thomas Taylor; Henry, born June 12, 1829, married Bertha Ower, he resided on Bridge street, Paterson; Adrian, born Oct. 23, 1832; Jane, died in childhood; and David, born Jan. 11, 1836, married Sarah Conklin. The youngest child and son of Henry T. Spear was Matheus, born Oct. 12, 1787, and married Catharine Van Rypen, Dec. 29, 1805, they had one child, Antje.

Johannis, the other son of Theunis and Catlyntje (Ouke) Spier, was born Dec. 22, 1759, and married Elizabeth Terhune, Dec. 1, 1787. He lived on part of the old homestead farm on the Wesel road south of Crooks avenue, occupying a small stone house on the river bank which was afterward overflowed by Dundee Lake. During the Revolution he was wounded by a bullet passing under his neck and came out of his mouth; he died June 12, 1833, his widow and five children surviving him. Theunis, the eldest of these children, signed his name Theunis I. Spear. He was born Dec. 28, 1788, and married Sophia, daughter of Ralph and Ann Van Houten, of Acquackanonk, July 18, 1813. He was a shoemaker by trade, and until 1841 was located on the Wesel road, in that year he opened a store at No. 91 Main street, this he carried on until Jan. 1, 1855, when he sold the business to his sons Albert and Jacob. He was the father of ten children, namely: 1. Elizabeth, born Feb. 7, 1814, married Garret Hooper. 2. Maria, born Dec. 12, 1815, became the second wife of Peter Van Riper and removed to Genessee county, New York. 3. John, died in infancy. 4. Ralph, born Oct. 3, 1822, married (first)

Hannah Van Houten, (second) Ellen Persen; by his first wife he had Tunis R., Edna, Garret and Ella.

5. John, born May 13, 1820, married Catharine Kinter, of Stone House Plains. He was a carpenter and builder, having his residence and shop on Broadway, corner of Church street. He was one of Paterson's staunchest business men. He was a director in the First National Bank and manager of the Paterson Savings Institution. He died April 26, 1889, leaving no male issue. 6. Albert, born May 27, 1825, married Sarah Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Birch) Slingerland. By this marriage there were three children: Ann Amelia; Theunis Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Seddon; and Mary Elizabeth. 7. Jacob, born Dec. 19, 1828, married Eliza Ann, daughter of Abram G. and Hannah (Winter) Post. Their three children were: Mary Ellen, died unmarried; John Bernard, married Elizabeth, daughter of John H. Hindle; and Charles, died unmarried. 8. Gertrude Ann, married William R. Houten. 9. Caroline, married Joseph Dougherty. 10. William Henry, born May 31, 1836, married (first) Rachel Ann Snyder, by whom he had six children; (second) Sarah E. Bertholf, and their issue was also six children.

Martytje, second child of Johannis and Elizabeth (Terhune) Spier, married Theodorus Terhune. Albert, the third child, born Nov. 2, 1794, married (first) Catharine Van Vorst, (second) Annie Jones; children by second marriage: John Albert, died unmarried; Gertrude, died in infancy; William Henry, drowned at Coney Island, when fifteen years of age; Theophilus; Theunus Calvin, born March 24, 1836; and Sylvester Edward.

Cathalynje (Caroline), fourth child of Johannis and Elizabeth (Terhune) Spier, married James Devoe, Dec. 1, 1816, and died Sept. 3, 1819, John, the fifth child, born July 25, 1800, married Geertje (Gertrude, Charity) Post, June 11, 1823. He lived at one time in a stone house on the river bank near Crooks avenue, where his father had lived before him. He afterwards bought fifteen acres on the west side of Main avenue, Passaic, opposite the present site of the main station of the Erie railroad. Later he lived in a house on the west side of Main avenue, Passaic, next the First Reformed Church, where he plied his trade of shoemaker; he died May 21, 1890. His children were: Elizabeth Ann, married Daniel Edsall; Cornelia, married William Terhune of Lodi; John Albert, born May 16, 1834, married Margaret Reynolds; Cornelius, born Sept. 21, 1837, married Jane Van Riper, daughter of William I. and Mary (Alyea) Spiers; and Mary Caroline, married Sylvester J. Post of Passaic. The two youngest children of Johannis and Elizabeth (Terhune) Spier were: Elizabeth, died in infancy; and Elizabeth, married (first) George W. Haines, (second) Albert P. Hopper.

Frans, second child and son of Jan and Maria (Franse) Spiers, was baptized April 3, 1683, and married (first) Dircktje Cornelisse, March 17, 1705; (second) Hester De Lameter, a widow. He was one of the early settlers of Horseneck, with which locality a large number of his descendants became identified. The children by his first marriage were: Cornelius, married Feb. 28, 1735, Susanna (Suke Van Sent), widow of Johannes Van Giesen; the issue of this marriage was: Cornelius, married Fytje Jacobusse, Jan. 11, 1758. He lived at the Peckamin river, his wife at the time of marriage being a resident of Second River. Gertrtje (Charity), born at Great Notch, Oct. 3, 1748, married (first) a widower, Brand Jacobusse, from Morris county, and (second) Johannes Vreeland of Passaic. The other children of Cornelius and Susanna (Vincent) Spiers were: Rachel, married Thomas Doremus; Annetje, married Isaac Montanie; and Johannis, married Metje Van Giesen. Of their five children the eldest died in infancy; Rynier, born Sept. 21, 1767, married

Maria Jacobusse, March 9, 1788, he lived in the Upper Bloomfield road. Metje, married Paulus Ratan, Jr., a soldier of the Revolutionary War, living in the Bogt subdivision; he was the father of Johannes Ratan, who was known as Pow Ratan, he won great fame as a fisherman in his day. The elder Ratan operated a cotton mill on Boudinot (now Van Houten) street. The two youngest children of Johannis and Metje (Van Giesen) Spier were: Cornelius, married Rachel Colyer, and had one child, Metje Van Giesen, born Nov. 15, 1795; and Gerret, born Aug. 26, 1775.

Of Gerret, second child of Frans and Dircktje (Cornelisse) Spiers we have no record. Jacobus, the third child, married, June 3, 1740, Neeltje Coerten. He lived on the river road about two miles below Passaic, his farm extending northwesterly from the river for a distance of two miles and a half. His children were: Frans, baptized July 20, 1742; Rynier, married Naomi Schidmoor, and lived on the Upper Bloomfield road between Peru and Brookdale; he was the father of Samuel, born July 22, 1772, who married Maria (Polly), daughter of James Sigler of Brookdale, Dec. 11, 1797. He resided on his father's homestead and was a lover of a good horse and out-door sports. He died October 16, 1850. The issue of his marriage with Maria Sigler was seven children: Rynier, born Aug. 14, 1798, married Jane, a daughter of Merselis Post. In his early manhood he traveled extensively in the West and South, but returned to his ancestral home, where he died in 1893. He was tall, well-built, and of commanding presence, and like his father an ardent lover of horseflesh. He was called Rynier S. Speer; he held various local offices in Acquackanonk township, and was elected the first sheriff of Passaic county, in Oct., 1837, and reelected in 1838 and 1839. He resided at one time on Cross street, Paterson, next to the Methodist church. The issue of his marriage with Jane Post was: Rosanna, Alfred, Emeline, James, Sarah, Edward and Hiram.

James, second son of Samuel and Maria (Sigler) Spier, was born March 2, 1800. He graduated from Princeton College in 1827; studied law and commenced practice in Paterson; married, April 6, 1836, Anna Mary, daughter of Thomas Morton, proprietor of the Union Hotel, on the east side of Main street, south of the present Van Houten street. The young couple occupied the residence on the northwest corner of Ward and Cross streets, but in 1844 Judge Speers purchased a farm between the Little Falls turnpike and the Passaic river, which he named "Glen Morton." Judge Speers was tall, slender, and of fine appearance; owing to an accident in his youth he walked lame. He and his wife both became interested in Swedenborgianism, and removed to New York City. He left no issue. The other five children of Samuel and Maria (Sigler) Spier were: Maria, married Samuel Sigler; Naomi, Sophia, Cornelius and John, who died in childhood.

The other children of Rynier and Naomi (Schidmoor) Spier were: Maria, married Thomas S. Singler; Jacobus and Johannes, twins, born Oct. 23, 1783.

Jan, third son of Jacobus and Neeltje (Coertsen) Spier, was born Jan. 26, 1750. He was twice married, his first wife being Antje Jacobusse. He was called John I. Speer, and lived in a stone house on the Lower Bloomfield road, near Peru Station. His children were: Jannetje, married Teunis Gerrebrantse; Jacobus, born Nov. 27, 1776, married Lea Spier; he died before his father's will was proved, leaving one child, Annie; Petrus, born Nov. 11, 1779, married Maragrietje Gerretbrantse. He was called Peter I. Speer. He died Feb. 15, 1867. He had one son, John, born April 8, 1810. Gerret, born Sept. 27, 1782, married Caty ——. He was called Gerret John Speer and died Oct. 22, 1866. His children were: Ann, married James Brower; John, died before his

father, leaving two children, Garret and Caroline; Ralph, married Elizabeth ———, both of their children died in childhood. Thomas, born July 30, 1785, married Maria Sigler. He lived in a stone house on the Lower Bloomfield road near Peru Station, and was known as Thomas I. Speer. He died May 15, 1836. His children were: Jerry Jacobus, who died before reaching maturity; and John, born Sept. 21, 1828, married Sarah, daughter of Simeon Brown, a tavern keeper at the Notch. The other two children of Jan and Antje (Jacobusse) Spier were: Hendrick, born March 12, 1788; and Lena, born May 22, 1793.

Gerrit, fourth son of Jacobus and Neeltje (Coertsen) Spier, was born Sept. 12, 1753. He married Maragrietje Ennis, Aug. 31, 1776. Of their nine children, three died young. Jacobus, the second child, born Sept. 5, 1779, married Mary Kingsland, March 6, 1802, issue: James, William and Rachel. Lea; William, born March 23, 1784; Pieter, born Feb. 9, 1789, lived at Upper Montclair; Marritje; Johannes, born Dec. 14, 1793, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio; and Neeltje.

Marytje, fifth child of Jacobus and Neeltje (Coertsen) Spier, married Jacobus Ennis. Hendrick, the youngest child, born Jan. 17, 1760, married Metje Vreeland. He lived on the west bank of the Passaic river some distance north of the Third river. His children were: Jacobus, born July 27, 1786, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in an early day and engaged in the manufacture of paper. Jacob, born Dec. 1, 1788, was clerk of the market in Newark, New Jersey, many years. Johannes, born Feb. 3, 1792, emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio. Geertje (Gertrude) married and removed to Iowa. Neeltje, married Benjamin Kingsland. Hendrick, born July 9, 1801, married Rachel Van Emburgh, was a shoemaker by trade and foreman of a shop in New York City. He was the father of Alfred and Joseph Theodore Speer; the former was born Nov. 2, 1823. A cabinetmaker by trade, he invented a new style of piano and a novel window fastener, afterwards engaging in the manufacture of wine which gained a worldwide reputation. He married (first) Catharine Eliza, daughter of Henry Berry; the children by this marriage were: William Henry, born March 17, 1845, married Emma L. Hennion; their two daughters are Emma Maud, and Grace B. Alfred Wesley, born May 6, 1847, married Kate Brown. Anna Ernestine died in infancy. Alfred Speer's second wife was Polly Ann Morgan, of Missouri; children: Ella M., died unmarried; Sidney S., born Dec. 19, 1865, married Johanna Elizabeth Schroeder, their only child is Sydney Caldwell, born Sept. 11, 1893; Nelson, died in childhood; Althea; Major Irving, born Sept. 22, 1874; and Colonel Nelson, born Nov. 26, 1875.

Maria, seventh child of Hendrick and Metje (Vreeland) Spier, married John Devausney. Barnet Vreeland, eighth child, born Oct. 17, 1806, married Betsey Snyder; children: John S., died single; David H., was at one time a hotel keeper at Tottenville, Staten Island; Barnet, married Annie Carew; Edward, for many years a successful contractor and dealer in building material at Passaic; Eliza, married Charles Loveless; and Clara. The youngest child of Hendrick and Metje (Vreeland) Spier was Nelson, born June 25, 1809, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became engaged in the manufacture of paper.

Jacob, youngest son of Jan and Maria (Franse) Spier, married Lea Coejeman, Dec. 5, 1746. Of their six children two were sons: Hendrick, born March 24, 1758, married Jannetje Van Giesen, Dec. 6, 1777; lived at Stone House Plains, then in the township of Newark; children: Jenneke, married Hermanus Coetie; Jacob, Cornelius, John, Elizabeth, Isaac, Lea and Fytje (Sophia). The other son was Jacob, born May 25, 1763, married Rebecca Linkfoot; children: Jacob, Lea, Christianje, Maragrietje, Maria and Johannis, twins.

Hendrick, fourth child of Frans and Dirckjtje (Cornelisse) Spiers, married Betsey Spier; their one child Dirckje, was born May 23, 1747. John, the fifth child, married Sarah Debow; he lived near Fairfield in Acquackanonk township, Essex county; his will was proved July 10, 1797. The youngest children were daughters: Mareytje, married Peter Marritsen; Helena, married Henry Mandeville; and Saertje, married Jan Wouterse.

*Descendants of Barent Spier*—Barent, second son of Hendrick Jansen and Magdalena (Hans) Spier, was born in Holland, and married Catalyntje Jacobs Hendricks, the banns being proclaimed in the Acquackanonk church, though he lived at the time in Pemmerpogh on his father's farm. His ten children were: Hendrick, of whom we have no record; Jacob, born Sept. 25, 1704, married Molly Stoutenburgh; their one child, Tunis, born in Nov., 1736, married Fytje Schermerhorn; Benjamin, born July 28, 1706, married Marritje Spier, and settled at an early date at Preakness. He had a family of three sons and four daughters: Hendrick, the eldest son, married Deborah Roome. He was known as Henry B. Spier of Saddle River. His will, proved Oct. 16, 1820, does not mention any children. Barent, born Feb. 21, 1737, married Sara Jacobusse. Their children were: Barent, died in infancy; Thyna, married Hendrick Labach; Barent, born March 20, 1779, married Sara Jacobusse, probably a cousin; Sarah; Annetje; Abraham, born Oct. 4, 1789; Isaac, born July 14, 1792; and Elizabeth.

The third son of Benjamin and Marritje (Spier) Spier was Jacob, baptized Nov. 24, 1745, married Marregrietje Vrederise (Grietje Fredericks). Their children were: Hendrick, born June 3, 1776; Sara, married Henre Maclene (Henry McLean); Coenrad, born April 27, 1781; Annaetje, married Elias A. Vreeland; Jacob, born Sept. 22, 1786; and Tryntje, married a Ridner. The daughters of Benjamin and Marritje (Spier) Spier were: Sara, married Jacob Roome; Cathaline; Jane, married Barent Everse; and Hannah, married William Drummond.

Hans (Johannis), third son of Barent and Catalyntje (Hendricks) Spier, married Saertje Wouterse. Their children were: Sarah, died in infancy; Marritje, married Abraham Paulusse; Gerrit, died in infancy; Rachel; Sarah; and Gerrit, born April 16, 1741, married Tryntje Doremus; their children were: Johannes, died in infancy; Rachel; Sarah, married Pieter Van Giesen; Lea, married Thomas Sigler; Johannes; Cornelius, born Oct. 5, 1777; Catharina, died in infancy; Elsie; and Catharine, married Peter Rednaer.

Abraham, eighth child of Barent and Catalyntje (Hendricks) Spier, married at Bergen, May 12, 1733, Annaetje Spyr of Acquackanonk. Their family consisted of six children: Barent; Helena, married Mathias Everse; Abraham; Sarah; Lea; and Teunis. Of the above mentioned children, Barent was baptized in May, 1733, and married for his first wife Immetje Bord (Bant, Bond); the three children by this marriage were: Abraham, baptized March 26, 1753; Pieter, born Oct. 21, 1759; and Theunis, born Aug. 1, 1762. Barent married (second) Sarah Spier; issue of this marriage: Theunis, born March 12, 1769; Geertruy, died in infancy; Geertruy, married Johannes Lutken. Barent's will also mentioned Matthias, John, Sarah, Caty and Anne as his children, also a third wife, Christina Cogh.

Abraham, third child of Abraham and Annaetje (Spier) Spier, married Aeltje Sickles, May 11, 1754. Their children were: Aagtje; and Abraham, born Jan. 19, 1757, married Sarah Van Derhool; the issue of this marriage was two daughters: Annaetje and Sarah.

Teunis, youngest child of Abraham and Annaetje (Spier) Spier, was baptized May 3, 1747. He married and had one son John, known as

John T. Speer. He was born at Preakness, and removed to the Wesel neighborhood. He married Abbie Van Busse, and the issue of this marriage was: Teunis, born Sept. 24, 1793, married Hannah Anthony; William I. and Fitye. William I., before mentioned was born Sept. 11, 1795, and married Mary, daughter of Peter Alyea; children: John; Peter Alyea, died July 6, 1881, aged 53 years, two months and twenty-five days; William H., died Jan. 20, 1864, aged 26 years, six months, twenty-five days; and Jane Van Riper, who married Cornelius-Johannis-Theunis Speer, her fourth cousin. The two younger sons of William I. Speer, carried on the butcher business in Passaic. William I. died at Passaic, March 16, 1860.

Albertus, ninth child of Barent and Catlyntje (Hendricks) Spier, was born and lived at Pemmerpogh. He married Osseltzen Westervelt, at Hackensack, June 15, 1744. Children: Catalyntje, married (first) Cornelius Swartwout, (second) Thomas Campbell; Johannis, born Aug. 28, 1746, married Maria ——. Issue by this marriage: Luyees, baptized Nov. 26, 1769; Effie; Rachel, and Katelyntie.

The daughters of Barent and Catalyntje (Hendricks) Spier were: Helena, married Paulus Van Newkirk; Jaseye (Gessje); Annatje, married Arent Toers; and Sytje, married Johannis Everse.

*Descendants of Hans Spier*—Hans, youngest son of Hendrick Jansen and Magdalene (Hans) Spier, was baptized April 8, 1663, and married Tryntje Pieters, of Long Island, Aug. 1, 1683. He acquired large tracts of land near the present town of Belleville; his homestead was on the corner of Main road and Academy street, facing the river in the present city of Newark. Of his six children three were sons: Hendrick, baptized Oct. 5, 1685, married Rachel Teunese Pier, both living within the jurisdiction of Newark; Johannis, baptized Oct. 7, 1690, lived at Pemmerpogh, married (first) Johanna Van Yderstein, (second) Geertruy Roome, widow of Hendrick Meyer; and Abram, who married, June 17, 1721, Geertie Bras; must have died soon after his marriage, as his widow married, Nov. 3, 1727, Thomas Ager. The daughters of Hans and Tryntje (Pieters) Spier were: Herrempje (Armtie), married Daniel Retan, Jr.; Maritie, married Adam Koninek (Koning, Kent); and Tryntje, married David Roset.

Hendrick Spier and Rachel Teunese Pier, mentioned above, had nine children: Saertje, married Johannes Kip; Jacob, married Egje Van Houte; Leah, married Johannes Toers; Theunis, named after his maternal grandfather, married Engeltje Cadmus; Magdalena, married Johannis Jacobus; Johannis, married Lea Smit; Hendrick, married Saertje Cadmus, their only child, Rachel, married Captain Johann Kidnie; Cornelius and Thomas, twins, baptized Aug. 28, 1729.

Jacob, mentioned above, had only son, Johannes, born Feb. 15, 1730, who married Lea Post of Wesel, Dec. 1, 1755. In his will proven April 6, 1804, he mentions no children. Theunis, second son of Hendrick and Rachel T. (Pier) Spier, was born at Bergen and lived within the bounds of the Second River church at the time of his marriage. He had six children: Rachel, died in infancy. Johannes, born May 15, 1738, married Martha Coeld (Gould); in his will he describes himself of Horseneck; the issue of his marriage was: Tunis, married Geesye Everse, had one child, Hendrick, born March 24, 1795; Thomas, born Nov. 2, 1769, married Maria Mouerse, their one child Maria was born Oct. 1, 1794; Sarah; and Mary. The other children of Theunis and Engeltje (Cadmus) Spier were: Rachel; Marytje, married Hendrick Bruyn; Jannetje and Sarah.

Johannes, sixth child of Hendrick and Rachel T. (Pier) Spier, was a resident of Second River. He was the father of six children: Elias, born

Sept. 17, 1750, married Lena Jacobusse; issue: Lea; Petrus, born Jan. 25, 1774; Johannes, born Feb. 24, 1776; Aaltje, and an unnamed child. Johannis, married Aaltje Ryke; lived near Peckamin river; his children were: Sara, Johannes, Hester and Pryntje; Abraham, married Metje (Martha) Van Giesen, both of Stone House Plains, Aug. 19, 1780. The issue of this marriage was: Lea; Cornelius, born Nov. 20, 1784; Rachel and Johannes.

Francois, fourth child of Johannis and Lea (Smit) Spier, born Jan. 23, 1756, married Catharina Gerrebrantse; children: Jannetje; Abraham, born Aug. 11, 1786; Sarah; Elias, born Dec. 1, 1791; Gerrit, born May 2, 1794; and Lydia. Sarah, the fifth child, married Adreyaen Post. And the sixth child was Cornelia.

Abram, fifth child and second son of Hans and Tryntje (Pieterse) Spier, married Geertje Bras. They had a family of three children: Johannis, married Magdalentje Van Dyck, May 11, 1746. He lived on the river road at Belleville. During the Revolution a British spy scouring the country on the east side of the Passaic river called to him to ferry him across the river, which Johannis refused to do, when the Tory began to revile him. Speer thereupon took his gun and from the steeple of the Dutch church shot him dead. He died intestate, and administration on his estate was granted to his sons Abraham, Harmanus and John, and his son-in-law, John W. King, May 19, 1792. The other children of Abram and Geertje (Bras) were Hermanis and Abraham.

The children of Johannis and Magdalentje (Van Dyck) Spier were: Abraham, born March 13, 1746-47, married Emmetje Wouters, Oct. 8, 1772. He commanded a company of patriot soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His children consisted of four daughters. Jacobus, the second son, was born Dec. 18, 1749; he married, March 21, 1778, Rachel Koningh (King); he was a member of the Second River church, and married for his second wife, Hannah Grimes. The issue of his first marriage was ten children, several of whom died in childhood. His fifth child, Harmannis, was a twin, born March 4, 1787, and married Mary King, Oct. 26, 1811. He had a son Henry, who married Eliza Paxton, and a daughter, Anna Maria.

Harmannis, third son of Johannis and Magdalentje (Van Dyck) Spier, born Dec. 15, 1751, married Maria Dow, Nov. 27, 1784; he died at Belleville, New Jersey, Jan. 14, 1836, leaving no male issue.

Johannis, fourth son, was born March 7, 1754, and married Margaret, daughter of Theunis (Tunis) Joralemon. He and his brother Thomas purchased a grist mill at Franklin, New Jersey, which they operated for a while. At one time he was employed in the mills at Paterson, and while so engaged invented a power loom. He was designated in deeds as John Speer, Jr. His children were: Maria, who married Abraham Van Riper; Magdalena, married John N. Jerolemon; Annaetje, died in maidenhood; Johannis Petrus (John Peter), died a bachelor; James Teunis, born Oct. 1, 1795, married Abby L., daughter of Captain Ezekiel Wade. The eldest child of this marriage was John, born Sept. 20, 1823. He lived on the west side of the main road in Belleville, about a half mile north of the Reformed church, where his father and grandfather lived and died. He married Eliza S. Housman. The other children of James Teunis and Abby L. (Wade) Spier were: Abby Wade, died aged six years; Alfred W., born Sept. 9, 1828, married Agnes Storey; and Mary Ann, married John J. Tucker. The other children of Johannis and Margaret (Joralemon) Spier were: Abraham, died April 25, 1852, unmarried, was widely known in political and official circles; and Elizabeth, married Peter Sanford.



Annaetje, fifth child of Johannis and Magdalentje (Van Dyck) Spier, born May 9, 1756, married John-Michael Dirck Vreeland, of Franklin, New Jersey. Thomas, the sixth child, born Nov. 4, 1757, married Annaetje Joralemon; the issue of this marriage were two sons and two daughters: John, born June 23, 1795; and Garrit Lanning, born April 27, 1799; the seventh child was Gitty; the eighth, Elizabeth, married Abraham H. King; the ninth, Petrus, born Feb. 23, 1767; and the tenth, Magdalena, married John W. King.

**STAGG**—The first of the name of Stagg in the eastern part of New Jersey was Thomas Stagg, who probably lived in New Barbadoes Neck, on the edge of the Hackensack meadows, south of the present Rutherford. In the early records the name is generally written Steg or Stegge. It is, however, assumed that the family is of Dutch origin, the name of the family being derived from the word *Steg*, signifying a narrow bridge, or *stek*, a slip or short of a tree, or *stag*, the stays of a ship. The children of Thomas and Margrietje Stagg were: Thomas, Jan and Willem.

Thomas, the eldest of these children, was twice married. He lived in the present Bloomfield or Montclair, and represented Newark on the joint committee to renew the line between Acquackanonk and Newark, April 6, 1710. He had five children by his first wife: Thomas; Margrietje, married Pietre Xanders (Sanderson, Kinders); Elizabeth, Silvesta, Ann. By his second wife, Nicholas; the last four children are named in their father's will, but no further trace of them has been found. Thomas, the eldest child, married Fytje Bruen and probably lived on his father's farm. Their children were: Silvester (a daughter), born Aug. 9, 1727; Hendrick, Rebeka, Saertje; Johannis, married Margaret ———, issue: Sietje, and Thomas, married Mary Francisco, and Neeltje, married Peter Ennis.

Hendrick, second child of Thomas and Fytje (Bruen) Stagg, was born Dec. 9, 1728, and married Lea ———. He lived near Signac, on the Newark and Pompton turnpike. His three sons, Thomas, James and Henry, resided on this farm in 1818. James married and was the father of two children: John, who lived in Paterson and was known as John I. Stagg; his will proved July 18, 1874, names as children: Emily C., married a Sindle; John M.; and James H., Julia, the other child, married at Montgomery.

*Descendants of Jan Stagg*—Jan, the second son of Thomas and Margrietje Stagg, was born March 17, 1674. He was a mason by trade, and his name, John Stagg, is carved on one of the stones embedded in the eastern wall of the Reformed church at Hackensack. He married (first) Maritje Bogart, and (second) Neeltje Verwey. His children by his second wife were: Johannes, Cornelis, Thomas, Abram; Neeltje, married John Cuurte, sometimes written in the early records John Curtis. At the time of their marriage they were both living at Acquackanonk; Margrita, married Arian Brinkerhoff; Isaack, Jacob, Jores, baptized Oct. 14, 1717, married Antje Van Yderstein, both living at Acquackanonk; their only child, Casparus, was baptized Sept. 11, 1748; William, died young.

Johannes, eldest child of Jan and Neeltje (Verwey) Stagg, married Hendrickie Housman or Huysman, Aug. 11, 1722. He settled on a farm near Sicomac. Their children were: Jan, Maria; Neeltje, married (first) Jacob Van Houten, (second) Samuel McNeis; Abraham, Thomas, Jacobus, Cornelis, Albert and Isaac.

Cornelis, of the above mentioned children, was baptized April 2, 1738. He was born and brought up on the old homestead between

Sicomac and Wyckoff, but in middle life he and his wife removed to Acquackanonk, residing in a stone house near the Erie railway in Passaic. He married Margrietje Banta, widow of Peter D. Demarest. Their children were: Johannes, born Nov. 14, 1762, married Cornelia Van Blarcom, he lived on the old homestead at Sicomac and was generally called John C. Stagg. The children by his marriage with Cornelia Van Blarcom were: Cornelius, born June 28, 1783, married a Van Winkle, and died Jan. 10, 1823; Sarah, married David Acker; Isaac; Margaret, married Court Lake; David, born Oct. 14, 1792, married Trientje Van Houten and died Nov. 18, 1871, he lived at Preakness; John; Jacobus, born Dec. 23, 1797, married Sally Westervelt, he died Jan. 8, 1840, leaving two sons: Joseph W. and James; William; Albert, born Sept. 9, 1803, married and lived at Wyckoff, afterwards at Spring Valley, Bergen county, and died Oct. 7, 1877.

Isaac, the third child of Johannes and Cornelia (Van Blarcom) Stagg was born Feb. 20, 1788. He purchased a lot on Hamburg avenue in 1814, and built one of the first dwellings in that thoroughfare. Soon after some of his brothers and sisters bought and settled in the same neighborhood and for half a century it was commonly called "Stagg Town." He was a mason by trade, and in his earlier years employed a large number of workmen. He married at the Ponds, Feb. 24, 1811, Maria Van Houten. Their children were: John, died at the age of twenty years; Ann, married Edward Osborn; Cornelia, died unmarried; David, born Sept. 6, 1816, died May 11, 1886. He was for many years employed in New York City as a superintendent of the erection and repair of the public schoolhouses.

John, sixth child of Johannes and Cornelia (Van Blarcom) Stagg was born April 24, 1795, and married Bridget, daughter of Ralph Romaine. He lived at Preakness and died Nov. 18, 1871. Their issue, seven children: Abram Romaine, married (first) Catharine Jane Van Winkle, (second) her sister Letitia. He was a real estate agent in Paterson for many years. John Ralph, emigrated to Illinois; Sarah Margaret, married Isaac Fredericks; James, went to Illinois; Elizabeth; Benjamin, also became identified with Illinois; Jacob.

William, eighth child of Johannes and Cornelia (Van Blarcom) Stagg, was born March 1, 1800. He left in his early life the old homestead at Sicomac, locating first at Totowa, finally in Stagg Town. Here on North Main street he erected a comfortable residence where most of his children were born. He also erected at the foot of Clinton street the first grist mill in that locality, which was used as a grist and saw mill. He married Catharine Geroe, and they had a family of fourteen children: Cornelius W., was accidentally drowned in Passaic river when three years of age; Maria, married Peter J. Brower; the third and fourth were twins, died in infancy; John W., born Oct. 24, 1828, married (first) Elizabeth Post, (second) Catharine Knoble. For thirty years he was superintendent in the printers' material factory of Heber Wells on Water street. His children: Cornelius H., born Dec. 29, 1848, married Lizzie, daughter of Richard B. Chiswell. He was for many years secretary of the Press Printing and Publishing Company. The issue of this marriage: Lizzie Chiswell; Mary L.; Frank Hutchinson; and Robert Benson, died at the age of two years. Kitty Post, married Isaac Newton Doremus; Cornelia, married Abraham W. Ackerman; Margaret, married John N. Jacobus; Lucinda, died unmarried; Catharine, married John H. A. Jacobus; William W., born May 12, 1840, married Emma Zabriskie; Daniel W., born Feb. 7, 1843, married Mary Blauvelt; Albert W., born Oct. 14, 1845, married Ida L. Courter, he was a printer by trade and was the first foreman of the job department of the "Press." The issue of his

marriage: Jane B., died in infancy; Albert Edward, born Jan. 8, 1871; Theodore Kinne, died at the age of four; and Aimee. Sarah Elizabeth, married William Doremus; Jane, married (first) Warren Crane, (second) John Weber.

Isaac, ninth child of Johannes and Hendrickie (Housman) Stagg, was baptized Aug. 2, 1747, and married (first) a widow, Elizabeth Banta, (second) Margrietje Banta, widow of Samuel Retan. Children by second wife: Samuel, baptized June 30, 1779; Hendrick Banta, born Aug. 1, 1790; and Grietje.

Cornelis, second child of Jan and Neeltje (Verwey) Stagg, married (first) Hendrickje Kool (second) Antje Christy, widow of Gilbert Van Blerkum. Children by his first wife: Elizabeth and Margrieta, twins, baptized June 3, 1729, the former married Jacobus Vander Beek; and Bernardus, baptized June 30, 1731. By his second wife there were five children: Hendrick, baptized Dec. 22, 1734; David, baptized April 24, 1737; Sjeems (James), baptized Oct. 8, 1738; Jan, baptized April 26, 1741, married Catharine Van Deursen; and Magdalena.

Thomas, third child of Jan and Neeltje (Verwey) Stagg, was baptized Nov. 14, 1703. He married Feytje Van Gelder, and resided at Paramus. Their children were: Willem, baptized Feb. 17, 1723; Petrus, baptized 1737, and Thomas, baptized 1739.

Abram, fourth child of Jan and Neeltje (Verwey) Stagg, married Maritje Boogert (Bongaert) June 23, 1732. At the time of their marriage they were living at Hackensack; in 1742 they removed to Orange county, New York. Their children were: Jan; Hendrik, died in infancy; Neeltjen; Maria; Marregrietje; and Hendrik. Jan, the eldest child, was baptized Dec. 24, 1732, and married at Tappan, Brechje Serven, widow of Isaac Blauvelt. Their one child, Abraham, married Caty Dellamarter, and their children were: Catharine, married Daniel Quinn, and removed to Ohio; John, born Aug. 10, 1807; Sally, married Henry T. Cadmus; Johanna; Elizabeth; Abraham De L. (Dellamarter) born Sept. 2, 1816, died Jan. 3, 1880; and Tineche (Matilda), married John Vreeland.

Isaack, seventh child of Jan and Neeltje (Verwey) Stagg, was baptized Nov. 2, 1712. He married Agnietien Romein. He was born and lived at New Barbadoes Neck. Issue: Jan, baptized Sept. 30, 1739; Isaack, baptized Feb. 28, 1749, married Helena ———, their children were: Jacob, baptized Aug. 28, 1764; Isaac, baptized Sept. 21, 1766, married Maria ———, had one child, John, born Feb. 22, 1811; Abraham, baptized August 27, 1769; Thomas, baptized Dec. 13, 1771; Angenietje; Christoffle, baptized Aug. 8, 1777. The baptisms of the first five children are recorded at Pompton Plains, that of Christoffle (Christopher) at Paramus. The two other children of Isaack Stagg and Agnietien Romein were Thomas, baptized Dec. 26, 1793; and Abraham, married Sally Stagg. They had one child, Isaac, baptized Dec. 25, 1801.

Jacob, eighth child of Jan and Neeltje (Verwey) Stagg, was born at New Barbadoes Neck, and was baptized May 22, 1715. He married, Aug. 23, 1739, Antjen, daughter of Dirck Vreeland. He was a mason by trade and lived at Wesel. The children by his marriage were: Margrietje, married Daniel Retan; Jan, died in infancy; Johannes; Antje, and Jacob, born April 23, 1761.

Johannis, the third child of Jacob and Antjen (Vreeland) Stagg, born Oct. 22, 1754, married Marytje Spier, March 4, 1775. They had eight children: Cathalyntje, married John Tyse, Jr.; Antje, married Gulian Hopper; Jacob, born March 13, 1780, married Catharine Van Riper; Theunis, born May 25, 1783; Dirck, born March 1, 1785, married Sarah Ackerman, Oct. 5, 1805, the issue of this marriage was: John Perine; Maria, married John Fulton; John; Eliza, married Robert

Samuels; Lawrence; Peter; Sarah, married James Murtie; Catharine, married Andrew Mercier; and Rachel, married a Busby. Maria; Neeltje; John, born March 13, 1794.

**WESTERVELT**—One of the patentees of the Acquackanonk patent was Cornelius Lubbers. The record of his origin is very scant, also it is equally blank in reference to his descendants. The name Lubber, Lubbers, Lubberse, Lubbertse or Lubbertszen, was not as rare as might be expected, for there were many families thus called in New Netherland in the seventeenth century. Cornelius Lubbers simply means Cornelius, son of Lubber. It is not unlikely that he was a son of Lubbert Lubbertsen, a farmer, who came from Meppel, a city of the province of Drenthe, Holland, with his wife and four children. He arrived at New Amsterdam May 24, 1662, having crossed the ocean in the ship *Hope*, which also had as passengers William Lubbertsen and his family of wife and six children, from the same city in Holland. The latter, with his wife Dirckje Roelofs, joined the New York Church, Jan. 3, 1667.

In accordance with the records, the authorities of Flushing, Long Island, granted to Lubbert Lubberse, Dec. 15, 1662, an application for a building lot in that village, and on Aug. 20, 1670, he bought a house in the southerly part of the village. In 1676 we find him located in the Hackensack Valley. Although he came from Meppel, his children took the name of Westervelt, "West field," possibly because they settled west of the Hackensack river. He and his wife Geesie Roelofse were members of the Hackensack church in 1686. Their seven children were:

1. Lubbert, commonly called Lubbert Lubbertszen, Jr., or Lubbert Westervelt. He married, March 14, 1680, Hilletie Paulus (Pawelse); they were members of the Hackensack church in 1686. The children by this marriage were: Aeltje, died in infancy; Pieter, baptized April 18, 1682, married Susanna (Davidse) De Maree, April 22, 1704, the issue of this marriage was: Elena, married Klaes Cuyper; Davidt, baptized Jan. 16, 1707, married Tryntje Kool; Johannes; Rachel, married Abraham Cool; Maria; Lea and Elysabeth. Aeltje, married Hendrick Jacobese; Jan, baptized March 27, 1686, married Dircktie Huyberse Blaeuvelt. Their six children were Hillena, Jacobus, baptized Sept. 7, 1712, married Debora Van Schyven, Elena, Marritie, Gerrit, died in infancy, Gerrit, baptized May 3, 1724, married Marytjin Brouwer. Andries, the youngest child of Lubbert Lubbertszen, Jr., and Hilletie Paulus was baptized March 10, 1694. He married Dirckie Verdon, and their children were: Jan, baptized March 6, 1719; Jacob, baptized Nov. 19, 1721; Helena, Rachel and Elizabeth.

2. Marritje, married Hendrick Epke Banta.

3. Cornelis, afterwards one of the Acquackanonk patentees, was probably born in Holland. He was one of the nine men, seven from Bergen and two from Gemoenepaen, who volunteered July 4, 1663, in response to the call of the Director-General of New Netherland to march against the Indians. The next mention of him is in the Acquackanonk patent, March 16, 1684-85. It is doubtful whether he ever settled in Acquackanonk, but in a deed dated April 26, 1698, he conveys a lot containing one hundred acres located about half a mile below the drawbridge at the foot of Gregory avenue, Passaic, which fronted on the river. He is subsequently mentioned in several deeds of release given by five surviving patntees in 1712-13, but there is no record of his marriage or of his descendants, if he had any.

4. Roelof, commonly called on the records Roelof Lubbertszen Westervelt, was born in Meppel, Holland. He married (first), at New

York, April 11, 1688, Urselina Steymets; (second) Lea Demarest, widow of Abraham Brower. In company with nine others he obtained a patent Nov. 30, 1695, for a tract of about three thousand acres extending from the north river to Overpeck creek which included a large portion of the present townships of Englewood and the Palisades. His eight children were all by his first wife, namely: Janneken, married Albert Romeyn; Kasparus, baptized 1694, called Kasparis (Casparus) Roelofse Westervelt. He married Aeltie Bongaert and their children were: Orseltie, married Isaac Romein; Angnietzen, married David Romein; Roelof, baptized Nov. 9, 1718; Marretie; Jan, baptized May 20, 1722; Annatie; Cornelis, baptized April 10, 1726; Benjamin, baptized Dec. 3, 1727; Elizabeth, died in infancy; and Elizabeth.

Johannes, baptized July 11, 1696, known as Johannes Roelofse Westervelt, married Egie Pieterse De Groot. The children by this marriage were: Orseltie, married Albertus Spier; Pieter, baptized Dec. 4, 1720; Petrus, baptized Feb. 18, 1722, married Catelintje Taeleman; Roelof, baptized Dec. 15, 1723, married Dukjin Taeleman; Geesje, married Hasel Doremus.

Ariaentje, married Hendrik Vander Linde. Geesje, married (first) Peter Vander Linde, (second) Johannes Terhuyn. Benjamin. Benjamin Roelofse Westervelt, married Hendrikie Bongaert. The children by this marriage were: Roelof, baptized Dec. 15, 1723, married Marytje (Malli) De Groot; Casparus, baptized Sept. 29, 1728, married Sara Durje; Geertruid, married Albert Zabrowsky; Orseltje, married Dirck Brinkerhoof, and Jan, married Marytje Durje. The two youngest children of Roelof and Urselina (Steymets) Westervelt were: Maritje, married Hendrick Blinkerhof (Brinckerhoff); and Annatie, married Johannes Van Gysen.

5. Juriaen in 1687 bought a tract of land between the Hackensack and Saddle rivers, and in deeds at that date he is called Yuarian Westervelt, also Urian Luberts. As early as 1716 he purchased land near Wagarau, some of which to this day is owned by some of his descendants. He married (first) Geesie Bongaert, by whom he had three children: Maritje, married Daniel Romeyn; Jan, married (first) Sara Samuelse De Maree; the issue of this marriage was: Jurriaen, born April 24, 1719. Jan by his second wife, Feytie Cornelese Heerings, had three children: Cornelis, died in infancy; Geesje; and Cornelis, born Nov. 29, 1729. Angentie Westervelt married Coenradus Vander Beeck.

Juriaen Westervelt for his second wife married Antje, daughter of Seba Epke Banta. The children of this marriage were: Geesie, married Jan Louwerense Van Boskerck; and Cornelis. The latter settled on his father's estate at Wagarau and was the progenitor of the Westervelts of that neighborhood. He married Antie Breyandt, and their five children were:

Cornelis, baptized Sept. 27, 1724, married Jenneke Vanhoorn, the children by this marriage were Jan (John C. Westervelt), married Antje Van Riper; Lea, married John G. Ryerse; Fytje, married Hermanus Van Orden; and Maria, married Johannes Benson.

Jurjaen, second child of Cornelis and Antie (Breyandt) Westervelt, was born March 25, 1727, and married Marritje Gerritse; their two children were: Cornelis, born May 2, 1760, married Maria Robbelin, by whom he had Antye, Trienye, Abraham, born Dec. 16, 1795; and Jon, born June 19, 1798; Steven, born April 16, 1774, married Maria Ackerson and their only child Johannes was born July 22, 1799.

Gerritje, third child of Cornelis and Antie (Breyandt) Westervelt, married Pieter Post.

The fourth child, Johannis, married Elizabeth Bogert; the issue of this marriage was: Theodosie, married Abraham A. Van Rypen; Antje,

married David Kerr; Cornelius, married Maria Simmons, Sept. 20, 1797; the children of this marriage were: Mary, died unmarried; Pieter, born Aug. 24, 1800; Susan; Rachel, died unmarried. Johannis, fourth child of Johannis and Elizabeth (Bogert) Westervelt, married Maria Van Boskerck; their three children were: Marretje, Catharina, and Marregrietje. Grietje, fifth child, married Pieter Simmons; the sixth child, Luycas, was born March 18, 1781.

Ragel, fifth child of Johannis and Elizabeth (Bogert) Westervelt, married Gerrit Gerritse.

Juriaen Westervelt married for his third wife Cornelia Alberse, by whom he had six children: Antie, married Jan Bogard; Albert, baptized Dec. 1, 1706, married (first) Willempsje Bogert; their two children were: Jurjen and Feitjin. His second wife was Lea Hartjin (Herte), and the issue was: Albert, baptized June 5, 1743, married Martje Van Saan, by whom he had Nensie, and Jacob, born April 1, 1789. Johannes, born Feb. 17, 1745, married Hester, daughter of Hendrick Banta; the six children by this marriage were: Willemyntje, Sara, Maria, an unnamed infant, Wiert, and Sarah. Cornelia. Jacobus, born Feb. 24, 1749, married Elizabeth Demorey, and they had children: Hester, Effe, and Johannes, born July 30, 1805. Willemyntje, married Isaac Blauwvelt. Steeve, born Dec. 2, 1753. Antie. Geertje. Sytje and Tryntje, twins, and Agenietje. Steven, third child of Juriaen and Cornelia (Alberse) Westervelt, died in infancy. Steven, the fourth child, baptized March 16, 1712, married Hillegentjen Ackerman. Their one child was Cornelia. Roelof, the fifth child, was baptized May 8, 1715, and married Trientjen Akkerman; the issue of this marriage was: Cornelia, Joannes, Marytje, Antjen and Jannitje. The sixth child, Abram, born Aug. 29, 1720, married Hendrikjen Van Boskert. The children by this marriage were: Cornelia; Joost, baptized Oct. 4, 1747; Trientje; and Albert, baptized Sept. 9, 1753.

6. Peter Lubbertse Westervelt, son of Lubbert and Geesie (Roelofse) Westervelt, married, April 22, 1704; Susanna De Maree. Issue: David, baptized Feb. 1, 1707, married Tryntje Cool; Johannes, baptized Jan. 29, 1709; Rachel, married Abraham Cool; Maria; Lea, married Lourens Van Boskerk; and Elizabeth.

7. Margriete, daughter of Lubbert and Geesie (Roelofse) Westervelt, married Maerte Pauwelse (Martin Poulussen).

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**VAN BLARCOM**—Another prominent member of the Lubberts family was Jan Lubbertsen. The first mention of him is under date of Sept. 8, 1654, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the secretary's office of the Director of Council of New Netherland. Jan was granted a patent Dec. 5, 1654, for a tract of land on the west side of the North river, between Gemoenepaen and the Kil van Kol, and here he was located among others of his name. Governor Philip Carteret gave him a patent May 12, 1668, for five tracts of land at Gemoenepaen and vicinity, a large portion of which remained in the family for a century thereafter. The privilege of a small burgher of New Amsterdam was conferred upon him April 14, 1657. The Council refused his application March 19, 1658, for the position of a clerk in the public office, and thereby he turned his attention to teaching the children of New Amsterdam to read, write and cypher. His next step was to take a wife, Magdaleen (Magdaleentie, Leentje) Theunis, from Voorsthuysen. The date of the marriage, June 7, 1659, is recorded in New Amsterdam, in which he is designated as from Edam. His children appended to his Christian name the designation *van Blerkom*; thus, Pieter Janse van Blerkom, or van Blaricum.

Blaricum is a village situated in the extreme southeast corner of the Province of North Holland, about four miles southeast of Amsterdam. It is located upon an elevation within a half a mile of the Zuyder Zee, and affords a delightful view of the surrounding country, sixty-four places or villages being visible from the summit of the hill. Edam is an important seaport on the Zuyder Zee, four or five miles north of Blaricum. The probability is that Jan and his bride were both natives of Blaricum, that he sailed for America from the seaport of Edam, and she from Voort t'Huizen (before Huizen-the Houses), hence the description in the marriage record, which would also explain why their children assumed van Blaricum as a surname. Jan Lubbertsen settled at Bergen soon after his marriage. He was appointed Feb. 21, 1664, one of seven commissioners to fortify Bergen by erecting a block house at each gate. His wife died at Bergen, Sept. 4, 1711; he probably died subsequently. Tradition says that Jan was a captain; if so, he doubtless commanded in the militia at Gemoenepaen, or he may have won the title in the expedition against the Indians in 1663. At all events, his children are sometimes called in the records: *Johannis Janse*, *Kapt* or *Capteyn*; *Willem Janse Kapt*; *Lubbert Janse Kapt*, etc., meaning "*Johannis*, son of Captain Jan," etc.

The issue of Jan Lubbertsen Van Blaricum and Magdaleen Theunis was: *Marritie*, died in infancy; *Marritje*; *Pieter*; *Johannes*; *Dievertje*; *Catharyn*, died about thirteen years of age; *Catharyntje*, married *Abel Ridnaer*; *Lubbert*; *Willem*; *Gysbert*; and *Hester*, married *Laurens Barentsze*.

*Descendants of Pieter Van Blarcom*—*Pieter*, eldest son and third child of Jan and Magdaleen (Theunis) Van Blarcom, was baptized May 6, 1665. He married (first) *Jacomina Cornelisse*, by whom he had fourteen children, namely: *Catharina*, married *Myndert Lafefere*; *Rachel*, married (first) *Abram Seyl*, (second) *Abraham Metseler*; *Barentie*, married *Abram Morgen*; *Margrietie*, married *Jan Wilson*; *Jan*; *Maritie*, married *Davidt De Maree*; *Cornelis*; *Elisabeth*; *Sara*; *Gerrit*; *Jacquemina*, married *Johannes Perker*; *Lea*, married *Henricus Bosch*; *Willemtie*; and *Mareytje*, married *Jacobus Reyjerszen*. *Pieter* married, Nov. 14, 1719, for his second wife, *Antie Meyiers*, widow of *Samuel Leedt*. They were both living at the time of the marriage within the jurisdiction of the Acquackanonk church. He afterwards removed to the neighborhood of Wyckoff, where many of his descendants still are to be found. There was only one child by his second marriage, *Hermanus*.

*Jan*, fifth child of *Pieter* and *Jacomina (Cornelisse) Van Blarcom*, was baptized Dec. 25, 1698, and married, March 25, 1726, *Jannetje Lanker (Lentis, Lent)*. There were six children by this marriage, namely: *Pieter*; *Hans*; *Elizabeth*; *Metje*, married *Jacobus (James) Applebee*; *Annatje*, married *Pieter Ludke (Lutken)*; and *David*.

*Pieter*, first child of *Jan* and *Jannetje (Lanker) Van Blarcom*, was baptized April 23, 1727, and married *Susanna Calyer*. Their children were: *Abraham*; *Elizabeth*; *Carstintje*, and *Petrus*, baptized Jan. 26, 1754, married *Corstina Vever*; the issue of this marriage was: *Abraham*, born May 3, 1776; *Annatei*; *Jannetje*; and *Marretje*.

*Hans*, second child and son of *Jan* and *Jannetje (Lanker) Van Blarcom*, married *Marytje* ———, by whom he had two children; *Johannes*, born July 7, 1751, married *Rebecca* ———; the children by this marriage were: *Ryer*, baptized Feb. 21, 1773; *Petrus*, born Jan. 19, 1774; *Albert*, born Nov. 10, 1781; *Abigail*; and *Annaatje*. *Petrus*, the other son of *Hans*, was baptized March 30, 1754, and his two children were: *Antje*, *Andries*, born Aug. 8, 1783, and *Annaatje*.

David, sixth and youngest child of Jan and Jannetje (Lanker) Van Blarcom, had the following children: Jan, baptized June 1, 1766; Elisabeth; Petrus, baptized Jan. 26, 1772; Feitje; Abraham, born March 12, 1775; and Martynus, baptized Oct. 25, 1776.

Gerrit, tenth child of Pieter and Jacomina (Cornelisse) Van Blarcom, was baptized Nov. 2, 1707. He married Hillegont Akkerman, and their children were: Annikke; David; Gerrebreg, died in infancy; Gerrebreg, baptized Oct. 6, 1751; Albert, baptized March 24, 1754; Elizabeth; and Samuel, baptized Feb. 22, 1761, was twice married, and had one child, Jannetje.

David, second child of Gerrit and Hillegont (Akkerman) Van Blarcom, was born Aug. 10, 1739, and married Elizabeth ——. The issue of this marriage was: Jacomyntje; Jannetje; Gerrit; Jacobus; and John, who married Geertje ——, by whom he had David, who died in infancy; Catrina, died in infancy; David, born Feb. 14, 1797, and Catrina.

Hermanus, only child of Pieter and Antie (Meyiers) Van Blarcom, was baptized Oct. 23, 1720, and married, Jan. 14, 1743, Aaltjen Akkerman, who at the time of their marriage were both living at Peremis. The issue of this marriage was: 1. Jannetje. 2. Pieter, baptized March 9, 1746, married Jannetje ——; children: i. Elizabeth; ii. Petrus, baptized Feb. 24, 1771, married Majeke Jacobus; iii. Cornelis, baptized May 16, 1773; iv. Hermanus, baptized June 9, 1775, married Elizabeth Van Aalen; v. Gerrit, born Oct. 10, 1786; vi. Jannetje. 3. David, married Maria ——; children, all baptized at Paramus: i. Petrus, May 26, 1776; ii. Tryntje; iii. Harman, June 22, 1788. 4. Margrietje. 5. Harmanus, a wheelwright by trade, married Elizabeth ——; his will was proved April 27, 1801. His only child Johannes was baptized Nov. 25, 1781. 6. Lena, baptized April 14, 1759. 7. Cornelis. 8. Aeltje, married Teunis Berdan. 9. Antje, married John Doremus.

*Descendants of Johannes Van Blarcom*—Johannes, fourth child of Jan Lubbertsen and Magdaleen (Theunis) Van Blarcom, was baptized Nov. 3, 1667, and married Metje Jans, July 16, 1693. The issue of this marriage was: Johannes; Maritie, married Ary Abramse Ackermans; Trintie, married Dirck Van Seyl; Jannetie, married Enoch-Hartmanse Vreeland; Elena, married Johannes Van Zeyl; and Petrus, married, Dec. 6, 1728, Rachel Van Seyl; the issue of this marriage was: Johannes, born Sept. 3, 1729; Egbert, born Feb. 14, 1732, and Arjaentje.

Johannes, eldest child of Johannes and Metje (Jans) Van Blarcom, was born at Hackensack, and married, March 31, 1716, Jannetie Van Zeyl, of Acquackanonk. Children: Metie, married Joannes Traphagen; Jannetie, married Andries TeBouw; Elizabeth; Rachel, married Poulus Vander Beek; Annatje, married Jacob Myer; and Isaak.

Isaak, only son of Johannes and Jannetie (Van Zeyl) Van Blarcom, was baptized May 9, 1736. He married a Scotch lass, Sarah Kearns (Cairns, Cernes), Jan. 2, 1756. Isaak was a British sympathizer during the Revolution, and was outspoken in his admiration of King George. The children by his marriage with Sarah Kearns were: Cornelia, married Johannes Stag; Jannetje; Johannes, died in infancy; Peggy, married a Day, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio; Johannes, born Nov. 14, 1762, married Sarah ——, and their two children were: Jannetje, and Isaac, born May 17, 1794; Sarah; Mary, married Jacobus Sikkels; Rachel; Hannah; William; Isaac, born Dec. 28, 1774, married Elizabeth Myers, and his only child, John, born Sept. 13, 1809, was accidentally drowned in 1834, leaving two children, Isaac and Elizabeth; Daniel, born Jan. 26, 1779, married Dirckje, and their one child, John, was born March 26, 1810; and Martha.



William, child of Isaak and Sarah (Kearns) Van Blarcom, was born April 20, 1773. He married, April 27, 1806, Rachel, a daughter of Levi Willcock or Wilcox. He became a resident of Paterson in the early part of the nineteenth century, residing on John street. He carried on a business as a builder and mason. He died Oct. 24, 1852. Children: Orpha, married Reuben H. Smith; Sarah, married William Rogers; Isaac, born Dec. 18, 1812, was for many years a prominent leader in the Washington Temperance movement. He afterwards carried on brickmaking at Mead's Basin for a long period. He married (first) Jane Titus, (second) Elizabeth McBoyle; his children were: William, John, Edwin, Jane, Frank, and Charles; and Levi.

Levi, fourth and youngest child of William and Rachel (Willcock) Van Blarcom, was born March 13, 1825. After his father's removal to Paterson, he married, July 4, 1847, Margaret, daughter of Watts Cooke. He was for many years one of the foremost masons and builders of Paterson, but afterwards engaged in the manufacturing of plaster cornices and ceiling ornaments. The issue of this marriage was: Lavinia C., married Harwood B. Parke, at one time vice-president of the Paterson National Bank; Rachel, died in childhood; Watts Cooke, married Clara M. Estabrook, and became a resident of Scranton, Pa.; William, died in infancy; Jessie, married Henry D. Cobb; Margaret Belle; and Josephine Moss.

*Descendants of Gysbert Van Blarcom*—Gysbert, tenth child of Jan Lubbertsen and Magdaleen (Theunis) Van Blarcom, was born May 21, 1682. He married (first) Magdaleena La Komba (Elena Lacomba), Jan. 16, 1706; (second) Antie Cristin, doubtless of the Christie family of Schraalenburgh. He removed from Bergen to Moenachie, and subsequently bought from the Van Houtens lot No. 6, East, and Lot No. 6 West, the former being on the south side of Willis street. Here he carried on his trade as a weaver. His will was proved March 3, 1764. Children by first wife: Annaatje, married James Johnson; Jan; Marytje, married Coenradus Bos; Anthony. By second wife: Willem, baptized Aug. 27, 1721, married Frena Cammegar, and their children were: Jacob and Hendrick; Hendrikus, baptized Jan. 20, 1723, married Elizabeth Koienhoven; Elena, married Jacob Ferdon; Jacobus, baptized Dec. 17, 1727, married Lammerti Van Giese, and had three children: Antie, Jacobus, baptized Jan. 18, 1761, and Isaac, baptized June 15, 1766.

Jan, second child of Gysbert and Magdaleena (La Komba) Van Blarcom, was born at Bergen, and baptized Feb. 25, 1711. He was sometimes called Jan G. Van Blerkum, and married, Oct. 13, 1738, Vrouwetjen Kip, both residents of Hackensack. Issue, four sons: Hendrick, Anthony, Nicholas, an Jan; the latter, baptized May 24, 1750, married Catrienna Van Rypen, and after the Revolution removed to New York City, where he followed his trade as a carpenter; his children were: Johannes, born May 17, 1755, who was known as John Van Blarcom, Jr., and was a merchant in New York; and Dirck, born May 17, 1778.

Hendrick, eldest child of Jan and Vrouwetjen (Kip) Van Blarcom, was baptized at Hackensack, May 18, 1740. He lived on his father's farm on Willis street, a short distance west of Vreeland avenue. He enlisted as a private at the beginning of the Revolution, in the State militia, and afterwards in Col. Oliver Spencer's regiment in the Continental army. He was promoted to a captaincy, and became known as Captain Henry Van Blarcom. A shoemaker by trade, his shop was in front of his dwelling, on what is now Park avenue. In connection with his trade he also had a tan yard, where he made leather to be used in his shoemaking. Hendrick was twice married; (first) Nov. 20, 1763, to Annaatje Van Winkel, by whom he had seven children: Johannes; Abraham, born Sept. 14, 1767; Simeon; Hendrick; Vrouwetje, married Abra-

ham Van Blarcom; Maria, married Simeon Van Houten; and Ann. By his second wife there was one child, Annaetye, who married Arthur Johnson.

Johannes, eldest child of Hendrick and Annaatje (Van Winkel) Van Blarcom, was born Sept. 10, 1765. He was a shoemaker by trade, and married, Sept. 2, 1787, Antje, daughter of Brand Jacobusse. Issue: Brant; Annaetye (Hannah), married Gerrebrant Van Riper; Jacobus (James); Gerritye (Charity), married Hendrick Jurrianse (Yereance); Marea (Polly), married Henry P. Doremus; Henderic; Antye, married (first) Jacob J. T. Van Winkle, (second) Smith Hill; Suke (Susan), married William P. Doremus; Catharina, married George Zabriske.

Brant, eldest son of Johannes and Antje (Jacobus) Van Blarcom, was born Aug. 20, 1789. He purchased with his brother James in 1816 the property extending from Main street to twenty feet east of Washington street, and northerly to Division street. The two brothers carried on a general country store, from which partnership James retired in 1825. In 1826 he was elected one of the four representatives from Essex county to the Assembly. He was elected mayor of Paterson in 1855. He married Geertje (Getty, Gitty) Van Riper, April 16, 1817. Their children were: 1. Brandt Van Riper, born April 21, 1818, removed to St. Louis, Mo. 2. John, born Jan. 14, 1820, married Alletta, daughter of William S. Hogencamp. He was a large property owner in Paterson, and was chosen by his fellow-citizens to several municipal offices. His children were: i. Brandt, born Jan. 2, 1840, removed to St. Louis, Mo.; ii. Margaret Ann, married Samuel C. Demarest; iii. Jane, married Peter Van Allen Westervelt; iv. Maria, died in childhood. 3. Henry, died in childhood. 4. Jane, died in infancy. 5. Jane, married Tatnall Bailey. 6. Ann, married David Ackerman Dixon. 7. James, born May 1, 1829; was secretary of the Legation at Berlin, Germany, and served during the full period of the Civil War, and on returning continued practice of law at Paterson, where he died Oct. 22, 1876. 8. Henry, born April 11, 1831; was a practicing physician of Paterson, where he died June 5, 1869, leaving a widow, who was Caroline Matilda, daughter of George Green, of Nyack, New York, and two children, George and Gertrude. 9. Elsey Maria, died at the age of thirteen years. 10. Charity, married Aaron Sip. 11. Gerrebrant, born July 20, 1839, married Jennie Post, and lived in Paterson; he had two children: Elsie, and Henry.

Jacobus, third child of Johannes and Antye (Jacobus) Van Blarcom, was born March 28, 1793. He married Hetty Van Saun, and built a modern dwelling house in 1821 at what is now No. 172 Main street, where he resided several years. He subsequently purchased a farm in Bogt division, where he spent the rest of his days. Children: Catharine, married John Hogencamp; Ann, married Walling Kip; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Jane, married Jacob Mercelis.

Henderic, sixth child of Johannes and Antje (Jacobus) Van Blarcom, was born Jan. 26, 1801. He lived in the old stone house on Seventh avenue, near East Eighteenth street, and was known as Henry I. Van Blarcom. He married Caroline Van Dien; children: Jane Archibald, married (first) Jerry Van Riper, (second) ——— Corsey, of Brooklyn; Susan, married John Van Allen; Ann Jacobus, married Peter Van Blarcom; Garret Van Dien, died in infancy; Catharine, died unmarried; Hester, married Albert Van Saun; Ellen Catlin, married ——— Oblenis; Cornels G., died in infancy.

Simeon, third child of Hendrick and Annaatje (Van Winkel) Van Blarcom, married, Sept. 18, 1783, Bregje (Bridget) Van Blarcom. He was engaged as a mason in New York for a few years, but in 1789 came

to Paterson, locating on the south side of Willis street, near East Twenty-fifth street. He had one son John, born Feb. 14, 1795, and he was supposed to have been murdered and his body thrown into the East river as he was returning home one evening from visiting friends in Brooklyn.

Hendrick, fourth child of Hendrick and Annaatje (Van Winkel) Van Blarcom, was a shoemaker by trade. He was captain of militia during the War of 1812. He lived in an old-fashioned frame house on the south side of Straight street, about the present site of the passenger station of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad. He was called Henry Van Blarcom, and died about Sept. 1, 1838. He married for his first wife, April 3, 1796, Dirckje Ackerman, by whom he had three children: Annatite (Hannah), married Anthony Jacobusse; Jannetye, died about sixteen years of age; and Jacob. His second wife was Jannetje Post; children: Derica (Dorcas), married John Haring; Eliza; Hannah; and Jane.

Anthony, second son of Jan and Vrouwetjen (Kip) Van Blarcom, was a yeoman and likewise a cordwainer, and had a farm of forty acres, on which he resided, on the north side of Willis street, extending from the Peace and Plenty Tavern, at the corner of East Eighteenth street, for several hundred feet westerly. Afterwards he removed to New York. He married Annaatje Kool; children: Lena, married Helmigh Van Houten; Hendrikus, died in infancy; Catrina, married Cornelius Van Blarcom; Hendrick, born Jan. 28, 1781, married Tryntje Van Derhaan; being small of stature, he was called "Klein Hank;" he lived, in 1809, on the southwest side of Bridge street, now Bank street. The issue of his marriage was: Margaret, died in infancy; Margaret; and Henry, born Oct. 8, 1814; Vrouwetje, married John Van Riper; and Antye.

Nicholas, third son of Jan and Vrouwetjen (Kip) Van Blarcom, was a mason by trade, and lived on the south side of Willis street, a short distance west of Vreeland avenue, on a farm of forty acres. He married (first) Catharina Post; children: John, died in infancy; Franscoos, died young; Bridget, married Simeon Van Blarcom; Vrouwitje, married Johannes Vreeland; Nickasi, born Aug. 16, 1783, married Maria Kip, Feb. 3, 1804, and their children were: i. Nicolus, born July 8, 1805; ii. Catreneu; iii. Isaac, born April 10, 1808; iv. Mary Ann. The other children of Nicholas and Catharina (Post) Van Blarcom were: Catharina; Lena, married Cornelius Vreeland; John, born April 12, 1791, and Antje. Nicholas married (second) Jannetje, widow of Paul Rutan, and there were no children by this marriage.

Anthony, fourth son of Gysbert and Magdaleena (LaKomba) (Elena Lacomba) Van Blarcom, married Marretje Reyerszen, Dec. 6, 1745. Anthony in 1745 was located between Wagaraw Mountain and High Mountain. Children: Franz; Yan; Lena, married Hendrick Jacobusse; Marthen; Antoni, born Dec. 13, 1760, married Elisabeth Van Horn, and their son, Cornelis, married Maria Doremus, the issue of this marriage being: i. Petrus, born June 3, 1800; ii. Hendrick, born July 8, 1802; iii. Jannetje; iv. Catharina; v. Elizabeth.

Franz, eldest child of Anthony and Marretje (Reyerszen) Van Blarcom, was born Nov. 29, 1746, and married Jacomyntje Van Horn. Their children were: Abraham; Elizabeth, married Jurrie Jurrianse Van Riper; Cornelis; Antoni, born July 8, 1774, married Annaatje Van Blerkom, Dec. 5, 1801; he was a shoemaker by trade, and by his will, proved Dec. 3, 1811, he devised all his property to his wife, therefore it is probable there were no children; and Andries (Andrew), born July 25, 1777.

Abraham, eldest child of Franz and Jacomyntje (Van Horn) Van Blarcom, was a blacksmith by trade, and occupied various locations in

Paterson. He purchased, in 1809, the tavern property on the northeast corner of Congress (now Market street), where he carried on a famous hostelry until 1825. He married for his first wife Vrouwetje (Sophrania), daughter of Hendrikus Van Blarcom, by whom he had eight children: Annaui (Hannah), married Philip Van Bussum; Franz, born March 7, 1797, married Eliza Earl; he was a carter by occupation, and in 1822 had a farm of few acres on Straight street, between Market and Willis streets, which he called "the Bowery," and he also kept a grocery store, at the corner of Market and Hotel streets; he subsequently removed to New York, where he died during the cholera epidemic of 1832; issue of his marriage was two sons: Abraham, born Aug. 10, 1821, and John Earl, born June 12, 1824; Hendric, born March 31, 1800, known as Henry A. Van Blarcom, married Margaret Zabriske; he built a brick house north of his father's tavern; his two children were: Jacob Zabriskie, born Oct. 4, 1824, who was sheriff of Bergen county, 1868-71, and married Maria ———, and their children were: John Henry, born April 15, 1847, and Cornelius Ackerson, born March 31, 1850. The second child of Hendric was Elizabeth. Andrew, fourth child of Abraham, was born Nov. 5, 1802, and married Rachel Debaun, and removed to New York. The fifth child, Abraham, born May 3, 1805, married Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Oldis or Odell, of Paramus: he removed to Boonton, and his only child was Margaret. The sixth and seventh children were twins, Eliza and Maria, the former married ——— Stagg, who went to California, in 1849; the latter became the wife of John Van Riper. Cornelius, the eighth child, born Feb. 25, 1813, died unmarried. Abraham's second wife was Abigail, widow of Peter De Baun; the only child of this marriage, Abigail Ann, who married John Van Houten.

Cornelis, third child of Frans and Jacomyntje (Van Horn) Van Blarcom, was baptized Oct. 25, 1772. He was a carpenter by trade, and built a small two-story frame building on Main street, just north of Congress street, where he resided for some time. He married Catharina, daughter of Anthony Van Blarcom. His six children were: Jacemine, died in infancy; Jacemintye (Jemima), married Cornelius G. Garrison; Annautye, died in infancy; Annautye, married Christopher Garrabrant, and removed to Newark; Abraham, born Nov. 11, 1810, married Catharine Garrison, and their son, Cornelius Henry, born Sept. 7, 1846, married Fanny J. Ward, and the issue of this marriage was: i. Katy, died about five years of age; ii. Wessels, born Jan. 2, 1872; iii. Frederick Ward, born Aug. 3, 1874; iv. Mary Dater; v. Harold, born Oct. 17, 1887; Henry, born Sept. 2, 1814.

Yan, second son of Anthony and Maryetje (Reyerszen) Van Blarcom, was baptized March 5, 1749, and married Mary Jacobus. Their children were: Marritye, married Peter Hennion; Johannes, died at the age of forty-eight years; Sara, married William Miles; Anthoni, born Aug. 11, 1789, was a carpenter and lived on Van Houten street, near Prospect street; he married Mary Lynes, and his will, proved March 20, 1841, names as his children: John A.; Abraham Lynes; Mary Eliza, wife of John Morris; Sarah Catharine; Ann Amelia.

Elias, fifth child of Yan and Mary (Jacobus) Van Blarcom, was born Nov. 15, 1793, and married Elizabeth ———. He lived at Goffle, and afterwards removed to near Worten dyke.

Marthen (Martin), fourth child of Anthony and Marretje (Reyerszen) Van Blarcom, was born May 12, 1755, and married Antje Van Veght. Their children were: Jannetje, married John Hancock; Manetje, married Edward Earl; and John, born Aug. 1, 1801, married Ann Post. He lived at Singac.

**BOOKEY (BOKEE)**—The fourteenth patentee in the Acquackanonk Patent was Abraham Bookey. His wife's name is given as Tanneken Jacobse Van den Driesche or Van Driese, or simply Andries. Both probably came from the small and ancient village of St. Anna ter Muiden, adjacent to Sluis, in the province of Zeeland, Holland. The first mention of the Bokees in America is in the New York church records, under date of Sept. 26, 1683, when their daughter Marritje was baptized. They joined the Bergen church April 1, 1684, and doubtless settled at Acquackanonk about the same time as the other patentees. Abraham, however, does not appear to have remained long in Acquackanonk, as he describes himself in a deed dated April 22, 1696, as a weaver, living at Fresh Water in the county of New York, which location is near the present City Hall in New York. The children of Abraham and Tanneken Jacobse (Andries) Bookey were ten in number: Johannes, married (first) Martyje Langet (De Lange), the issue of this marriage was Tanneke, baptized Oct. 8, 1707, and Abraham, baptized Oct. 8, 1710; Jacomyntje, married Hendrik Brevoort; Maria, married Samuel Bensing; Calyntie, married Dirck Bensen; Tanneke, married Hendrick Pears or Peers; Jacob, baptized at Bergen, April 22, 1690, married Elizabeth Barger, their children were: Abraham, baptized March 2, 1718; Pieter and Jacob, twins, baptized April 24, 1720; Abraham, married Rebecca Paers, May 6, 1772; their two children were: Margrietje, died in infancy; and Margrietje, baptized Jan. 19, 1726; Isaac, married Bragje Rome, May 20, 1725, the issue of this marriage was Tanneka; Sara, baptized at Acquackanonk, June 19, 1699, and Elizabeth, married July 19, 1723, Alexander Phenix (Fenix).

**SANFORD**—William Sanford, of the Island of Barbadoes in West Indies, bought from the East Jersey Proprietors, July 4, 1668, a tract of land lying between the Hackensack and the Passaic rivers, extending from their junction about seven miles northerly to Sanford's Spring (now Rutherford); the purchase was made partly in trust for Major Nathaniel Kingsland, also of Barbadoes, and the latter took two-thirds of the tract, Sanford reserving the other third. They gave the name New Barbadoes to their purchase. William located at East Newark (now Harrison), the settlement being known as Stantfort. He was an influential member of the new settlement; he was captain of the militia, and a member of the Governor's Council, 1683-86. He was appointed March 24, 1682-83, one of the justices of the peace of the quorum throughout East Jersey, also attorney-general; was one of the judges of the court of common right in 1683-85, and made a major Dec. 3, 1683. Major Sanford was undoubtedly of English descent and birth. There are, however, many families in and about Paterson bearing this name who are of Dutch descent, their name being originally Zandvoort, the meaning being the same. His will was proved Sept. 1, 1692; he devised his estate to his wife, Sarah Whartman, and states that they had been married on board the pink *Susannah* in the river of Surinam, March 27, 1667. Children: Nehemiah, married (first) Richard Berry, (second) Thomas Davis; Katherine, married Dr. Johannes Van Inburgh (Van Emburgh); William; Grace, married Barent Cosens; Elizabeth, married Captain James Davis.

William, only son of William and Sarah (Whartman) Sanford, married, Feb. 1, 1696, Mary, daughter of Lieut. Michael Smith. His will was proved April 16, 1733. Children: 1. William, baptized Nov., 1696, married (first) Rachel Davids, (second) Catharine ———. His will proved April 7, 1750, named the following children: William, to whom his father devised his whole plantation of 30 acres, and 150 acres of meadow; Mary, married Samuel Pennington; Sarah; Elizabeth; Frances;

Rachel, and Catherine. 2. Michael, married Maritie Dey and had issue: Maria, Anna, and Johannes, baptized May 13, 1733. This Johannes was undoubtedly the John Sanford who served as a private in the Revolutionary War, afterwards volunteered in the War of 1812, and lived at Bloomingdale, Passaic county, and was father of Peregrine Sandford, of Paterson, for forty years justice of the peace, common pleas judge, etc. 3. John, married Martije Van Inburgh and had one child, Catryna, baptized June 7, 1724. 4. Peregrine, married Fytie Vreeland; their children were: Enoch, William, Jane, Aphie (or Aghie), and Elizabeth. 5. Robert. 6. Richard. 7. Frankie. 8. Jenne. 9. Anne. 10. Mary, married Hendrick Dey.

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**SIMMONS**—Peter Simmons, a native of England, was May 29, 1728, about the middle of the eighteenth century settled at Flushing, Long Island, opposite to Kip's Bay, and there married, July 30, 1756, Rachel Kip. Peter was a seafaring man, captain of the good ship *Henry IV*. Being at sea the most of his time, he established his wife with her uncle, Stephen Bassett, who had a tannery on a small run of spring water flowing into the Passaic river a short distance above the site of the Dundee dam. On her uncle's farm at Wesel were born the sixteen children of Peter Simmons. In a storm in the English Channel, Peter was washed overboard and drowned, July 5, 1787. The children of Peter and Rachel (Kip) Simmons were: Leah, married Gerrit Van Riper; Peter; Sarah, died in infancy; John, died in childhood; Stephen Bassett, born July 5, 1762, married and lived at Communipaw, his only child Jane married William Ludlum, Jr.; Michael, born Jan. 8, 1764, was a fisherman, living at Communipaw, where he died, leaving a number of children; John, born Dec. 2, 1766, a hatter by trade, married and went to the Genessee county, where he died, leaving several children; Sarah, married James Wilbur; Susanna, married David Berdan; William, born Oct. 20, 1771, married Jane Young, and died in New York, leaving children; Mary, married Cornelius Westervelt; Rachel, married John Bloodgood; Henry, born Dec. 9, 1777, married Maritje Van Riper. He lived in a stone house at the southwest corner of Market street and the Wesel road. He was an extensive merchant in New York, having stores in Water and Pearl streets. His will, proved July 30, 1828, names the following children: Peter H., died unmarried; James, born Dec. 13, 1804, came to Paterson in 1835, and married Ann, daughter of Adrian R. Van Houten; James; Mary Eliza, married John P. Mersole; Jane, married Francis B. Morrow; Rachel Ann, married Abraham Walsh; Susan, died unmarried; James, born Nov. 26, 1779, married Jannetje Van Riper; Abraham, born Nov. 26, 1779, married Elizabeth Kellogg; and Elizabeth, married William Ludlum.

Peter, eldest son of Peter and Rachel (Kip) Simmons, was born April 23, 1758. He bought a fifty-acre farm on the west side of the Wesel road, being the second farm south of Crooks avenue. On this farm all of his children were born. He had a shop in a small red building, with its gable end toward the Wesel road, near his house. Here he carried on harnessmaking and shoemaking, and back of the shop was a vat for tanning his own leather. During the Revolution he was once taken prisoner by the British, but owing to his perfect familiarity of the country soon made his escape. He married Margaret, daughter of John Westervelt, of Wagarau. Children: Rachel, died unmarried; Elizabeth, married Cornelius P. Vreeland; Sarah, died unmarried; Mary Ann, married Samuel Kinsey; Henry, born July 8, 1815. He was one of the best known men

in Eastern New Jersey, and was an authority on all questions of family and local history. In his early life he became a clerk in a general country store at Acquackanonk or Paterson Landing, but in 1832 went to New York City, where he was employed by a firm engaged in the sale of ship-stores, also interested in charcoal vessels and coasters. Eventually he obtained an interest in the business, and in 1848 retired from active mercantile life. Previous to this he had purchased a house and fourteen acres on Main avenue, opposite the present main Erie Station at Passaic. He subsequently added to his possessions and at one time owned fifty acres in the heart of the city of Passaic. He married Sarah, a daughter of Levi Shelp, who in her infancy was adopted by Sarah, widow of Roelof Van Wagoner. Their children were: Sarah Louisa, married Dr. Edwin J. Howe; William Henry, died in childhood; Jane Elizabeth, married William H. Gillen; Henrietta; and Mary Eliza, married Dr. Jacob Francis Hadley.

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**VAN HOUTEN**—The progenitor of the Van Houten family in the region of Totowa was Roelof Cornelissen. There is no record of him previous to 1638, when Roelof Cornelissen Van Houten was among the emigrants that year to Rensselaerwyck. The records show that four brothers—Roelof, Pieter, Helmigh and Theunis, all sons of Cornelis somebody—came to New Netherlands between 1638 and 1650, settling in various places, but ultimately taking up their several abodes at Amesfoort, Long Island. Their descendants took different surnames. Under date of Jan. 13, 1657, the schepens of Amesfoort assessed Roelof Cornelissen for ten florins. His wife was Gerritje Van Nes, but there is no record to show where either of them came from before their emigration to America. Their children in their later years sometimes assumed the name Van Houten, which might indicate that Roelof was from Houten, a small village in the southeastern part of the province of Utrecht in Holland. The children of Roelof Cornelissen and Gerritje Van Nes were three sons and a daughter Geesje, who became the wife of Lubbert Lubberts in (Westervelt).

*Descendants of Helmigh Cornelissen (Van Houten)*—Hellemeg or Helmigh, eldest child and son of Roelof Cornelissen and Gerritje Van Nes, was baptized June 25, 1648. He married, Oct. 27, 1674, Jannetje Pieterse, from Gelderland. Late in the seventeenth century he bought land at Slooterdam, which remained in the hands of his descendants for many generations. He was known as "Hellemeg Roelofse," the first name being from a German root; Wilhelm in that language is an intensive form of the same name. It has the meaning of "much" or "great," shield or protection, and amongst Jersey Dutch was contracted to "Ham" or "Hap."

Helmigh and Jannetje (Pieterse) Van Houten had six sons and four daughters; the latter were: Catelyntje, married Johannis Gerritsen; Gerritje, married Arie Sip; Lysbet, became the wife of Johannis Post; and Jannetje, married Michael Cornelisse Vreeland. The eldest son of the twelve children was Roelof, baptized June 11, 1677. He and his father were the first of the Acquackanonk community to buy land north of the Passaic river, they purchasing a third interest in Totowa from Major Anthony Brockholls. This purchase was in the neighborhood of Laurel Grove Cemetery, or southwest of the road to Singac. Roelof followed the trade of carpenter and wheelwright in the intervals of his farming. He married (first) Aagtje Cornelisse Vreeland, April 21, 1701; of their three children, Tryntje married Hendrick Van Nes; Eachje, married Jacob Spier. His second wife, Feitje Sickels, was mother of seven children, the daugh-

ters being Jannetje; Geertruy, married Hermanus Van Wagenen; Feytje, married Johannes Cadmus; and Catalyntje, married Frans Post. Helmigh, only son of Roelof and Aagtje (Vreeland) Van Houten, born March 11, 1704, married Nov. 6, 1730, Catharina Van Geisen. He lived at Preakness, and was the father of nine children, six of whom were daughters, namely: Echje, married Hendrick Doremus; Feytje, married Benjamin Yeomans; Yannetje (Jennie), died Oct. 1, 1796; Printye, married ——— Doyle; Catlyne, died unmarried; and Geertruy, married Matthew Klankhite. Johannes, the youngest son, probably died young; he is not mentioned in his father's will.

Roelof, eldest son of Helmigh and Catharina (Van Geisen) Van Houten, married, Dec. 20, 1756, Annetje Kip. They were living as late as 1791, at Preakness, at which time he conveyed a tract of land in that location inherited from his father. He had two sons; the eldest, Halmagh, born Jan. 8, 1766, married Lena, daughter of Anthony Van Blarcom. Halmagh was a noted character in his day. In person he was of medium height, quite stout, with sandy hair and a florid complexion; to distinguish him from the other Halmagh Van Houtens, he was called *Roe Hap* (Roe was an obsolete Dutch word used among the Jersey Dutch for red) or Red Halmagh. In 1792, at what is now the northwest corner of Park avenue and East Eighteenth street, he built a small frame house and swung to the breeze a rude figure of a bull's head as a token that entertainment was there for man and beast. He sold this tavern site in 1803, and the name was afterwards changed to "Peace and Plenty." Halmagh in 1808 removed to a farm he had bought on the road from Lower Preakness to Mountain View, where he again maintained a tavern. Subsequently he purchased a tract of land and built a stone house on the southeast corner of the present Haledon avenue and the road leading to Goffle. Here he kept tavern until April 3, 1818, when he returned to Paterson, and a few years later engaged in his old business of tavern keeping at what is now known as the Four Corners, at the Slooterdam and Small Lots roads, a short distance from the Bergen county end of the present Fifth avenue bridge. He eventually returned to Paterson, where he ended his days. His children were: Johannes, born Dec. 9, 1795, married Caty Westervelt; he was called John H. Van Houten, and for some time after his marriage lived on East Eighteenth street, adjoining his father's former tavern; the issue of his marriage was two daughters: Marrah and Ellen. The other children of Halmagh and Lena Van Blarcom were: Annaatje (Hannah), married David Sharte; Tryntje, married Henry Bowman; Vrouwetje, married Thomas H. Stagg; Ellen, became wife of Samuel J. Van Saun; Henry, born Sept. 8, 1809, married Helen, daughter of James Pier, their children were: Fannie E., died unmarried; James F., died a bachelor; John H., born Nov. 1, 1840, married Elizabeth Bush, their only child, Mary E., married William Ryerson; Lea Catharine, married William B. Jacobus; Charles N., born Aug. 24, 1852, married a lady of Des Moines, Iowa; William Wesley, born March 27, 1856, married Ada Ashman; and Amarintha, married Richard Van Horn, of Paterson. The seventh child of Halmagh and Lena (Van Blarcom) Van Houten was Cornelius, born Dec. 3, 1811, married Jane Terhune. He was a blacksmith by trade. The issue of his marriage: Mary Ellen, who was twice married; Elizabeth Jane, married Edward Vreeland; Cornelius Henry, later called Charles; and John Helms, died young. Peter, the youngest child of Halmagh and Lena (Van Blarcom) Van Houten, was born May 14, 1816, learned his trade as carpenter and builder with his uncle Samuel Van Saun, in New York, and died in that city, March 30, 1857.



Johannes, son of Roelof and Annatje (Kip) Van Houten and brother of "Red Halmagh," married, in Dec., 1796, Sally Van Bussen. He was called John R. Van Houten. Issue: Rulif, born Sept. 18, 1797, married Jane, daughter of Helmigh Dirck and Metje (Van Geisen) Van Houten; their children were: Helmagh, born Jan. 31, 1820; and William, married Gertrude Ann Speer, and died April 30, 1892, aged 67 years, 4 months, 26 days. The second child of Johannes, mentioned above, was William, died in infancy; the third, a second William, born Aug. 21, 1800; Lena; Annaatje; John, born Nov. 6, 1805, went to Albany, N. Y.; his descendants are in Des Moines, Iowa; Sally; Henry, born Dec. 18, 1809; Helmagh, born Oct. 10, 1814, married Ann Van Riper, June 23, 1836; their children were: John, born July 30, 1837; Halmegh, born Aug. 7, 1840; and Cornelia Ann.

Robert, eldest son of Roelof Van Houten by his second marriage with Feitje Sickels, married Elizabeth Post. He lived a short distance west of Laurel Grove Cemetery entrance, on the same side of the road. He died Jan. 27, 1786, aged 74 years, 16 days. Children: Roelof, baptized Aug. 6, 1746; he was sometimes called Roelof R. Van Houten, and his homestead was where the Totowa road turns off to Signac; his first wife was Antje Hennion, by whom he had three children. Robert, March 28, 1793, married Ellen Van Geisen. He and his wife and family of ten children removed about 1820 to Genessee county, N. Y.; Johannes, born Dec. 2, 1777, married Elizabeth Tomson. He was called John R. Van Houten, and lived on the south side of Broadway, fifty feet east of Main street, in the city of Paterson. The issue of his marriage was: John, born Dec. 19, 1803; Jane Margaret, born Aug. 31, 1805; and Robert, born March 11, 1807. Elizabeth, born April 22, 1780. Roelof Van Houten, by his second wife, Antje Berdan, had nine children: Jacob, married Elizabeth Lynes; he lived about a mile and a half above the Pompton church towards Wanaque. He was a farmer and wheelwright. His two children were Ruliff, born Oct. 17, 1808, and Clarissa, born Aug. 10, 1810. Among the other children of Roelof and Antje (Berdan) Van Houten were: Antye, married Halmagh Van Winkle, and with her husband removed to Canton, Illinois, and finally to Missouri, where she died, leaving many descendants by the name of Van Winkle; Marregrietye, married Jason M. Bass; they also removed to Canton, Ill.; Adreyaen, died before the age of ten years; Albert, born Nov. 11, 1791, married (first) Charity Vreeland, Sept. 11, 1813, by whom he had four children: Ruliff (Ralph), born April 25, 1815, married Sarah Ann Alyea, their children were: Elizabeth Ann, married John J. Hopper; Sophia, married Peter Merselis; and Charity Louisa; Catherine, married Cornelius P. Doremus; Cornelius, born Feb. 24, 1820, married Ellen Jane Van Riper, the issue of this marriage was Adrian, who married Jennie, daughter of George Vreeland of Rutherford; and Albert, married Alida, daughter of Daniel Schoonmaker; Ann Mariah, died unmarried. Albert Van Houten, by his second marriage with Nelly Powelson, was father of four children: Jane, married David Benson; Charity, died in childhood; Peter, born May 12, 1834, married Catharine, daughter of John D. Merselis, of Paterson. The issue of this marriage was: John Merselis, died young; Nellie, died at the age of eighteen; Albert, born Feb. 15, 1864; Henry Merselis, born Jan. 8, 1869, married Jennie Drew; Garret Merselis, born March 4, 1871; Mary and Jennie. Charity Ann, the youngest child of Albert and Nelly (Powelson) Van Houten, married David P. Quackenbush.

The four other children of Roelof and Antje (Berdan) Van Houten were daughters, namely: Feytje, married Theunis I. Spear, Jr.; Maria, a twin of Feytje, died in infancy; Catreneu, married Henry Schoon-

maker, of Athenia; and Jannetje, married James Schoonmaker, he had a cotton mill at Godwinville, afterwards at Passaic, and at the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion was superintendent of a mill in in the South.

Adriyaan, second son of Robert and Elizabeth (Post) Van Houten, was born Nov. 20, 1750, and married Vannetje Van Houten. Their only child was Adreyaen, born May, 1776. His father died when Adreyaen was very young and he was brought up in his Aunt Feytje's home, who had married Hessel Pieterse, living on the Wesel road. Arriving at manhood, he opened a large country store on Main avenue, below Prospect street, Passaic. He removed to Paterson in 1816, where he carried on a store in a frame house in which he resided on the southwest corner of West and River streets. Later he engaged in the business of spinning and carding wool. He married, May 3, 1801, Tina, daughter of Cornelius Van Winkle. Their children were: Cornelius, known as Squire Van Houten, born May 12, 1802, married Maria Houseman, and their children were: Adaline, married Albert A. Hopper; Christiana; Maria Jane, married (first) Henry S. Hollister, (second) Albert Berdan; Ann Simmons, married John Davidson; and Adrian, died aged twenty-six, leaving no issue.

The other children of Adreyaen and Tina (Van Winkle) Van Houten were: Jane, married Charles Hughes; Anny, married James Simmons; Adrian, died in infancy; Iddo, name afterwards changed to Edward, born at Passaic, Feb. 7, 1813, married Ella Lake. Their children were: Wallingston, born March 6, 1838, married Gertrude Anna, daughter of Richard Alyea; issue: Clara, Matilda, Richard Alyea, born April 30, 1867, married Mary, daughter of John E. Manson, and Edward, born July 16, 1868, married Janet, daughter of John E. Manson. The second child of Edward and Ella (Lake) Van Houten was Edward, born Jan. 17, 1840, married Lida, daughter of Jacob Hopper; the third child, Matilda, married John Alyea; the fourth, John, died in infancy; Matye, the youngest child, married David Proksy, a dealer in coins in Paterson.

The seventh child of Adreyaen and Tina (Van Winkle) Van Houten was Walling Van Winkle, who died aged fifteen years. The youngest, Christiana, married Alexander Morrow.

The third child of Robert and Elizabeth (Post) Van Houten was Cornelius, born Nov. 20, 1753. He was called "Case" Van Houten, and lived in a stone house on the southwest side of the Totowa road, near the entrance to the Laurel Grove Cemetery. He owned "the Red Stone Quarry" near Little Falls, where he quarried stone in blocks and dressed for the use of masons and builders. He married Feytje (Sophia), daughter of Cornelius Van Houten. Children: Robert, a mute, died unmarried; Cornelius, born Feb. 17, 1786, married Sally (Salome) Schoonmaker, Dec. 25, 1807. They had a family of nine children: Sophiah, died in childhood; Eliza Ann, died unmarried; Sophiah, married Marquis Emmons Speer; Daniel, born June 23, 1819; Robert, born Jan. 24, 1822; Cornelius Henry, born May 17, 1824; James, born Sept. 24, 1827; Maria Jane; and John Richard, born July 17, 1833.

The other children of Cornelius and Feytje (Van Houten) Van Houten were: Elizabeth, married Garret Cadmus; Marretje, married Merselis Post; Adreyaen, a mute, died unmarried; and Ruléf, died aged twenty-three, single. There were two daughters of Robert and Elizabeth (Post) Van Houten, namely: Feytje, married Hessel Pieterse; and Catriena, married John Post.

Cornelius, second son of Roelof and Feitje (Sickels) Van Houten, was born Jan. 16, 1715. He married (first) Rachel Post, Jan. 11, 1735, by whom he had two children: Hendrick and Ragel. His second wife

was Marretje Van Geisen; children: Lena, married Edo Merselis; Elizabeth, married (first) Thomas Doremus, Jr., (second) Barend Simonson; and Fietje, a twin of Elizabeth married Cornelius Van Houten. Cornelius married (third) Metje Van Houten. Their eldest son Roelof, baptized Jan. 19, 1772, married Antje Van Geisen and lived at Totowa. The issue of this marriage was: Metje, Johannes, Cornelius, Helenau, Marite, Derich and Derick. The second son, Gerrebrant, died in infancy; the third son, another Gerrebrant, born Jan. 18, 1788, married Ragel Meet (Rachel Mead); their children were: 1. Cornelius, born Sept. 15, 1800, married Eliza Onderdonk and their children were: Ellen, Rachel, and Hannah; 2. Marea; 3. Henderic, born May 6, 1805; 4. Adderyaun, born July 16, 1807, married Rachel Zabriskie (children: Rachel Ann, William Henry, Adrian, born May 2, 1842); 5. Jacob, born Oct. 9, 1809; 6. Abram, born March 9, 1812; 7-8. John and Patty, twins, born May 20, 1814. The youngest child of Cornelius and Metje (Van Houten) Van Houten was Jannetje, who married Michael R. Kelly, a school teacher of Paterson.

Johannes, youngest son of Roelof and Feitje (Sickels) Van Houten, born June 6, 1717, married Catharine Cadmus, Nov. 11, 1736; they lived at Acquackanonk, but we have no record of any issue.

Pieter, of the third generation, second son of Helmigh and Jannetje (Pieterse) Van Houten, was baptized Jan. 23, 1680, and married Claertje Post, April 8, 1703. He settled at Slooterdam, on land conveyed to him by his father. Of his nine children, three died in infancy. His daughters were: Jannetje, married Gerrit Hendrickse; Catarina, a twin, married Hendrick Hoppe. His eldest son, Adrian, born Aug. 17, 1706, married Angenietje Boogaerd, Dec. 19, 1734. At the time of his marriage he was living at Acquackanonk, but later in life removed to Pompton, where he died Dec. 23, 1753. By his marriage with Angenietje Boogaerd, he had four children: Pieter, Willempje, born May 9, 1739; Claertje (Clarissa), married Coenralt Lyne; and Jacob, born April 18, 1745. His eldest son Pieter, mentioned above, was born March 8, 1736, and married Rachel Lyne, Oct. 20, 1755; they lived in the Wanaque Valley. Their children were: Adrian, born June 3, 1759, married Vannetje Romig, and they had one child, Peter, born Jan. 31, 1789; Caty, married Simon Van Ness, of Pompton Plains; John, born July 7, 1762, married Hannah Kidney, and the issue of this marriage was: John Kidney, James, Sally, married George Tyce; Rachel, married Henry Riker; Polly, married Halmagh I. Van Wagoner. Mary, fourth child of Pieter and Rachel (Lyne) Van Houten, married Peter Fisher; Agnes, married William Murphy; Eleanor, married Theunis Ryerson; Peter, born Nov. 19, 1774; Conrad, born April 10, 1776; and Annaetje, born Jan. 31, 1781.

Helmerich, second son of Peter and Claertje (Post) Van Houten, born Dec. 10, 1709, married (first) Geertje Van Hoorn, and (second) Eva, daughter of Paulus Rutan, of the Bogt. When past middle age he joined the Van Rippers, Rutans, Staggs and others, who were among the hardy pioneers who ventured into the frontier forests before the Revolution, penetrating so far west as Waywayanda, in Sussex county, and there he died. By his first wife he was the father of one child, Peter, who married and had one son Helmigh, baptized April 14, 1764, who was probably brought up in his grandmother Van Hoorn's family. By his second wife there were four children: Vannetje, Helmich, Paulus and Johannes.

Johannes, third son of Pieter and Claertje (Post) Van Houten, was born at Wesel, March 17, 1713. He was a miller living at what is now Oakland. He married, June 11, 1739, Martynje Bartholf; their only son Crines married Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Ryerson, of Pompton. He died before the date of his father's will, May 10, 1810. He owned a small

grist mill within a mile of the Oakland station on the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad. His children: Martin, married Elizabeth Randall; he lived at the Ponds, where he died June 26, 1854, aged 74 years, 2 months, 12 days. Martintje (called Matilda), married Gullem C. Bogert; Marytje, married Crines Quakenbush; and Ryer, died unmarried. Children of Martin and Elizabeth (Randall) Van Houten: Martin, married Hester, daughter of Anthony Bartrim, an Englishman, who was a farmer and blacksmith at the Ponds. Crines, married Elizabeth Voorhees, of Paramus. The children of Martin and Hester (Bartrim) Van Houten were: Mary, married Henry Demarest; Martin, for many years carried on the mill at Oakland operated by his father and his grandfather; Rachel, married (first) Henry Romaine, of Paterson, (second) Abram Folly; Anthony Bartrim, married Mattie McNab; Jennie, married (first) John Shurts, (second) David C. Bush; John H., married Hester, daughter of Hopper Voorhis, of Hackensack. He was an inspector of buildings for many years in Paterson; William Henry Harrison, born June 15, 1844, married Kate, daughter of James Westervelt; James, married (first) Jane Plumstead, (second) Mattie, daughter of Joseph Blauvelt, of Paterson. Of the foregoing brothers, Anthony, John, William and James were among the leading carpenters and builders in Paterson for many years. The other children of Martin and Hester (Bartrim) Van Houten were: Rachel, married (first) Abraham Ryerson, (second) Tunis Blauvelt; and John, married Elizabeth Christie, from Ramapo.

Gerrit, youngest son of Pieter and Claertje (Post) Van Houten, married, June 27, 1745, Jannetje Kip. He was a successful farmer at Slooterdam, and died about 1794. Children: Peter, resided at Preakness; Jacob, married Rachel Ackerman, and removed to Hackensack; Helmith, born Feb. 9, 1754; Anna, married George Monson; Johannis, died Aug. 7, 1827, aged 67 years, 10 months, 16 days; Claertje, died in infancy; Claertje, married Benjamin Delameter; Gerrit, born April 11, 1763; Jannetje, born July 18, 1765; Sarah, married Gilbert Kuyper; Isaac, who in 1796 lived in Totowa avenue, died in 1801; his widow disposed of his father's homestead farm.

Cornelis, third son of Helmigh and Jannetje (Pieterse) Van Houten, was born March 21, 1662. He married Aagtje Johannisse Vreeland, April 19, 1711. He lived at Bergen, where he died Oct. 4, 1748. Children: Jannetje, married Abraham Van Giesen; Johannes, born March 25, 1714, married Jannetje Doremus, they lived on the old homestead at Slooterdam; they were parents of two sons, Cornelius, born March 25, 1744, married Helena, daughter of Johannes Van Houten. The issue of this marriage was: Johannis, married Antje Post; Helmich, born October, 1775, emigrated to Indiana; Jannetje, married (first) Hendrick Post, (second) Edo Van Winkle; Hendrick, born Aug. 4, 1784, married (first) Jenneke Van Winkle, by whom he had four daughters: Lena, Annaatje, Helena and Elizabeth. By his second wife, Rachel Harris, he had one daughter Rachel, married Elias Vreeland. Hendrick, youngest son of Johannes and Jannetje (Doremus) Van Houten, was baptized March 9, 1749; he married Marytje Van Rypen; issue: Johannes, born Aug. 29, 1773; Lena; Jannetje; Marretje; and Gerret, born Feb. 2, 1789.

Helmerick, second son of Cornelius and Aagtje Johannisse (Vreeland) Van Houten, was baptized April 12, 1716. He married Jannetje Vanneke Van Rypen. Children: Cornelius, baptized Feb. 9, 1750, married Antje Hennion; he was a farmer, and lived in the Bogt; Catlyntje, married Adrian J. Post; Abraham, baptized March 12, 1756; he was called "Vanneke's Brom," Jennie's Abraham. He lived in a stone house on the south side of Broadway, nearly opposite Mulberry street. He occupied this house until 1818, when he removed to a stone house on the north

side of Broadway, west of the Erie railway. He was the agent of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. He also owned a farm lying between Broadway and Pearl street from East Eighteenth street nearly to Carroll street. He married (first) Hannah Wessels; his only son Abraham died at the age of twenty-one years without issue. His second wife was Rachel Van Geisen, widow of Adrian J. Post.

The other children of Helmerick and Jannetje (Van Rypen) Van Houten were: Catarina; Jannetje, married Hendrick Post; Elizabeth, married Derrick Van Rypen. The other daughters of Cornelius Van Houten and Aagtje Johannisse were: Klaesje, married Hartmann Blinkerhoff; Fietje, married Jacob Demott and Cathalina.

Jacob, fourth son of Helmigh and Jannetje (Pieterse) Van Houten, was born Dec. 11, 1687, and married, June 10, 1718, Maritje Sickels. He had but one child, Jannetje, who married Waling Van Winkle. He lived at the southwestern end of Totowa, near the present Laurel Grove Cemetery, in his early life, but after the death of his wife made his home with his daughter in Acquackanonk, in a stone house on River street, between West and Prospect streets.

Dirck, fifth son of Helmigh and Jannetje (Pieterse) Van Houten, was born Dec. 11, 1687, and married Metje (Martha) Gerrebrantse, Sept. 27, 1711. He was an enterprising and progressive member of the Van Houten family, being a large landholder. He lived in a stone house on the north side of Totowa avenue, between North Nineteenth and North Twentieth streets. He was a well educated man in his day, and able to write his name in full—Derrick Van Houten. His will was proved Dec. 16, 1769. His eldest child, Gerrebrant, named after his maternal grandfather, was born about 1712. He was a farmer and resided in a stone house located in what is now West Side Park. He, like his father, became a large real estate owner. In connection with his brother Helmigh, extensive tracts adjacent to Totowa and Singac, also in the Wanaque Valley, were purchased. He married Jannetje Sip, who became the mother of two sons and two daughters—Geerje, married Michael Vreeland; and Metje, married Cornelius Van Houten. Their eldest son Dirck occupied his father's homestead and married Marytje (Molly) Van Rypen. The eldest child of Dirck and Molly (Van Rypen) Van Houten, Gerrebrand, was born Nov. 2, 1770. From his early life he was prominent among his fellow citizens. He carried on a general store prior to 1818, in a one-story frame building adjoining his residence. This business he removed in 1822 to the southeast corner of Main street and Broadway, and he afterwards erected a commodious residence on Water street. He was a member of the Legislature in 1803, justice of the peace for Bergen county, also one of the justices of the Common Pleas Court. He was one of the promoters of the Paterson & Hamburg turnpike; also one of the first to subscribe to the stock of the Paterson Bank in 1815, and was for several years president of that institution. He died suddenly of apoplexy, March 11, 1831. Judge Van Houten married, Jan. 30, 1791, Jannetje, daughter of Henry Gerritse, Jr. The issue of this marriage was: Maria, married John R. Berdan; Hillegout (Ellen or Helen), married George-John Ryerson; Catharine, died in infancy; a second Catharine married Ralph Doremus.

Elizabeth, second child of Dirck and Marretje (Van Rypen) Van Houten, married David Bensen; the third, Jannetje, married Peter Poulese; the fourth, Antje, married Jacob Berdan, Jr.; the fifth, Abraham, born March 23, 1778, married Catharina, daughter of John Sip, of Athenia. At the time of his marriage his father built a house for him on the south side of Totowa avenue, southwest of the present West Side Park. His children were: Molly, married Thomas P. Doremus; Ger-

truy, married Ira Ryerson; Annatje (Hannah), married John Nicholas Ryerson; and Richard, born May 2, 1812, married Eliza, daughter of James Post. He wrote his name Richard A. Van Houten, and lived in his father's house on Totowa avenue, which he enlarged and improved. He was a man of superior intelligence, cultivated by wide reading and European travel. He was a farmer and milkman, and being a total abstainer from the use of intoxicants was dubbed "Vinegar Dick." He was a member of the Assembly in 1857-58. The issue of his marriage was: Catharine, married (first) J. W. Feitner, (second) Adrian Van Houten; Abraham, died aged thirteen years; Hannah, died in infancy; Jane, married Henry H. Freeman, a silk manufacturer, afterwards a real estate agent of Paterson; Mary Elizabeth, married George Van Houten; Abraham died aged two years; Gertrude Ryerson, married Richard E. Doremus; and Richard, born Aug. 14, 1856, married Ida Wirtendyke.

The other children of Dirck and Marretje (Van Rypen) Van Houten were: Maria, married Jacob Van Ryper; Gerritje, a twin of Maria, died in infancy; Adreycan, died in infancy; Adreycan, mentioned below; Neesje, married Casparus Wessels; Gerritje (Charity), married David Demarest.

Adreycan, ninth child, was born March 2, 1784. To distinguish him from the numerous other Van Houtens of the same name he was called after his mother, "Molly's Yawn." He lived in his father's house in the present West Side Park, and so the brook running through his farm came to be known as Molly Yawn's Brook, which has been modified into Molly Ann's Brook. He married Margaret, daughter of John Doremus. They had eleven children: Richard, died in infancy; Gertrude, married John B. Van Ripen; Mariah, married John Romaine Oldis; John, born Feb. 7, 1820, married Abigail Ann, daughter of Abraham Van Blarcom. There were two daughters, and one son, who died in infancy, by this marriage: Margaret and Abigail Lavinia. Richard, the fifth child, married Jane Ryerson. His children were: Adrian, born Jan. 25, 1844; Margaret, married Hiram Rynier Speer; Catherine, married Christopher Hartley. William, the sixth child, born Jan. 27, 1824, married Catharine Ann, daughter of James Demarest, of Fairlawn. The issue of this marriage was: Anna Catharine; Richard; Jennie, married Jacob Westervelt; Henry, married Maggie Hines; Adrian, died in childhood; Mary, married Abraham Paulson; Maggie, married Dr. William H. Pruden, a dentist in Paterson. The seventh child, Elizabeth Jane, married Daniel R. Brinkerhoff. Adrian R., the eighth child, born Aug. 2, 1828, married Catharine, a daughter of his cousin, Richard Van Houten, and a widow of J. W. Feitner. He was a farmer and a dealer in produce, and was at one time a member of the Board of Aldermen of Paterson. Children: Abraham, married Gertie Rogers; George, died in infancy; John H., died in infancy; Jennie; Ira Ryerson, died in childhood; and Mary, married Charles Borden; the ninth child, Margaret Ann, married Cornelius H. Garrison; the tenth, Abraham, born Dec. 28, 1832, married Jane Amelia, daughter of Cornelius I. Westervelt. He removed to Texas. The eleventh child, George, born Dec. 19, 1834, married Mary E., daughter of Richard Van Houten; of their four children, two, Nellie C. and William, died in infancy, the others were John Milton, born Feb. 16, 1868, married Jennie, daughter of John Kingsland; and Richard.

Adrian, youngest child of Gerrebrant and Jannetje (Sip) Van Houten, born Oct. 9, 1785, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Van Houten. At the time of his marriage his father gave him a farm on Water street, where he lived during the eight years of his married life. The issue of his marriage was: Jannetje, married Albert Van Saen; and Andreyaen, born Nov. 1, 1782, he married, April 10, 1807, Annaatje Sip, and shortly

after he assumed the name of Aaron A. Van Houten. He removed to Passaic, where he acquired a portion of the Sip farm on the river road at the corner of what is now called Van Houten avenue. He was the father of six children: Marytje, married John Van Winkle; Elizabeth, married John Sip; Clarissa, married John V. Ryerson; Jane, married Elias A. Vreeland; Cornelius, married Maria Zabriskie, and they had four children, the eldest dying in infancy, the others were: Anna, Aaron, and Zabriskie; and Anna Sip, married Henry Doremus.

Halmagh, second son of Dirck and Metje (Gerrebrantse) Van Houten, was born about 1714. He lived at Totowa, in a house formerly occupied by his father, a long, low, stone building on the north side of the Totowa road between North Nineteenth and North Twentieth streets. He married, Oct. 29, 1742, Antje, daughter of Gerrit Post. His will was proved Jan. 30, 1784. His children were seven, of whom only three sons and two daughters arrived at maturity. The latter were: Metje, married Johannes Van Geisen; Catrina, married Roelof Van Houten. Adrian, eldest son of Halmagh and Antje (Post) Van Houten, married Marretje Cadmus. He lived on his father's homestead on the north side of Totowa avenue, near North Nineteenth street, and was called Adrian H. Van Houten. The issue of his marriage was: Helmigh, Leah, Abraham, Antje, Elizabeth, Andreyen, Dirck; Cattelyntje, married John F. Post, Jr.; and Peter, born Jan. 21, 1793, married Ellen Van Wagoner, and removed to New York. Dirck, the second son of Halmagh and Antje (Post) Van Houten, was baptized Nov. 21, 1746. He was a man of fine appearance, six feet high, big and powerful, a noted sportsman and hunter. He lived on Barkham's lane, near Haledon avenue, but in later years he sold this farm and resided on the west side of Main street, between Van Houten and Ellison streets. He married (first) Ragel New Kerck, by whom he had three children: Antje, Helmigh and Catlantje. Helmigh, the only son, was born March 10, 1778. He kept the Black Horse Tavern on Broadway, afterwards kept taverns on Totowa avenue and at Hawthorne. He married Metje, daughter of Richard Van Geisen; their children were: Jannetje, married Ruliff Van Houten; Diric, died in infancy; Diric, born Aug. 9, 1805, married Sally, daughter of Johannes and Sally (Van Blarcom) Van Houten. He was called Richard H. Van Houten, and lived in a stone house which is now numbered No. 146 Broadway, just west of the Erie tracks. He was the father of seven children: Abraham, born April 10, 1837, married Catharine Doty; Henry, died single; George, born Dec. 20, 1845; Rachel; Mary, married Preston Stevenson, a lawyer of New York City; and Aaron, born June 13, 1857, married Millicent Steele. The other two children of Helmigh and Metje (Van Giesen) Van Houten were: Henry, born Dec. 4, 1815, a carpenter at Paterson; and Catharine, died young.

Dirck Van Houten, by his second wife, Ragel Post, had ten children: Martijnes, born March 11, 1784, married Catharine Van Houten; his only child was Sally; Dirck, born May 27, 1785; Lybetje, married Worthy Clark; Adeyaen, born June 20, 1790; Abraham, born Oct. 12, 1791; Pieter, born Jan. 28, 1793; John, born in February, 1794; Cornelius, born Oct. 4, 1798; Gerebrant, born Dec. 4, 1798; Jannetje, married Henry D. Garrison.

Pieter, third son of Halmagh and Antje (Post) Van Houten, was baptized Jan. 1, 1750, and married Leya, daughter of Simon Van Rypen. Children: Obadiah Force; Simeon, married Marytje Van Blarcom. The children of Simeon and Marytje (Van Blarcom) Van Houten, mentioned above, were: Catharine, who tradition states was the handsomest girl of Paterson; two of Paterson's enterprising manufacturers, rivals for her favor, fought a duel and were indicted in courts of Rockland county,

New York; she, however, did not marry one of the principals, but one of the seconds, William Dickey; Annaatje; Leyeu; Elisabeth; Petrus, married Maria Kiersted, and was noted as a dancer and a horse jockey; and Henedric, born Oct. 11, 1807. The other children of Pieter and Leya (Van Rypen) Van Houten were: Maregrietje, married ——— Hamilton; Hellmigh; Leya, married William Paterson Woodruff, and removed to Morris county; and Peter.

The four youngest children of Dirck and Metje (Gerrebrantse) Van Houten were: Martje, married Johannis Van Riper; Jannetje, married Halmagh Sip; Dirck, doubtless died young; and Jacob, born Aug. 22, 1724, married Jenne Van Rypen, Sept. 6, 1745; they both were living at Acquackanonk at the time of their marriage. The children of this marriage were: Aeltje, who became the wife of Abraham Godwin; Metje, married Johannes Ryerse; Marritje, married Matheus Ackerman; Jacob, known as Jacob L. Van Houten, also by the nickname "Yawpie Van Houten," kept a grocery store at the corner of Bank and Ryerson streets. His estate was divided between his nieces and nephews, therefore it is inferred that he left neither wife nor child. Dirck, the youngest child, lived in the Bogt; he was called Derrick J. Van Houten.

Johannes, ninth child and youngest son of Helmigh and Jannetje (Pieterse) Van Houten, was born Oct. 28, 1696, and married Helena Johannesse Vreeland, Oct. 23, 1718, both of Bergen. There were two sons by this marriage: 1. Helmigh, married Aagtje Vreeland; their children were: Johannes, baptized April 21, 1754, married Rachel De Masee, July 11, 1778. Of their family of three children, Helmigh, born Aug. 1, 1779, married Catharine Van Rypen, Dec. 9, 1799; the issue of this marriage was: Catharine, married John Vreeland; John, born Aug. 27, 1803; Gerrit, born Sept. 10, 1806; Rachel, married Gerritt Newkerk; Elizabeth Van Rypen, married Jacob Greenlief; John, died young; Jane and Helmigh, born Jan. 12, 1821; Catarinje, married Jacob Zabriskie; and Aegie, married (first) Mindert Gerrebrant; (second) Richard Lyon. The other children of Helmigh and Aagtje (Vreeland) Van Houten were: Jenneke and Michael, both died young; Jenneke, born Oct. 16, 1762; and Michael, born Dec. 17, 1768, married Aeltje Van Horne. 2. Johannes, youngest of the two sons of Johannes and Helena (Vreeland) Van Houten, was baptized June 17, 1735; married Aeltje Sickels. Children: Johannes, born Jan. 22, 1763, married Annatje Collerd, Dec. 19, 1782; the issue of this marriage was all daughters: Geertje, Johannis; Aeltje, Sara, Annatje and Johannis. The second son, Gerrit, born Jan. 13, 1764, married Cornelia, daughter of Simon Van Ness. He was of a seafaring turn of mind, but finally settled at Paterson, engaged in mercantile business and shipping, and lived on the west side of Main street, north of the Reformed church. He was a judge of the Essex County Common Pleas Court, holding this office until his death, Aug. 23, 1826.

John, son of Gerrit and Cornelia (Van Ness) Van Houten, was born March 9, 1783, married Elizabeth Gould; their children were: Gerrit, who emigrated to the West; Maria, married William James; Encrease, born Nov. 18, 1807, died June 8, 1886; he married for his first wife, Sophia Van Riper and the issue of their marriage was: Sophia; Angeline A., married Charles P. Lovell; John Encrease, married Julia Ann Van Orden; Mary Elizabeth; Emily Gould; Moses Gibson; Sarah Ann, married Abraham Levi; and Thomas Henry, born Aug. 8, 1818, married Mary Brooks. The fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Gould) Van Houten, Moses Gould, born April 8, 1818, married Mary Brooks; the fifth child, Sarah Julia, married Henry Johnson; the sixth, Cornelius Gibson, married Catharine Hall, the seventh, Agnes Gould, married John Ackerman.



The other children of Gerrit and Cornelia (Van Ness) Van Houten were: Simon, died a bachelor; Polly (Mariah), married Thomas Van Riper; Cornelius; Michael, drowned in the Passaic river, aged six years; Gerrit, mentioned below; Pieter, died unmarried; Cornelia, married John Terhune; Michael, died in infancy; and Henry, born Oct. 29, 1806, married Anna Brower. He was brought up in the watchmaker's trade and carried on a small store on Broadway. Subsequently he studied for the ministry, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hawley, Pa., at the time of his death.

Gerrit, son of Gerrit and Cornelia (Van Ness) Van Houten, mentioned above, was born Nov. 12, 1797, and married (first) Hester Van Ness, by whom he had seven children, three dying in infancy, the others were: Peter, died young unmarried; Mary Catharine; Cornelia, married Joseph Cooper; Henry, born June 11, 1834, married (first) Charity Elizabeth Ackerman, by whom he had three children: Mary Frances, died in infancy; Hester Catharine, married Gilbert Speaker; and George Washington, born Aug. 24, 1863. By his second wife, Harriet Black, he had three daughters: Frances, married John Van Iderstine; Hester, married Hartman Brower, of Paterson; Leah, married Edward Black, of Paterson.

*Descendants of Cornelis Cornelissen (Van Houten)*—Cornelis, second son of Roelof Cornelissen and Gerritje Van Nes, the original American emigrants, was baptized Sept. 10, 1651. He joined the Bergen church, June 25, 1677, and married, Nov. 13th, of that year, Maddalena Van Giesen, from New York. He was known as Cornelis Roelofse, and in the English records his name is spelled Cornelius Rowlofson. He was one of the original patentees of Acquackanonk, but there is no record of his receiving any apportionment in the original allotment in the hundred acres farms fronting on the Passaic river. That he settled in Acquackanonk is evidenced by two early deeds in which he is described as a planter or farmer. He died about the year 1700, when he was less than fifty years of age; his widow married Sander Egberse, a widower. His children were: Gerretje, married (first) Tyme Valentyne, (second) Marritse Van Deuse; Rollof; Reiner, married Gerritje Spier; Hendrick, married Magdalaentje Hendrickes Bruyn; Dirckje, married Franz Johannes Spier; Johannis, married Trintje Pieterse; and Cornelia. The only record of descendants of these children we have been able to obtain is of Roelof, the eldest son. He was baptized at New York, Dec. 31, 1679, and married Jannetje Janse Spier, a native of Acquackanonk, where they both lived at the time of their marriage. He was a miller, and probably removed to Pompton. Their children were: Helena; Cornelis, born at Wesel, April 11, 1717, he married Sarah De Marest, Dec. 13, 1739. The issue of this marriage was: Abraham, Jannetje, Jan, a second Jan, Elizabeth, Sara and Jakemyntie.

Johannes, seventh son of Roelof and Jannetje Janse (Spier) Van Houten, was born Nov. 30, 1719, and married Elizabeth Van Rype, they both living at Acquackanonk. He lived in a stone house on the Totowa road, not far from the present site of the Laurel Grove Cemetery. He had three daughters and one son, the former were: Feytje; Elizabeth, married Adrian Van Houten; and Jannetje, married Richard Van Giesen. The son Roelof married Catrina Van Houten. He occupied his father's homestead on the southwest side of the Totowa road. The issue of his marriage was: Johannes, born July 13, 1784, married Sarah Manderville. He was a wheelwright by trade. His children were: Catrenau, married James Van Ness; Henry, born Dec. 18, 1809, married Ann B. Doremus; their children were: Elizabeth Ryerson, married John L. Wilson; John, born Aug. 27, 1837; Sarah Jane, married Ephraim M. Van Ness; George, born Sept. 9, 1844; Henry Manderville, born Jan. 9, 1847;

and Catharine Ann. Helmagh, the youngest child of Johannes and Sarah (Manderville) Van Houten, was born May 2, 1822. He married Caroline, daughter of Jacob Berdan, and lived on his father's place on the road from Totowa to Singac, where he carried on farming. The issue of his marriage was: Catharine, married Abraham Hamson Ryerson; Elizabeth, died aged ten years; Sarah, married Ira Ryerson; John H., born Nov. 26, 1849, married (first) Jeannette Walker, (second) Kate, daughter of Thomas Belding; Albert Berdan, born Jan. 25, 1852, married Susan Kreamer; Henry, born Sept. 14, 1853, married Emma F. Winter; Elizabeth; James, died in infancy; Wilhelmus, born Feb. 14, 1859, married Rose Eckhart; and Frank L., born Dec. 29, 1861, married Anna, daughter of Jacob John Staggs.

Helmigh, youngest son of Roelof and Catrina (Van Houten) Van Houten, born Sept. 9, 1789, married Maria, daughter of General Abraham Godwin. He lived with his father on the old homestead. The issue of this marriage was: Susan, married John Spier, a grocer of Paterson, afterwards removed to Elmira, N. Y.; she married for her second husband, Samuel Westervelt; and Catharine. There were four other children of Roelof and Jannetje Janse (Spier) Van Houten: Jacob, born Oct. 26, 1721; Maria; Henricus, born Feb. 17, 1726; and Abraham, born Oct. 12, 1727.

*Descendants of Theunis Roelofse (Van Houten)*—Theunis, third son of the original emigrants, married Tryntje Claes, from Minden, Holland, Dec. 23, 1677. These were amongst the eleven persons received into the Tappan church at Bergen, and the baptisms of their first six children were recorded there. Theunis was the progenitor of the numerous Van Houtens of Tappan and neighborhood. The issue of his marriage was: Gerritje, Roelof, Annetje, Klaes, Jannetje, Vrouwte, Johannes, Kornelia, Elizabeth, Pieterje, Grietje, another Grietje. These four young children, with the exception of Johannes, and the first Grietje, who died in infancy, were all married at Tappan, and their descendants had almost no intercourse with the Van Houtens of Acquackanonk, Totowa and Sloomsterdam.

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**VAN GIESEN**—The common ancestor of the New Jersey families was Reiner Van Giesen. He was generally called Reynier Bastiaensen, indicating that his father's baptismal name was Bastiaen. Reynier is a Teutonic name signifying a warrior of judgment. The appellation assumed by Renier justifies the inference that he came from a village in North Brabant, Holland, named Giessen. There is no record of his arrival in America, and his name first appears in an agreement dated June 6, 1660, between him and the magistrates of Flatbush, Long Island, where he agrees to teach school besides performing other duties. He was without doubt the first schoolmaster of Flatbush. He removed to Bergen, N. J., in 1663, and took the oath of allegiance to the English in Nov., 1665. He married (first) Dircktie Cornelese Van Groenland (Dircktie, daughter of Cornelis from Greenland); (second) Hendrickje Janse Buys, widow of Cornelis Verwey. He died at Bergen, May 15, 1707. His children were all by his first wife: Bastiaen; Anna Maria, married Johannes Janszen Van Tilburg, from New Utrecht; Magdalena, married (first) Cornelis Roelofse (Van Houten), (second) Sander Egberse; Abraham; Isaac; Johannes, was a shopkeeper or merchant in New York City; Jacob and Gysbertje.

*Descendants of Bastiaen Van Geisen*—Bastiaen Van Giesen married Aeltje Hendrickse, June 25, 1668. He bought a large tract of land in the present Montclair township, adjacent to Third river, in the last decade of the seventeenth century. He also owned a tract extending from Red-

woods avenue nearly to North Twelfth street, in the present city of Paterson, and from the river to the mountain, embracing about 300 acres. He was one of the deacons of the Acquackanonk church in 1694-97, and elder in 1700-06-12-19-21-30. Of his probably eight children little is known, excepting his son Hendrick, who was baptized in Oct., 1690; he lived near Belleville, and in his will dated June 16, 1764, he is called a farmer. He married Hendrickje Van Dyke, to whom he devised all his property which she afterwards willed to her nephews and nieces; Rynier, the second son, baptized in Oct., 1692, married Catharyntje Maiselisze, daughter of Marselis Pietersze. He was a large landholder in Totowa but left no children; Joris was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726; Johannes, married (first) Annatje Westervelt, (second) Susanna Vincent. The issue of his first marriage was: Aeltje, married Michael D. Vreeland, and Roelof, born Dec. 31, 1729; and Dirck.

Dirck, youngest son of Bastiaen and Aeltje (Hendrickse) Van Giesen, was born Aug. 3, 1705. He lived in a stone house on the northwestern corner of Totowa and Preakness avenues, which is now occupied by the Old Ladies' Home. He was chosen freeholder of Bergen county, appointed a justice of the peace, and was judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1768-70. His will was proved April 11, 1787. He married Helena Marcellus. They had four children: Johannes; Merseilles, married Caty Van Rypen, April 3, 1768. He died before the date of his father's will, May 16, 1782, leaving one child, Merseilles M. Van Giesen, a merchant in New York City, where he died of small-pox, without issue; Marretje, married Cornelis Van Houten; Aeltje, married Cornelius Neafie.

Johannes, eldest child mentioned above, born Sept. 23, 1731, married Metje, daughter of Dirck Van Houten. He lived in Totowa; he deeded in 1793 to the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, one acre on the north bank of the river. In dividing up his property by will the Falls were left (it being considered good for nothing except for fishing) to all his children to be enjoyed equally by them. His children were: Dirk; Halmagh; Antje, married Robert Van Houten; Leena, died an infant; Helena, married Robert Van Houten; Merseilles (Marcelus); Johannes; Elisabeth, married Simon Van Ness, called Simon V. Van Ness; Marretje, married Jacob Mourusse; Cornelius, born Oct. 7, 1788, married Rachel Snyder, they had one child, Henry, born May 7, 1836; Cornelius, went to the Genessee country, where he died when about ninety years old; Andreyen, a twin of Cornelius, married Elisabeth Kip, June 10, 1810; he removed to Romulus, N. Y. His children were Martha, Isaac, Harriet and John.

Dirk, eldest of the family of Johannes and Metje (Van Houten) Van Giesen, born Jan. 14, 1763, married Yannetje, daughter of Johannes Van Houten. The issue of this marriage was: Metje, married Halmagh-Dirck Van Houten; Leybetje (Elisabeth), married Henry George Doremus; and Feytje, died unmarried.

Halmagh, second son of Johannes and Metje (Van Houten) Van Giesen, married Sarah Van Noorstrand. He kept a tavern from 1813 to 1816 in a stone house on the northwest corner of Totowa and Paterson avenues. His children were: Elizabeth, married (first) John G. Geritse, (second) John Holland; Metje, married Henry John Doremus; Johannes, married a daughter of John Brower, of Little Falls; Crisstufel, died in infancy; Annaatje, married John F. Ryerson; Antje, died in infancy; Antje, married William A. Hopson; Jane, died aged twenty-four; Christopher, died aged eighteen; Cornelius, born Oct. 20, 1810, married Rachel Snyder. He emigrated to the south during the Mexican War, was at Buena Vista, afterwards in New Mexico, at the time of the

Civil War he was a resident of Lexington, Kentucky, but finally died at Savannah, Georgia.

The third son of Johannes and Metje (Van Houten) Van Giesen was Marcellus, who married Jannetje Doremus, Jan. 29, 1797. He built a stone house on the Hamburg turnpike, north of the line of Doremus street, where he kept a tavern for several years. His children were: Johannes, born Aug. 19, 1797, married Ellen Van Riper and they had one child, Merselis, born Aug. 1, 1821; Tomes, died in infancy; Tomes, died aged seven; Matje; Selley; Cornelius; Aaron, born Oct. 31, 1809, married Mary Sears; Richard, born May 7, 1811; Eliza, and Jane.

Johannes, seventh child of Johannes and Metje (Van Houten) Van Giesen, born Sept. 8, 1776, married Catharina (Tyne) Van Alen, Jan. 16, 1803. Issue: John, born Dec. 5, 1803; Maria; and John Van Aalen, born Aug. 31, 1806.

*Descendants of Abraham Van Giesen*—Abraham, fourth child of Reynier Van Giesen and Dircktie Cornelese Van Groenland, was born Nov. 13, 1666. He married Fitje Andriesse, Oct. 4, 1691. He was commissioned judge of the Essex County Courts, Aug. 26, 1715. In his will dated June 23, 1753, he is styled "gentleman." He lived in the present Montclair township. His children were: Dirkje, married Jacobus Akkerman; Rynier, born Aug. 7, 1694, married Metje Vreeland; their children were: Metje, married Anthony Bruyn; Abraham; Isaac, married Marytje Van Sent; and Cornelius, married Jennike Doremus. Abraham, mentioned above, took an active part in the Revolution, and was known as Captain Abraham Van Giesen, of Newark. He married (first) Jannetje Sandford, by whom he had seven children: Rynier; Maria, married Pieter Egbertse; Pieter, married Sarah Spier, by whom he had two daughters: Polly and Grietje; Isaac, born Feb. 13, 1767, married Lea Spier; the issue of this marriage was Cartharina and Gerret, born Sept. 24, 1797; Cornelius, born April 2, 1769, married Charity, daughter of Isaac Collyer, of Horseneck; their two daughters were Jinny and Jamyma; Thomas, born Nov. 12, 1770; John, born Oct. 17, 1772, married Maragrietje Mackness, he lived in Acquackanonk near Speer town. His children were Maria, Nelltje, and Isaac.

Isaac, third child of Rynier and Metje (Vreeland) Van Giesen, married Marytje Van Sent. His will was proved June 2, 1804. His children were: Ephraim, born Feb. 24, 1768, married Abigail Sigler, of Stone House Plains; they were both living in Bloomfield township in 1833. The issue of their marriage was: Joseph, born March 13, 1791; Maria; Maragrietje; and Thomas, born Jan. 20, 1796. The other male children of Isaac Van Giesen and Marytje Van Sent left no male issue; they were: Lidea, died in infancy; Reynier, born July 20, 1774, married Sarah Kent; Abraham, married Abigail Sigler; Lidea, married Robert Van Giesen; Elizabeth, married Joseph Sigler; and Maria.

Prientje, third child of Abraham and Fitje (Andriesse) Van Giesen, married Simeon Van Winkle; the fourth child, Andries, married Martje Dirkje, May 26, 1727. Their only son, Abraham, born May 18, 1728, married Maria Van Vorst. The issue of this marriage was: Andries, born Oct. 20, 1752; Gerrit, born Feb. 20, 1755; Sarah; Fitje; Hillegont, married Cornelius Van Derbeek; and William, married Elisabeth Spier, and had two children: Fytje, and Abraham, born Nov. 27, 1795.

Isaac, fifth child of Abraham and Fitje (Andriesse) Van Giesen, married Lea Spier, both of Second river. Their children were: Abraham, born Jan. 17, 1747; Lea, married Johannes Koningh (King); Metje, married Abraham Spier; and Rynier, married Aaltje Van Rypen, and they had the following daughters: Catharina; Rachel; Aaltje; and Maria

The other children of Abraham and Fitje (Andriesse) Van Giesen were: Abraham, married Antje Dirckse, Sept. 25, 1733, both of Acquackanonk; Anna Maria, married Jan Willts; Catharina, married Helmhig Van Houten; and Johannes, married Catrintje Echtbresse, April 12, 1739, both of Acquackanonk.

*Descendants of Isaac Van Giesen*—Isaac, fifth child of Reynier and Dircktie Cornelese (Van Groenland) Van Giesen, probably lived at either Bergen or Sacausus. He was elected to the Asembly in 1721 and 1739, was judge of the Bergen County Common Pleas Court, and a lieutenant-colonel in the county militia. His first wife was Cornelia Hendricks Blinkerhoff; his second, Hillegond Claasje Kulper; his third, Anna Breyand, widow of Nicasis Kip. He was the father of seven children by his first wife, the eldest two died in infancy; by his second wife there was one child, Hillegondt, married Johannes Bruin. The other children of Isaac Van Giesen and Cornelia Hendricks Blinkerhoff were: Hendrick, Joris, Dirckje, born Aug. 15, 1699, of whom there is no further record; Clasje, married Richard Blanch; and Rynier.

Hendrick, mentioned above, was a lieutenant in a company of foot militia for Bergen county. He occupied his father's farm in the village of Hackensack, extending from the Hackensack river westerly to the Red Hill. The Hackensack Library building stands on land which he gave for that purpose. He married Sara Romeyn. Their family consisted of one son and four daughters: Cornelia, married Albert Van Voorhese; Christina, married Jan Bardan; Claes; Derkje, married Jacob Ackerman. Their only son, Isack, baptized March 13, 1721, married Marytjen Hoppe, Aug. 16, 1744, both born and living at Hackensack. Their children were: Hendrik; Gerria; and Sara, married Peter Wilson, Professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia College.

Hendrik, eldest child of Isack and Marytjen (Hoppe) Van Geisen, was baptized Dec. 25, 1745; married (first) Agnes Huysman, (second) Hendricke, daughter of Jacob Banta. His children who reached maturity were all by his second wife, namely: Zara, married John D. Romeyn; Rachel, married David Banta; Maria, married a Ludlum; and John, born June 6, 1791, was married twice, his first wife Maria Vanderbeek. He lived at Hackensack. His children were all by his first wife, namely: Henry, born Nov. 1, 1812, married Jane Williams. He came from Hackensack to Paterson in 1830 and kept a grocery store on Main street. He was alderman of the city from the East Ward in 1854-56. He and his family wrote their names Van Gieson. His children were: Jane Owens, died aged about forty-five; Henry Clay, born Oct. 18, 1839, was an assistant surgeon in the navy during the Civil War; on being mustered out of service he settled in Paterson, but finally removed to Omaha, Neb.; Ellen, married (first) James C Palis, (second) Col. Abraham G. Demarest; the three next children died in infancy; Augustus, born Dec. 24, 1848, served as a hospital steward in the navy during the Civil War, returning to Paterson he engaged in the wholesale grocery business and was for a number of years a member of the firm of Ackerman & Van Giesen. The other children of John and Maria (Vanderbeek) Van Giesen were: Augustus Abraham, born in 1815, married Elizabeth Harvey (their children were: Henry, married Anna Lammers, and Sylvester, married Alice Hall, they had one child, Frank). Ann Maria, married John Van Saun, and John Romaine, born Dec. 1, 1820, married Ellen Van Waggener, daughter of John W. Banta. The issue of this marriage was: Isaac, died aged twenty-three; Anna J. W., killed at the age of seven years, in the Greenwich avenue school disaster; Mary E., married Josiah A. Zabriskie; and John Banta, born Dec. 1, 1851, married Mary C. Hardenburgh.

Joris, fourth child of Isaac and Cornelia Hendricks (Blinkerhoff) Van Giesen, born Sept. 22, 1696, married Rachel Romine. Children: Isaac; Lammetje, married Jacobus Van Blerkum; Jan; and Rachel, married Egbert Egbertse. Jan, mentioned above, was baptized April 27, 1772, and married Jannetje Niewkerck; children: Rachel, married Pieter Egbertse; Paulus, married Christina Terhune, they had one child, Jan, born Oct. 16, 1796.

Rynier, youngest child of Isaac and Cornelia Hendricks (Blinkerhoff) Van Giesen, was born Nov. 17, 1704. He lived at Secaucus, where he owned an extensive tract of land including Snake Hill. He was a justice of the peace of Bergen county, was twice member of the Assembly, and in 1762 was appointed one of the judges of the Bergen County Court of Common Pleas. He married (first) Hendrickje Van Dien; children: Cornelia; Antje, married Dirck Banta; Gerrit, baptized Aug. 27, 1732, was a miller at Secaucus; his will proved Aug. 31, 1812, names the following children: Penelope; Mary; Isack, baptized Sept. 18, 1737, married Pryntje Cadmus (their children were Harriet, married Elias Earl; Polly and Rynier); Hendrik, baptized Dec. 2, 1739, married Rachel Grum (their children were: Reynier; Jores; Gerrit, and Isaac; Willem; Cornelius, married Sophia Sigler (their children were: Rynier, born Feb. 28, 1785; Jacobus, born Oct. 23, 1787; Cornelius, born March 31, 1797; Isaac, born March 28, 1793; and Daniel. Rynier Van Giesen by his second wife, Hester Couenhoven, had five children: Joannes, baptized Nov. 15, 1744; Joris (George) baptized Oct. 19, 1746, lived near Three Pigeons, in the present county of Hudson, N. J. He removed to Polify, occupying a stone house on the Polify road near where it turns to Hackensack. He married Elizabeth Smit. Issue: Hester, married Isaac Van Winkle; Jannetje, married (first) Jacobus Post, (second) Abraham Ackerman; Reynier, died young; Joris; Daniel; and Rachel, married (first) Adrien Post, (second) Abraham Van Houten.

The other children of Rynier and Hester (Couenhoven) Van Giesen were: Hendrickje, married Isaac Kip; Samuel; and Rachel, married Jan Akkerman.

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**GODWIN**—It was in the year 1755 that one Abraham Godwin, a young carpenter and builder from New York, came to Totowa. The Godwins were of English origin, and the emigrant ancestor came to this country in 1720. Abraham Godwin built a house at the southwest corner of River and Bank streets. He seemed to have made a favorable impression on his Dutch neighbors, as in April, 1758, he was chosen town collector for Saddle river township. In deeds given in 1762 he describes himself as an innkeeper, and ten years later he was granted a license for a public house in the building afterwards known as the Passaic Hotel, on River street, opposite Bank street, Paterson, the tavern facing the river. Abraham Godwin had for a time the monopoly of the entertainment of casual visitors to the Falls; he also carried on a general store, and was engaged largely in the transportation of iron. He became heavily involved in debt, and in payment of same was obliged to sacrifice his property. At the time of the Revolutionary War he espoused the patriot cause, and was at one time a captain of marines on board the American ship *Lady Washington*, lying in the harbor of New York. He was wounded in battle; this, with his poverty and cruel treatment of his family, broke his spirit and he died, February 9, 1777. He was buried with the honors of war at Fishkill, New York. Abraham Godwin married Phebe, daughter of Hendrick and Femmētje (De Forest) Cool, who survived him and was licensed to continue the tavern.

Of the children of Abraham and Phebe (Cool) Godwin, the two eldest, Susan and Phebe, died young; the fourth and fifth, John and Stephen, also died young; Mary, the sixth child, married Thomas Shappels (Chepple); the seventh child, Margaret, married Abraham Vanderbeek; Elizabeth, married Captain Resolvert Waldron.

The three sons of Abraham and Phebe (Cool) Godwin that arrived at a mature age were Henry, Abraham and David. The eldest, Henry, was born Feb. 25, 1751. At the beginning of the Revolution he was practicing law at Wapping Creek, near Fishkill, New York. He promptly enlisted in his country's service, and as early as Oct. 17, 1775, was commissioned quartermaster of the Second Regiment of New York Minute-Men. When the Fifth Regiment of the New York Line was mustered, Nov. 21, 1776, he was commissioned captain of the Seventh Company. This regiment was captured by the British when they surprised and took Fort Montgomery, Oct. 6, 1777. Captain Godwin was made prisoner, and for three years and one month was confined in the old Jersey prison ship in New York Harbor. He was finally exchanged and was mustered in 1781 as captain in a regiment of levies raised for the defense of the State of New York. He married Catrina Bant, or Kate Bandt. Children: Phoebe, married John Brower; Helena, married John Devo; and Abraham, born June 4, 1780. These children settled on the lands at Cayuga Lake, New York, patented to their father.

Abraham, second son of Abraham and Phebe (Cool) Godwin, born July 16, 1763. He joined his brother Henry at Fishkill, and enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of the New York Line, Jan. 1, 1777, as fife-major of the First Company, when but little more than thirteen years old. He spent seven years in the army, serving throughout the northern campaign, was with Sullivan's Western Expedition, encamped with the army at Morristown, N. J., and in the spring was ordered to Yorktown, Virginia. At the close of the war, his education having been neglected, he returned to Morris county, N. J., where he married Maria, daughter of Caleb and Susanna (Ludlum) Munson. He turned his attention to engraving, with tools fashioned by a blacksmith; his skill being recognized, he made copperplate engravings for various publications between 1785 and 1800. He had a great fondness for writing, painting, sketching and engraving, and left many specimens of his skill in these directions. He sold his grant of lands offered as a reward by the State of New York to its Revolutionary soldiers, and with the proceeds repurchased the old tavern stand and a portion of the farm formerly owned by his father. Captain Godwin was a marvelously attractive host, combining the accomplishments of being a good musician on various instruments, a graceful dancer, a capital singer, and the life of every company in which he mingled. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1802, being the first man sent to the Legislature from the territory now comprising the city of Paterson. He was reelected in 1803-07-10. During the War of 1812, he took a company of seventy-six men, the Paterson Volunteers, to Sandy Hook, to work on the entrenchments. He was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1828. After the death of his wife in 1826, he disposed of his tavern property, devoting himself to mercantile business and the care of his extensive real estate possessions. He thus enjoyed a dignified and comfortable retirement from all public affairs. His will was proved Nov. 16, 1835. His children were: Phebe, married Peter Simeon Van Winkle; Henry; Susanna, married John R. Davis, of Philadelphia; Caleb Munson; Abraham; Elizabeth Waldron, married Ira Munn; Maria, married (first) Halmagh Van Houten, (second) Henry H. Post; Catharine, died young; and Margaret, married Robert K. Taylor.

Henry, the eldest son of Abraham and Maria (Munson) Godwin, lived on the southwest corner of River and Bank streets, where he kept a store and had a weave shop in the cellar. He carried on a fulling mill for some years, and was interested in the first foundry in Paterson. He was the first postmaster of the town of Acquackanonk, a director in the first bank, and was the most popular man in Paterson. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he devoted all his energies to cotton manufacture, which left him at the close of the war a bankrupt. The soul of honor and of a keenly sensitive nature, his debts worried him and preyed on his mind, and on July 4, 1816, he was found dead in the neighboring woods. He married Mary, daughter of Edo Merselis. Their children were: Abraham (Abram H.), born May 2, 1807, married Ann Eliza, daughter of Charles B. Parke; Eleanor, married Abraham Prall; Jane Maria, married John Campbell; Edo Merselis, died in infancy; and Phebe, died young, unmarried.

Caleb Munson, second son of Abraham and Maria (Munson) Godwin, born Dec. 10, 1788, was named after his maternal grandfather, but was almost universally called Munson Godwin. He was a prominent cotton manufacturer for many years. He retired from business and removed to New York about 1845. He married (first) Phebe Valentine, (second) Evelina, daughter of John Read, of New York. His two children were by his first wife: Alfred Davis, died young; Edgar Valentine, born May 26, 1812, married Ann Eliza Colladay, of Philadelphia.

Abraham, youngest son of Abraham and Maria (Munson) Godwin, was born July 14, 1791. At the breaking out of the War of 1812, he was among the first to place his sword at his country's service. He was commissioned a first lieutenant and accompanied the Canadian expedition under Generals Brown and Izard. He was prominent in the State militia, rising through successive grades to the rank of brigadier-general. He succeeded his brother as postmaster in 1816, retaining the office until 1829. On the change of administration in 1849 he was again appointed, retaining the office until his death. He was a member of the Assembly in 1824-28. He was connected with the firm of Godwin, Clark & Company, machinists and cotton manufacturers, for many years. He also carried on a grocery, dry goods and hardware store in connection with his nephew, on the southwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets. He was a man of superior ability, dignified in bearing, the soul of hospitality, and with a delightful urbanity and evenness of temper. He married, in 1815, Martha, daughter of John Parke. Their children were: Parke, born at Paterson, Feb. 25, 1816; graduated from Princeton College in 1834, studied law, and removed to Louisville, Ky., finally returned to New York City, and married, May 12, 1842, Fanny, daughter of William Cullen Bryant, the famous American poet. He became associated with Mr. Bryant in editing and managing the New York "Evening Post." In metropolitan journalism he exercised a commanding influence, and under his management "The Post" was recognized as one of the most influential papers in the city. His "History of Ancient Gaul" is a standard work on that obscure subject. He wrote other literary works of merit. The issue of his marriage was: Bryant; Minna; Annie; Harold; Nora and Fanny.

Maria M., second child of Abraham and Martha (Parke) Godwin, married William Coleman Gray, of New York; Arina, married Abraham Godwin Munn; Henry, disappeared at the close of the Civil War and was never heard from; Martha, married Richard De Gray; Abraham, was a soldier in the Civil War, and was in the battle of the Wilderness, after which he was never seen or heard from; he left two sons: Parke, at one time a resident of Anniston, Alabama; and William, who lived at Westerly, Rhode Island.



David, youngest child and third son of Abraham and Phebe (Cool) Godwin, was born March 5, 1766. Being proficient with the drum, as his brother Abraham was with the fife, he joined the Fifth New York Regiment, Dec. 29, 1776, and served during the entire period of the war. On returning to Paterson he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed several years, being employed in the erection of the first cotton mill in that locality. He was also engaged in constructing the first dam (a wooden structure) above the Falls. In 1798 he was licensed to keep an inn at Princeton, N. J., but probably returned to Paterson a year or two later and started a store on the corner of River and Bank streets. Early in the nineteenth century he went to Hackensack, where he kept a store, wharf, storehouse and inn, for several years. Removing to Hoboken, he kept an inn, and also had charge of the Stevens property. Subsequently he kept a stage house at the foot of Barclay street, New York. He disposed of this to his son, Adolphus W. Godwin, in the spring of 1827, who on assuming control converted it into a hotel, calling it the Montgomery House. David then retired from active business and removed to Rhinebeck, N. Y., where he spent his remaining years; his death occurred Jan. 31, 1852. He married, March 18, 1791, Catharina Waldron. Their children were: Catharine Bogert, married Charles G. De Witt, of Kingston, New York; Abraham Resolvert, was an innkeeper at Hoboken, and left two children; David, who settled at New Orleans, Louisiana, and Sarah Elizabeth; Adolphus Waldron, who kept the Montgomery House in New York City, and was generally called Gordon instead of Godwin; Maria Phoenix; and Elizabeth Waldron.

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**COOL**—There was at New Amsterdam as early as June 8, 1633, a native of Holland, Barent Jacobsen Kool (pronounced Kole). He was in the employ of the West India Company, and married, probably in Holland, Marretje Leenderts. The issue of this marriage was: Jacob; Aletje, married Paulus Turck; Divertje; Apolinia, married Willem Vredenburg; Leendert, baptized Dec. 1, 1647, married Marretje Cornelia, by whom he had six children; Arent, died in infancy; Theunis, baptized Aug. 17, 1653, married Marretje Gerrits; Arent, baptized Oct. 10, 1655; and Pieter, baptized Aug. 29, 1657, married (first) Henrica Jans, (second) Jannetje Dingman.

Jacob, the eldest of the above mentioned children was born in Holland, and married Marretje Simmons. Of their eight children, the two eldest, named Barent, died in infancy; the third child, Simon, baptized Feb. 1, 1665, married, Oct. 2, 1681, Anna Hendricks; the issue of this marriage was four children: Aeltje, Hendrick, Jacob and Aeltje. Arent and Marretje, the fourth and fifth children, twins, were baptized March 7, 1666; the latter married Johannes Juraensz Westphall (Westfall). Barent was the sixth child; Claartje, the seventh child; Jacob, the eighth child, was baptized Jan. 1, 1763.

Barent, the sixth child mentioned above, was baptized Nov. 4, 1668, and married Grietje, daughter of Hendrick Obe. Their children were: Jacob, baptized at Tappan, March 14, 1697, married (first) Sara Pouwer, (second) Jannetie Van Sehgen. The children of his first wife were: Isack, baptized Sept. 23, 1721; Trintie and Saertje; Hendrick; and Maria, married Richard Norwood.

Henrich, second child of Barent and Grietje (Obe) Kool, married Femmetje De Foreest. Their children were: Barent, died in infancy; Phebe, married Abraham Godwin; Margrita, married Samuel Roome; Barent, baptized at Hackensack, July 23, 1732, married (first) Catrina Post, (second) Catrina Vanderwater. He purchased in the middle of the

eighteenth century a tract of several acres on the north side of Broadway, and lived in a stone house near Straight street. His children by his first wife were: Femmetje; Hendrick, married Abigail McCarthy (child: Catrina); John, married Fytje Jacobusse (child: Hendrick, born Oct. 18, 1792). Annaetje, married Anthony Van Blarcom; Adrian, married Elizabeth Lukens (children: Annaetje, Gerrit, born Oct. 29, 1790; Barent, born Feb. 24, 1793; John Westervelt, born April 30, 1804). Barent Kool's children by his second wife were: Sara, Catrina, Marregrietje; Gerrit, born March 14, 1783, and Barent, born Nov. 5, 1784. The fifth child of Barent and Femmetje (De Foreest) Kool, was Sara, who married David Griffith; and Rachel, married Jacob De Baen.

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**BENSEN**—Dirck Bensingh, the progenitor of the Benson or Bensen family of New York and New Jersey, was a native of Sweden. He came from the ancient town of Groningen to Amsterdam, where he married Catalina, daughter of Samson Berck and Tryntie Van Rechteren. He came with his wife to New Amsterdam about 1648, bought a house and lot on what is now Broadway, but in 1653 he removed to Fort Orange (Albany), where he built a house and plied his trade as a carpenter. He died Feb. 12, 1659, and his widow, in 1662, married Harman Thomasz Hun, of Amersfoort, Long Island.

Dirck and Catalina (Berck) Bensen's five children were Dirck, Samson, Johannes, Catrina, and Maria. Of these, Johannes was the ancestor of the Totowa Bensens. He was born in 1655, and died in 1715. He was a lieutenant and later a captain of the forces raised to resist the invasion by the French and Indians in 1689. He removed to New York in 1696, and shortly after to Harlem. He married Elizabeth Van Deusen, of Albany, February 2, 1680. Children: Samson, who died in 1740, while building a mill at Harlem; Helena, married Lawrence Kortright; Dirck, became identified with Hackensack, N. J.; Catalyna, married Jacob Samman; Ragel, married Johannes Kouwenhoven; Matteus (Matthew), was a cooper by trade, afterwards a vintner in Dey street, New York, where he died; Cattaryna, married Abraham De La Meeter; Marya, married Ryck Leydecker; Johannes and Beniamien.

Johannes, of the above-mentioned children, was born May 28, 1701. He conveyed his lands at Harlem to Peter Bussing, May 14, 1733, and removed to Bergen county, where he and his wife joined the Hackensack church. He was the owner of a large farm at Englewood, N. J. He married, May 22, 1724, Gertrude Leydecker. Issue: Elizabeth, married Hendrick Jacobissen Banta; Gerret, born Oct. 3, 1727, married Eva Berdan; Johannes; Cornelius, born March 17, 1732, married Cornelia Debaun; Catelyntie, married (first) Isaac La Meter, (second) Jacobus Brinkerhoff; Matteus, born Nov. 19, 1736, his wife's name unknown.

Johannes, third child of Johannes and Elizabeth (Leydecker) Bensen, was born Jan. 27, 1730. He lived near the Liberty Pole, a short distance below the English neighborhood in Bergen county. In the early part of the Revolution he and his three brothers were engaged in farming on shares at Tappan. An ardent patriot, he was driven from his home by Tories and compelled repeatedly to sleep in barns, hay-ricks and other places of concealment. He was a justice of the peace of Bergen county in 1781, and two years later was appointed one of the judges of the Bergen county courts, holding these offices many years. Shortly after the Revolution he purchased property near Oakland, where he was engaged in operating a mill. He eventually sold his property and purchased a farm of ninety acres which is now embraced in Laurel Grove Cemetery. Here he resided until his death, June 16, 1804. He married Rebecca Demarest,

of River Edge, Bergen county. Children: Elizabeth, married Dirck Banta; Antie (Anna), married Hendrick Coerta; Johannes; Lena; David; Katilynter, removed to Syracuse, N. Y.; Daniel, baptized Dec. 25, 1771, married Rachel Doremus and emigrated to Genessee county, N. Y., afterwards to the vicinity of Randolph, Cattaraugus county; and Gerrit, who also went to Syracuse, N. Y., afterwards to Schenectady.

Johannes, of the above-mentioned children, married Maria Westervelt, May 15, 1784. He lived at Paterson, and was for several years prior to his death, Dec. 25, 1799, at the age of 45 years, 5 months, 6 days, agent for the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. He was the father of three children: Johannes; Jacob, born Jan. 21, 1790, married Margaret Laroe, he was a builder in New York, where he died; Sofya, married Cornelius Van Ness.

Johannes (John), eldest child of Johannes and Maria (Westervelt) Bensen, was born July 9, 1786. In his early years he studied medicine with Dr. Brower, of Greenwich street, New York. He frequently walked back and forth between his home at Totowa and New York while pursuing his studies. He was, however, on account of failing health obliged to give up his studies before completing the requisite eight years of his apprenticeship. He then for a time kept a general country store, making a specialty of medicines. He became interested in cotton spinning with John Rutan in what was known as the Harmony Mill; afterwards they leased the old Post mill at Slooterdam, but subsequently removed to a new stone mill on Spruce street. The cotton manufacture was completely prostrated after the panic of 1837, and Mr. Bensen became engaged in the grocery trade. For many years prior to his death, Aug. 18, 1862, he was a justice of the peace and scrivener, having an office at different times on Main and Market streets. In the record of his marriage with Ruth Backman, Nov. 24, 1811, his name appears as John W. Bensen. The issue of this marriage was: Maria, married Captain George Griffith; John, born Jan. 16, 1815, married Caroline Van Winkle; he was a machinist by trade and was employed by Godwin & Clark, who sent him to Mexico to set up some machinery and superintend it for a year, but he ended his days there, Dec. 30, 1859. He was the father of three children: John W., who married three times and died in New Orleans, Louisiana; he was for many years a clerk in E. Boudinot Colt's cotton mill, and afterwards treasurer of the Passaic County Savings Bank; Gerrit; Maria, went to Mexico with her mother, and there married Don Jose Ituarte. The other children of Johannes and Ruth (Backman) Bensen were all daughters: Margaret, married John Simeon Hart; Martha, married Elmore Louw; Sophiah, married (first) John M. Satterlee, (second) William Candell; Ruth, died aged six years; Elizabeth, never married; Isabella, married Rev. John R. Brock.

David, fifth child of Johannes and Rebecca (Demarest) Bensen, was baptized Nov. 10, 1765. He married, Jan. 21, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Dirck Gerrebrant Van Houten. He learned his trade of carpenter and millwright at Passaic. After his marriage, for some years he lived in an old frame house on the northeast corner of Broadway and Mulberry street. He was a man of unusual intelligence, fond of reading newspapers, and kept familiar with the affairs of the day. He died in July, 1862, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. On account of his venerable appearance and age in his later years he was known as "Faady" (Grandfather) Bensen. His children were: Johannes, Derick (Richard); Molly, married Cornelius C. Blauvelt, Jr.; and Rebecca, married Cornelius-Hendrick Post.

Johannes, the eldest of the children mentioned above, was born Dec. 27, 1795, and married Jane, daughter of Edo Merselis, of Preakness.

They had an only child, Ellen Maria, married John D. Berdan, of Upper Preakness.

Derick (Richard), second son of David and Elizabeth (Van Houten) Bensen, was born at Paterson, Oct. 28, 1797. He married Anna, daughter of Albert Zabriskie, and lived for several years on Water street, where he carried on blacksmithing. He afterwards purchased several different properties, and in the latter part of his life lived near North Nineteenth street, where he died, Jan. 29, 1875. His children were: David, born Oct. 7, 1823, married Jane, daughter of Albert Van Houten. He engaged in farming and lived for many years on Redwoods avenue, opposite the almshouse. The issue of his marriage with Jane Van Houten was: Richard, married Annie Helena, daughter of Albert Ackerman; their two daughters are: Nellie, married Charles W. Winters; and Mabel; Albert, married Catharine Vandelinda, they had five children: Minnie, David, Jesse, William and Albert. The other children of David and Jane (Van Houten) Bensen were: Ella, Cornelius, Charity A. and Jane, died young. The second child of Richard and Anna (Zabriskie) Bensen was Rachel Ann, who married Andrew Y. Thompson, who removed to Mawhasket county, Iowa; John, died aged five years; Albert, born Dec. 19, 1831, married Sophia K. Stagg, March 20, 1862; issue: Annie, married William John Hinchman; John Albert, born Jan. 4, 1865, married Elizabeth Westervelt (children: Elizabeth; Richard, died young); Margaret, married Albert Martin; Richard; Maggie, died young; James Richard, married Helena, daughter of Albert Terhune, and became a resident of Paterson; Mary Elizabeth, married Abraham J. Westervelt; John, born June 21, 1839, married Jane, daughter of John Outwater. He was a resident of Paterson, and had four children: Cornelius, born June 21, 1843, married Margretta, daughter of John Doremus; he resided at Paterson, and had the following children: John Doremus, died in infancy; Nettie; Wessel; Theodore and Cornelius.

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**VAN SAUN**—Towards the southwestern part of North Holland the river Zaan flows emptying into the river IJssel, a mile or two northwest of Amsterdam. The region intersected by this small river, which is but two or three miles in length, is one of the most successful manufacturing districts in Netherlands. Along the stream are numerous towns and villages known collectively as Zaanen. In the extreme southeast part of the province of North Holland, near the river IJssel, about a mile easterly from Amsterdam, is located the hamlet of Ransdorp. From the latter location came Jacob Van Zanen (Van Zaanen), the ancestor of the Van Saun family of New Jersey. He married, Aug. 25, 1678, Janetje Lucas, of Ransdorp. Soon after his arrival in America Jacob removed to Bergen county and settled near Hackensack. Children: Lucas, baptized Feb. 21, 1680; Tryntie, baptized Dec. 3, 1681; Jacob, and Jannetie.

Jacob, mentioned above, baptized April 7, 1684, married Rachel Bongaert, Aug. 25, 1705. His name is usually written Van Sane or Saen. His children were eight in number: Jacob; Jan, died an infant; Jan, baptized Aug. 8, 1714; Jannetje, married Guliaem Bogaert; Isack; Angenietie, baptized Aug. 12, 1722; ———, baptized March, 1725.

*Descendants of Jacob Van Saun*—Jacob, eldest child of Jacob and Rachel (Bongaert) Van Saun, was baptized Nov. 17, 1706, and married, Oct. 1, 1728, Jannetje, daughter of Epke Banta. Children: Jacob; Janetie, died in infancy; Cornelius; Rachel, married (first) Jacobus Akkerman, (second) Hendrick Bogert; Epke (Egbert), baptized Sept. 18, 1743, married, and left no male issue; Isaac; Jannetje, baptized April 9, 1749, twin with Isaac.

Jacob, eldest child of Jacob and Jannetje (Banta) Van Saun, was baptized Aug. 2, 1729, and married, April 13, 1754, Johanna Begen. The issue of this marriage was Jacob, baptized May 4, 1755. By his first wife, Rachel, daughter of Jan Banta, he had children: Annatie, died young; Rachel; Maria, died young; Jacob; Jan; and Margarieta, married John Glass. Johannes, born Jan. 16, 1757. Cornelius, baptized Sept. 19, 1759, married Hester Brouwer, May 28, 1791 (their children were Hannatie, Polly, Jannitie, Jan, born Dec. 24, 1796, and Jacob, born March 2, 1801). Albert, baptized in Oct., 1761, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Van Saun (the issue of this marriage was: Annaatie Hendrickus, born April 6, 1787; Jan, born Aug. 7, 1789; Hester and Caty). Epke, born April 19, 1765, married Jannetje Ackerman, Oct. 1, 1791 (their children were: Jannetje; Rachel, died in infancy; Gertie; John and Maria, twins, born Dec. 2, 1796, and Rachel). Rachel, married Henry Bogert; Jannetje and Jacobus, born Dec. 16, 1772.

Cornelius, third child of Jacob and Jannetje (Banta) Van Saun, was baptized March 3, 1735. By his first wife, Geesie Berdan, he had one child Geesie, born March 25, 1764; by his second wife, Elizabeth Demarest, the children were: Jacob, born Feb. 4, 1767; David, born Oct. 5, 1769, married Lea Brower; Isaac, born Aug. 3, 1772; John, born July 19, 1774, married Sarah Huyler and they had one child Elizabeth.

Isaac, sixth child of Jacob and Jannetje (Banta) Van Saun, was baptized April 9, 1749, and married Jannetje Ackerman. Their children were: Lydia, married Cornelius Hendrick Banta; Jacob, died in infancy; Jannetje, married John Banta; Jacob, born March 20, 1779, married Sarah Kool; ———, born April 26, 1781.

*Descendants of Isaac Van Saun*—Isack, fifth child of Jacob and Rachel (Bongaert) Van Saun, was baptized May 5, 1717, and married Maria De Marest, Sept. 20, 1739. Children: Jacob; Zyske, baptized Jan. 1, 1742; Samuel; Lucas; Siba, baptized May 26, 1751; and Ragel, baptized July 27, 1755.

Jacob, the eldest of the above family, was baptized May 4, 1740. He bought in 1800, tracts of land in the Wagra Mountain and in the Goffle tract for water power, as he was a miller. He married Hester Goetschius. Their children were: Maria, married Albert Westervelt; Ragel, married John Zabriskie; Elizabeth, married Albert Van Saun; Salome, married Court Lake; Hendrikus, born Jan. 15, 1777, married Maria Zabriskie; Angenietje, died in infancy; Angenietje, married Cornelius Hendrick Banta; Maria and Jan, born Sept. 20, 1790.

Samuel, third child of Isack and Maria (De Marest) Van Saun, was born Dec. 11, 1743. In 1769, being at that time a resident of New Barbadoes, he purchased a tract of land at Lower Preakness, at a place called Singac, the farm including a valuable water power which he utilized by carrying on a mill. He married for his first wife, by whom he had all his children, Leya, daughter of Albert Zabriskie. Children: Isack, born Aug. 16, 1766, married (first) Cattelyntje, daughter of Edo Merselis, of Preakness. They had a family of eight children: 1. Samuel, born Jan. 6, 1793, married Lena Banta, born 1792; he kept a general country store near Monroe street and Lexington avenue, Passaic. The issue of his marriage was: Caroline, married Samuel F. Colt; Isaac, born July 23, 1821, married, had children: Fannie, Ella, Carrie and John; George, died in infancy; Eliza Ann, married John Duryea; Maria; and George, born Oct. 29, 1831. 2. Jennecke, married Christopher ("Stoffel") Van Riper. 3. Leyen, married Abraham J. Van Winkle. 4. Edo, married (first) Hannah Blauvelt, (second) Maria Traphagen. His children were all by his first wife, namely: Rachel Ann, married Ira Ryerson; Caroline, married John P. Quackenbush; Maria Elizabeth, married Jacob R.

Berdan; and John Blauvelt, born Jan. 4, 1836, married Adaline Jacobus; their children were: Joseph P., married Sophie Haring and Edwin. 5. Harriet, married Cornelius Schoonmaker Van Wagoner. 6. Marea, married Cornelius Merselis. 7. John, married Mary Ann ———; their children were: Isaac, died aged eighteen; and John. 8. Ann, married Garret I. Blauvelt.

Albert, second son of Samuel and Leya (Zabriskie) Van Saun, was born June 8, 1769; married Jannetje, daughter of Adrian Van Houten, Jan. 19, 1794. He bought a farm in 1795 on Totowa avenue, between Marian street and Redwoods avenue. He kept a general country store, doing carpenter and millwright work besides other odd jobs. His children were: Maria, married Joseph-John Blauvelt; Elisabeth, married Cornelius E. Merselis; Samuel, born Aug. 22, 1802, engaged in business in Paterson in 1826 on the northeast corner of Broadway and Main street, afterwards the northeast corner of Main and Ellison streets, dealing in agricultural implements, seeds and mill supplies, which he carried on as late as 1874. He was a member of the Assembly in 1841, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, serving 1838-43 and 1849-54. Samuel Van Saun, married (first) Ann Wessels. Their children were: Elizabeth Van Houten, married Henry Muzzy, who carried on the lumber business for twenty years in Paterson. Their eldest son, Samuel A., has been called Samuel Van Saun, and succeeded to his grandfather's business, in which his brothers, Henry and Edward Hamilton, also became connected. Mary Louisa, second child of Samuel and Ann (Wessels) Van Saun, married Henry A. Williams. The third child, Jane Amelia, married William Williams. The fourth child, Julia Sophia Duryea, died in infancy. The youngest child, Albert, born June 7, 1843, married Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand Illsley, of Newark. Albert Van Saun built Apollo Hall, with a view to supplying a first-class place for holiday musical entertainments in Paterson. There was one child by his marriage, Anna Isabel, born March 12, 1877. The other children of Albert and Jannetje (Van Houten) Van Saun were: John, who removed to New York City; Aaron, born Oct. 2, 1810, married Catharine, daughter of Hessel Doremus, Oct. 15, 1829. The issue of this marriage was: Maria Elisabeth, married Jacob Crouter; Catharine Ann, married John Bogert; and Albert, born Nov. 14, 1835; Ellen, the youngest child, married Cornelius A. Bogart.

Maria, third child of Samuel and Leya (Zabriskie) Van Saun, married Richard Neafie. The fourth child, Annaetje, died in infancy. The fifth child was Jan (John). The sixth child, Annaetje, married David D. Doremus. The seventh child, Ragel, married Jeremiah Ryerson.

John, fifth child of Samuel and Leya (Zabriskie) Van Saun, was born Sept. 19, 1776. He resided at Pompton Plains, and married Rachel Van Gelder, of that place. Their children were: Catharine; Samuel, born March 16, 1803, married (first) Ellen, daughter of Halmagh Van Houten, (second) Sarah A. Stevens. He is known as Samuel J. Van Saun; he was a stair builder by trade; removed to New York, where he was a builder for thirty years; afterwards removed to Warwick, N. Y., where he died. The issue of his marriage was one son, Samuel, born March 13, 1849, married Sarah A. Welling. He engaged in mercantile business in Warwick, and had two children: Clara, born Sept. 1, 1874, and Samuel Welling, born Jan. 7, 1880.

The three other children of John and Rachel (Van Gelder) Van Saun were: Ewart Van Gelder; Maria, married Richard Voorhis; and John, born Dec. 1, 1812, died Jan. 3, 1846, at Pompton Plains.

Lucas, fourth child of Isack and Maria (De Marest) Van Saun, was baptized Aug. 17, 1746. He married Magdalena Berdan. Their children

were: Isack, born June 27, 1774; ———, born Nov. 7, 1778; David, born March 20, 1781; Maria, born Dec. 4, 1784; Christina, born July 1, 1787; and Johannes, born July 16, 1793, married Lena, daughter of Albert Van Voorhees. The issue of this marriage was: Albert, born Feb. 5, 1814, married Margaret Weaver; Maria, married Jacob Bensen; Lucas, died unmarried; John, born March 11, 1820, married Sarah DeWolff.

**BLAUVELT**—From the large trading town of Deventer in the southern part of Overijssel, a province lying west of the Zuyder Zee, came Gerrit Hendricksen, who was granted in 1646 a patent for twenty-five morgens of land on the Schout's Bowery in New Amsterdam. He was also granted in 1662 a renewal of his license of the revenue of the weigh house for a number of years. Contemporary with Gerrit was his brother, Harmen Hendricksen, who was one of the early settlers of Esopus, where he was taken prisoner by the Indians, but escaped. He later, however, on June 22, 1662, seems to have been shot and killed by the sheriff of New Amstel (now New Castle) on the Delaware.

Gerrit married Marie Lamberts, a daughter of Lambert Moll, of Bushwick, for his first wife. His second wife was Josyntje Jans or Thomas, widow of Pieter Wesselszen. Their twelve children, representing the second generation of the family in America, were as follows: Hendrick and Gritie, died in infancy; Lysbeth, Lambert Hendrick; Huybert, Johannes, Margrietie, married Lammert Smidt; Abraham, Isaac; Maria, died in infancy, and Marritie. The children of Gerrit Hendricksen were known as Hendrick Gerritsen, Huybert Gerritsen, etc., until about 1700, when they assumed the name of Blauvelt, and were generally called Hendrick Gerritsen Blaauvelt, Huybert Gerritsen Blaauvelt, etc., *Blaauvelt* is the Dutch for Blue field.

*Descendants of Hendrick Blauvelt*—Hendrick, fifth child of Gerrit and Maria (Lamberts) Blauvelt, was baptized Sept. 30, 1654, and married Marritie Waldron, Aug. 9, 1673. Their eleven children were: Marritje, died in infancy; Marritje, married Cozyn Haring; Jan; Harmanus; Gerrit; Annetje; Joseph; Abraham; Isaac; Daniel and Hendrick.

Harmanus, fourth child of the above-mentioned children, was baptized April 3, 1681, married Sara DePuuw (Depew, Depue), in April, 1704. They had a family of ten children: Marretje, married Jacob Springsteen; Frans; Annetie, married Douwe Talama (Tallman) Hendrick; Harmen, married Cathrina Ecker (Eckersen), the issue of this marriage was: Sara, Abraham, born March 6, 1734, and Rachel; Johannes, born Feb. 11, 1714, married Jannetje Talama, their children were: Harmannis, born March 12, 1740, and Margrietje; Abraham, born Feb. 3, 1716; Isack; Maria Geertie.

Isack, eighth child of Harmanus and Sara (De Puuw) Blauvelt, was born March 2, 1718, and married Margrietje Smith; she died April 20, 1742, leaving one child, Harmanus, born April 16, 1741, married Rachel Van Order. Of their family of eight children, Brechie (Bridget), born March 16, 1780, married Abraham G. Serven, who came to Paterson with his family about 1820, and ran a line of stages from Paterson to Port Jervis, N. Y.

Gerrit, fifth child of Hendrick and Marritie (Waldron) Blauvelt, was baptized Jan. 10, 1683, and married at Tappan, Oct. 11, 1709, Marritje (Pieters) Krom. Their children were: Hendrick, born Nov. 11, 1711; Helena, married John Talama; Annaatie; Isaack, born March 28, 1719, married Bogaert, the issue of this marriage was three children: Maria; Johannes, born July 15, 1743, and Cathrina; and Gerrit, baptized Feb. 6, 1726.

Joseph, sixth child of Hendrick and Marritie (Waldron) Blauvelt, was baptized Nov. 20, 1687; married at Tappan, Jan. 11, 1711, Elisabeth Van Dousen. They had nine children: Marritie, married Jacob De Clerck; Johannes; Annaatie; Abram, born Dec. 13, 1719; Hendrick, born Dec. 31, 1721, married Helena Smidt, and their one child was Joseph, born May 23, 1726; Aeltie; Fridericas, born Nov. 22, 1728; Gerrit, born Jan. 4, 1731, and Elisabeth.

Johannes, of the above-mentioned children, was baptized Nov. 19, 1714, and married Margrietje Smidt. Of their nine children, seven were daughters: Catherena, married Harmanis Talama; Elisabeth, married Jan Talama; Maria, Anatje; Margrietye; Johannis and Vrouwtye. Joseph, their eldest son, was born Sept. 17, 1740, married Johanna Demarest. He died March 15, 1789, his wife Oct. 7, 1817. Their children were four sons: John, Nicholas, Cornelius and Daniel. John, the eldest son, was born May 8, 1770, married Rachel Van Orden, born Feb. 18, 1774, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Sarah, widow of Isaac Blauvelt, of Paramus. He was known as John Joseph Blauvelt, and came from Hempstead, Rockland county, N. Y., to Paterson, in 1810, and purchased from Halmagh Van Winkle a tract of land comprising 280 acres southwest of the Paterson city line and opposite Lincoln bridge. He and his wife are buried in the rear of their former residence, now occupied by St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.

Joseph, eldest of the seven children mentioned above, married Maria Van Saun. He erected a small one-story frame building on the northwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets, where he kept a general country store. After the War of 1812, business being at a standstill, he sold the property and purchased a farm now known as Ryle Park. His children were: Rachel, married Abraham Garrison, of Newark; Jane, died in infancy; John, born Sept. 9, 1821, and Eliza, died in infancy.

John, second child of John and Rachel (Van Orden) Blauvelt, was born March 19, 1804. He kept for many years a dry goods store near the northwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets. He married (first) Ann Manderville, by whom he had three children: Thomas Adrian, born Sept. 6, 1832, died in Cuba, April 17, 1857, unmarried; Matilda, a self-sacrificing worker in various benevolent and religious lines, was born Oct. 4, 1834, died April 21, 1892; and John Joseph, born March 3, 1837, married Lavinia Mandeville. He was a successful merchant in New York City, and resided on Ryle avenue. John Blauvelt married (second) Ann, daughter of William Berry (a captain in the War of 1812). There was but one child by this marriage, William Henry, born Jan. 19, 1841, who became engaged in business at Richfield Springs, New York.

Jacobus, third son of John and Rachel (Van Orden) Blauvelt, married (first) Hannah Blauvelt; the only child by this marriage that survived infancy was the eldest, Rachel, who married William M. Bland. By his second marriage with Maria Demarest, there were three children: John Thomas, born Dec. 19, 1837; Sarah Ann, married George Andruss, of Newark; and James, died in early manhood.

Gerrit, fourth son of John and Rachel (Van Orden) Blauvelt, was born in Rockland county, N. Y., March 18, 1807. He sold the property he inherited from his father in 1855, and invested in Main street holdings which subsequently rose greatly in value. He married Ann Van Saun, and having no children, he adopted the Paterson Orphan Asylum as his special care, and at his death, Aug. 11, 1882, made that institution a liberal bequest.

Annaetye, only daughter of John and Rachel (Van Orden) Blauvelt, married Edo Van Saun. Cornelius, the fifth son, born at Totowa, Sept.



28, 1812, married three times, studied for the ministry, and died at Linlithgo, N. Y., in 1881. The sixth son and youngest child was Thomas Ackerman, born at Totowa, May 14, 1815, married Polly Hopper; there was but one child by this marriage: Rachel, born July 25, 1836.

Nicholas, second son of Joseph and Johanna (Demarest) Blauvelt, born June 4, 1772, married Catharine Voury. Children: Joseph; Cornelia, married Peter Johnson; Hannah, married James Blauvelt; Martha, married Abraham Severn; Cornelius, married Maria Haring; and William.

Cornelius, third son of Joseph and Johanna (Demarest) Blauvelt, born June 12, 1775, married Bridget, daughter of John Tallman, Nov. 24, 1796. Issue: Joseph, born Nov. 8, 1798, married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Remsen; John, born Aug. 21, 1801, married Margaret, daughter of Jacob De Clark; Cornelius, born Aug. 20, 1808, married Sara, daughter of Aaron Demarest; Nicholas, born July 22, 1814; Tunis, born March 19, 1817.

Daniel, fourth son of Joseph and Johanna (Demarest) Blauvelt, born Dec. 16, 1782, married, Sept. 25, 1806, Christina Demarest; children: Johanna, married Christian A. Debaun; James, born June 11, 1811, married Emeline Vanderbilt, Jan. 1, 1837; and Rachel.

Cornelius, sixth child and second son of Johannes and Margrietje (Smidt) Blauvelt, was born March 1, 1750. He married Rebecca Nagel, and lived at Clarkstown, New York. Their children were: Johannis, Willem and Cornelius. The latter born Nov. 19, 1782, married Martha Savern, May 21, 1802. He served in the Quartermasters' Department in the War of 1812. He removed to Paterson in 1829, residing on the north side of Broadway and Mulberry street; subsequently he resided at No. 146 Water street. He was employed in the county clerk's office for fifteen years, and was judge of the Common Pleas Court for ten years. Children: 1. Cornelius, born Sept. 7, 1804, married Mary Bensen. He was a foreman in the Phoenix mill for many years. His children were: John, Elizabeth, and William Henry, born April 29, 1836, married Mary, daughter of Frederick Gillmor. 2. John, died aged eighteen, unmarried. 3. Rebecca, married Jacob Frederick. 4. James, born Aug. 27, 1808, married Maria Van Riper, and removed to Lafayette, N. J. 5. Joseph, born Aug. 27, 1808, married Maria, daughter of Jacob Zabriskie, and left one son George. 6. William Voury, born Nov. 4, 1812, married Sarah Ann Stagg; their three children were: Elizabeth; Joseph, born Feb. 20, 1838, married Lydia M., daughter of William Doughty, Dec. 29, 1859. He was employed at the Paterson Iron Works, and had two children: William D., president of the Second National Bank of Paterson, and Nellie. The third child of William Voury and Sarah Ann (Stagg) Blauvelt was Jane, born Sept. 24, 1849. 7. Tunis, died about 1837, unmarried. 8. Henry Savern, born Nov. 3, 1815, married Susan Post; he was a painter by trade. 9. Jacob Tallman, born Feb. 13, 1822, married Eveline, daughter of Thomas Scott. He was a machinist, following the trade for a period of fifty-four years, and was superintendent of the Cooke Locomotive and Machine Company for many years before his death, which occurred Aug. 24, 1890. His only child was Jacob H., born Aug. 28, 1845, and married Amelia B., daughter of Isaac Schoonmaker. He was for a number of years copyist at the county clerk's office, subsequently was assistant county clerk, afterwards county clerk, filling the latter office for ten years, and in later years carried on the business of conveyancer and insurance agent. 10. Erastus, born July 13, 1823, married Ellen Jones, of Utica, N. Y., and removed to that city.

Daniel, tenth child of Hendrick and Marritie (Waldron) Blauvelt, married Dirckje Myer. Children: Marritie, Annetie, Elisabeth, Johan-

nes, died in infancy; Johannes, born Nov. 7, 1727; Abram, born Jan. 27, 1729; and Hendrick, born June 26, 1732.

*Descendants of Huybert Blauvelt*—Huybert, sixth child of Gerrit Hendricksen and Marie Lamberts (Moll) Blauvelt, was baptized at New Amsterdam, May 13, 1659, and married Willantje Ariaens, from Thugh, in Gelderland, April 15, 1679, both living at the time of their marriage at Stuyvesant's Bowery, New York. Children: 1. Gerrit. 2. Maritie, married Roelof Teunese Van Houtten. 3. Dirckte, married Jan Lubbertse Westerveldt, May 28, 1709; issue: Hillena, died in infancy; Jacobus, baptized Sept. 7, 1712; Elena, Maratie, Gerrit, died in infancy; Gerrit, baptized May 3, 1724, and Sara. 4. Isaac.

Gerrit, the eldest child mentioned above, married, Jan. 12, 1704, at Tappan, Katrina Meyer. Children: 1. Johannes, baptized Jan. 17, 1705, married (first) Marritje Fliebom; (second) Antje Quackenbos. Issue by first wife: Catharina Maria; Gerrit and Margritie, twins, born Aug. 19, 1736. By his second wife: Arie, born Sept. 10, 1738, married Aeltje Smidt; Abraham, died in infancy; Abraham, born Dec. 23, 1744, married Margarety Blauvelt; John, born April 14, 1745; and Elisabeth. 2. Willemtie, married Daniel Schuurman. 3. Annetye, died in infancy. 4. Arie, born June 20, 1710, married Jannetje Van Hoorin; issue: Gerrit, born March 12, 1738; Franseyntie; Cathrina; Christiaen, twin with Cathrina, born July 8, 1742, married Cathalyntye Haldron (one child Arie, born April 11, 1772); Cornelia. 5. Abram, born April 18, 1712, married (first) Geertruy Slingerlant, (second) Maria Maris. Issue by first wife: Gerrit and Johannes; by his second wife: Geertje, Johanna, Catharina, and Jan, born Aug. 14, 1761. 6. Elisabeth, twin of Abram. 7. Annetie, married Petrus Smidt. 8. Huybart, born Oct. 14, 1716, married Alida Verweelen. The issue of this marriage was Gerrit, born Jan. 30, 1735; Fietje; Annetye, died in infancy; Jannetye, Abraham, born Nov. 30, 1750; Elisabeth and Sara. 9. Isack, born June 17, 1719.

Isaac, fourth child of Huybert and Willantje (Ariaens) Blauvelt, married Lybetje (Elisabeth) Myers. Children: Johannes; Annetie; Gerrit, born Dec. 20, 1719; Jannetje; Catharina; Cornelis, born March, 1727; Abraham, born Aug. 15, 1729; Daniel, born May 3, 1732; Marritie; Elisabeth, and Isaac, born March 5, 1740. Johannes, the eldest of the above family, was born July 22, 1714, and died at Clarkstown, N. Y., May 24, 1794. He married Heleena Pulen, and their children were: Elisabeth, Thomas; Isaac, born Aug. 31, 1750; Johannis, born March 6, 1752; Cornelis, born July 17, 1756; Themotius, born April 5, 1762, and Abraham, born May 8, 1764.

Thomas, the eldest of the above-mentioned children, born March 22, 1746, married Annetye, daughter of Daniel DeClark. He was a justice of the peace at Clarkstown, and while a resident of that town operated a grist mill for many years near the present Pompton station on the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad. Children: Helena, married Rem Onderdonk; Daniel, born May 9, 1773, married Bridget, daughter of Isaac Blauvelt; he carried on the grist mill owned by his father; Johannes, Margrietye, Thomas, Annetye, married William Berry; Elisabeth, Timothy, Isaac and Breghye, died aged thirty-three years.

Daniel, eldest son of Thomas and Annetye (De Clark) Blauvelt, was born May 9, 1773, and married at Tappan, Oct. 24, 1794, Brechye (Bridget), daughter of Isaac Blauvelt. He carried on the grist mill started by his father, until his death, Feb. 6, 1831. He was the father of three children: Thomas, a mute, died unmarried; Isaac, born Aug. 22, 1802, married at Pompton, N. J., Isabella, daughter of Christopher Pater-son; Isaac was a shoemaker and plied his trade in Newark, New Jersey; he died at Pompton, Jan. 29, 1829. His son, Isaac D., born Sept. 6, 1827,

married (first) Abigail, daughter of John Winans, of Paterson, Sept. 22, 1849. He carried on the business of carriage builder in Paterson, and represented that city in the Assembly of 1864-65; his children by his first wife all died young. He married (second) Elizabeth Flitcroft. Their children were Daniel and Nettie. Daniel, the youngest son of Daniel and Breckye (Blauvelt) Blauvelt, was born July 26, 1813, and married, Feb. 6, 1878, Eliza Berry, of Pompton. He succeeded his father in the operation of the grist mill on the Wanaque river. He was the father of: Daniel; Peter, who married Ellen Mead, of Bloomingdale, resided at one time at Newark, N. J.; Thomas, and Samuel both resided in Paterson. Daniel, the eldest son of Daniel and Eliza (Berry) Blauvelt, married Cornelia, daughter of Dr. Lowry, of Newark. He was a captain in the Union army and was killed in the battle before Richmond, May 31, 1864. Of his three children, Frank Van Pelt was drowned at sea; Charles Lowry, died in 1864; and Mary Elida, married Dr. Edward Frost, of Elizabeth, N. J.

*Descendants of Johannes Blauvelt*—Johannes, seventh child of Gerrit Hendricksen and Marie Lamberts (Moll) Blauvelt, was baptized in New Amsterdam, April 9, 1659, and married Kate Cornelis (Spiers). Of their thirteen children nine married and had children, namely: Cornelis, Abram; Margrietje, married Matthys Eckesen; Jacobus; Lea, married William Bell; Ragel, married Cornelius Ackerson; Elizabeth, married Jan Nagel; David; and Sara, married Theunis Haring.

Cornelis, mentioned above, was baptized Oct. 25, 1694, married Grietje Taalma. Children: Johannes, born Sept. 12, 1718; Catharyna and Margrietje, twins; Brechie, Ragel; Lea, married Gerrit Bogaert; Maria, Elizabeth and David, born Oct. 10, 1739.

Abram, mentioned above, was baptized Dec. 13, 1696, married Grietje Flierboom. Children: Catharina; and Jacob, born Oct. 3, 1723, married Aeltje Blauvelt. Issue: Margrietje, Cathrina; Joseph, born Feb. 17, 1752; Abraham, born May 18, 1754; Anatye; Harmen, born May 9, 1761; and Fredericus, born Sept. 16, 1764.

Jacobus, fifth child of Johannes and Kate (Cornelis) Blauvelt, was baptized April 14, 1703, and married Elisabeth Everett. Issue: Johannes, born Dec. 11, 1731; Catrina; Elisabeth; Margrietje; Annatje; Sara, Maria, and Jacobus, born July 27, 1748.

David, tenth child of Johannes and Kate (Cornelis) Blauvelt, was born March 10, 1712, married Maria De Clerck. Children: Johannes, born March 27, 1735; Jacobus, died in infancy; Cathrina; Abraham, born June 29, 1740; Jacobus, born Sept. 22, 1742, married Catharina Smidt; Cornelius, born Jan. 9, 1745; Theunis, born Feb. 2, 1747, married Catharina De Baan; Maria and Elizabeth.

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**DOREMUS**—There is a family tradition that the Doremuses were originally from France, in which case the name may be a corruption of de Rheims, signifying that they came from that ancient town. The first settlers of the family in this country were all called Doremus, with a very little variation in spelling. The name is evidently a Latinized form of the original, which is said to have been Doré. The earliest mention of the name in America is found under date of April 11, 1687, in the church records at Bergen, when Thomas Doremus, a son of Cornelis Doremus, of Middleburg, and Jannetje Joris, of Elsland, was baptized. Middleburg is the chief city of the province of Zeeland, situated on the island of Walcheven, in the southeastern part of Holland. Elsland was probably an adjoining hamlet where alders abounded. The exact arrival of Cornelis and his wife Jannetje is unknown, though their two eldest children

must have been born in Middleburg. They seemed, however, to have been blessed with a larger share of worldly goods than was the lot of most of the arrivals from the mother country. Cornelis Doremus in 1708 acquired an extensive farm at Wesel, lying on the north side of Crooks avenue, and extending from the river to the mountain. Cornelis Doremus never mastered the intricacies of the English language. His will was proved Feb. 8, 1714. The six children of Cornelis and Jannetje (Joris) Doremus were: Cornelis, Johannes, Thomas, Jannetje, married Frans Oudtwater; Joris, and Hendrick.

*Descendants of Cornelis Doremus*—Cornelis Doremus, the eldest of the above children, was born in Middleburg, and baptized at Bergen. He lived on the Wesel road, north of Crooks avenue, but afterwards removed to Peckamin river, near Cedar Grove. He was elected a deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1730, being the first of the name to hold office in the church. He married Rachel Pieterse, Aug. 12, 1710. Children: Elisabeth, married Jan Vincent; Jannetje, died young; Peter, born Aug. 11, 1717, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hervie, no further trace of him has been found; Cornelis; Maritie, married John Egberts; Janneke, married Johannes Van Houten.

Cornelis, mentioned above, born Feb. 11, 1720, married, Dec. 21, 1743, Elsje Egbertse. Children: Rachel, married John Willis; Catrina, married Gerrit Spier; Cornelis; Feytie; Ekbert; Pieter, died young; Johannis; Gerret, born Sept. 3, 1762, left no children; and Pieter.

Cornelis, third child of Cornelis and Elsje (Egbertse) Doremus, born Oct. 4, 1747, married Rachel, daughter of David Brower. Administration on his estate was granted April 16, 1834. Children: Johannes; and Catharine, who married Peter T. Doremus.

Ekbert, fifth child of Cornelis and Elsje (Egbertse) Doremus, born Dec. 21, 1749, married Geesje Jacobusse, of Peckamin river, Dec. 20, 1778. He lived at Caldwell, and his will was proved Aug. 4, 1817. Children: Elsje, married Garret Yorks. Cornelius, born June 6, 1791, married Aeltje Jacobus, and they had two sons: Garret, died about twelve years of age, and James, died unmarried, about 1892; Eleanor, married Francis R. Post.

Johannis, seventh child of Cornelis and Elsje (Egbertse) Doremus, born May 6, 1757, married for his second wife, Margrietje Van Rypen. The only child by this marriage was Garret, born Dec. 27, 1791.

Pieter, ninth child of Cornelis and Elsje (Egbertse) Doremus, lived on his father's homestead farm near the crossing of the Caldwell railroad and the main road, at Cedar Grove Station. He married Hannah Norwood. Children: Elizabeth, born Nov. 12, 1794, died in 1876, unmarried; Elsje, married George Personette; Cornelis, born April 12, 1799, died in 1862, unmarried; Rachel, married (first) Thompson Brokaw, and (second) ——— Benjamin; Catharine, married Isaac Sloat.

*Descendants of Johannis Doremus*—Johannes, second son of Cornelis and Jannetje (Joris) Doremus, was born in Middleburg. He married, Aug. 19, 1709, Elizabeth A. Akkermans, born at Bergen. He settled at Lower Preakness as early as 1719, but in his latter days seems to have lived at Paramus. Children: Jannetje, married Michael Hartjen; Abram; Katrina, married Albert Coert; Aeltje, married Thomas Van Bremen; Cornelis; Elisabeth.

Abram, of the above-named children, was baptized Jan. 23, 1715. He was born at Wesel, and lived at Preakness. He married Annaetjen Tibouw, and by his marriage had two children: Catrina and John. The latter married Jannetje, daughter of Andries Van Buskirk. He lived at Masonicus, within a mile or two of Saddle River Reformed Church. At the beginning of the Revolution he was enrolled as a member of the

Patriot Association of Haverstraw Precinct, Orange county. Children: 1. Abraham, born Oct. 3, 1771. 2. Anderis, born Sept. 4, 1776; married Abigail, daughter of David Hopper, of Saddle River, and their children were: i. Annaatje, married Isaac A. Stuart; ii. Rachel, married Abram Wortendyke, and they removed to Pennsylvania; iii. John, born March 3, 1801, married Eliza Hicks, and died about 1869; iv. David, born Sept. 26, 1803, married Rachel, daughter of David Carlough, and he removed to Hopewell, Ontario county, N. Y., but later returned and followed his trade at Masonicus and vicinity, subsequently settling at Paterson, living on Ward street, and there he and his wife died; among their children were: Hannah Maria, married Joseph Nichols, of Paterson, and Margaret Lavina, married Robert Dunkerley, of Paterson; v. Jannetje, married Peter Ackerson; vi. Ariaantje (Harriet), married Abraham Terhune; vii. Lea, married Peter J. Post; viii. Margrietje, died in infancy. 3. Jacobus, married, Dec. 10, 1797, Maria Goetschius. He was called James Duramus, and removed from Masonicus to Hempstead, Rockland county, N. Y. He returned to his old homestead at Masonicus, where he died, his will being proved Dec. 17, 1851. His children were: i. Johannes, died young; ii. Annaatje, married (first) Isaac Jones; (second) James Carlough; iii. Abraham, born Oct. 11, 1803, married Eleanor Forshee, and among their children were James, born Jan. 24, 1832, married Hannah Carlough, and for many years was a resident of Paterson, and Matilda, who married Samuel Banta; iv. Ginny (Jane), married Edward Murray; v. Yoost (Joseph), born Feb. 16, 1809, married (first) Polly Sjoerle (Sutherland); (second) Jennie Straut; he was a farmer at Masonicus. 4. Johannes, baptized Sept. 23, 1781, at Schraalenburgh.

Cornelis, fifth child of Johannes and Elizabeth A. (Ackermans) Doremus, was born Sept. 7, 1722. He lived on his father's place at Lower Preakness, and while living there married (first) Rachel De Marest. Children: 1. Rachel, died in infancy. 2. Johannis, born Aug. 5, 1748. 3. David. 4. Aaltje, married Roelif C. Van Houten. 5. Margaret. He married (second) Elizabeth Vanderhoeff, by whom he also had five children: Jacob, Abraham, Rachel, Cornelis, and Elizabeth. He was called Cornelis John Doremus; he removed to Parsippany, Morris county, N. J., where he died in 1788.

David, only son of Cornelis and Rachel (De Marest) Doremus, was baptized March 24, 1750. He served as a lieutenant in the Bergen County Militia (Minute-Men) during the Revolution, also held the same rank in Major Goetschius's battalion of State troops. He married (first) Jane, daughter of Machiel Hartjen; children: Rachel, married Daniel Bensen; and Michael, born Nov. 9, 1775, married Anna Barbara Zich (Zeek); he lived at Lower Preakness on or near the Newark and Pompton turnpike on lands deeded under his father's will; he erected a saw mill which he carried on for some years; his children were: David, born June 2, 1799, married Peggy Reemer; he was a carpenter and lived for several years at New Manchester (now a part of Paterson); he subsequently removed to Long Island; his only child was Ann Eliza, born April 4, 1822; Catrenew, Frans, and John, died unmarried. David Doremus married (second) Sarah, daughter of Robert Drummond, who bore him one son, Cornelius, born April 22, 1779. He married (third) Elizabeth, daughter of Helmigh-Roelof Van Houten, who bore him eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Sarah, married Samuel Taylor; Mary, married Andrew Horn; John, born Dec. 31, 1789, married Eleanor Morris; he lived at Preakness, but removed to New York City in 1820; their child, Eliza Jane, married John Clarkson; Jane, married John Speer; Elizabeth, married Garret Demarest, and David, born Sept. 19, 1799, about seven and a half months after his

father's decease. His mother having married a second time, he left home at the age of eleven years, went to Newark and was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. His apprenticeship being completed when he was only sixteen years of age, he applied his trade with such diligence and success that in eight years he purchased six acres which he added to from time to time. He lived in Acquackanonk township, about half a mile northwest from Athenia Station, on the Paterson & Newark railroad. He married Ellen, daughter of Marcellus Post, Dec. 2, 1820. Children: David, born Sept. 11, 1821, removed to Albany, N. Y.; Marcellus, born April 13, 1824, married, and died April 15, 1849, leaving no issue; John, born June 10, 1826, removed to Texas, where he died; Gerret, born Feb. 19, 1828, in 1861 removed to Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y.; Halmagh, born April 22, 1830, was a blacksmith in Newark, N. J.; Andrew, born Sept. 22, 1833, married Amy E., daughter of John Losey; he was a farmer and milkman at Athenia, and was elected to various offices in Acquackanonk township; Samuel, born Jan. 10, 1839, died July 9, 1863, unmarried, and Stephen, born Oct. 19, 1843, married Louisa Evans; he was a blacksmith, and died in Sept., 1892, leaving one child, Polly.

Jacob, eldest child of Cornelis and Elizabeth (Vanderhoeff) Doremus, was baptized Dec. 19, 1757. He married Jacomijnetye (Miney, Minney) Van Houten. Children: Peter, born Nov. 17, 1785, removed to New York City; Ragel, Cornelus, and Jacob, born Dec. 28, 1797; he conducted a blacksmith shop on Chrystie street, New York City.

Abraham, second son of Cornelis and Elizabeth (Vanderhoeff) Doremus, was baptized March 9, 1759. He married Elisabeth Francisco. Children: Cornelis, born March 11, 1783; Antye; Hendrick, born Nov. 19, 1787; Rachel, died in infancy; Marya, Catalyntje, Margaret, Barent, born Aug. 5, 1797, and Rachel.

Cornelis, youngest son of Cornelis and Elizabeth (Vanderhoeff) Doremus, was a distiller at Parsippany, New Jersey.

*Descendants of Thomas Doremus*—Thomas, third child of Cornelis and Jannetje (Joris) Doremus, was baptized at Bergen, April 11, 1687. The record states he was born and lived in Acquackanonk. He settled near the headwaters of the Peckamin river, on the portion of the Garret Mountain tract given him by his father's will. This allotment was in the south-westerly corner of the Acquackanonk Mountain lands, and included at least part, if not all, of the Cedar Grove mill sites. Thomas Doremus married, Oct. 4, 1712, Anneke Abramse Ackermans. Of their five children, an only daughter Aeltje married John Francisco.

Cornelis, eldest child of Thomas and Anneke Abramse (Ackermans) Doremus, was born at Acquackanonk, April 16, 1714. He married, in 1738, Antje Yong. Soon after his marriage he settled on a large farm in Morris county, a mile or two from the present Montville. On this land his descendants located and in time became so numerous that the neighborhood became known as Doremus Town; it is now, however, called White Hall. His will was proved April 4, 1803. The issue of his marriage was: Hendricus, Thomas, Pieter, Marytje, married Bartholomew Dod; Johannes, Annatje, married Peter Francisco; Jannetje, married John Dey; Susanna, married (first) Hendrick Van Ness, (second) Thomas Dod, (third) Peter G. Doremus; Aaltje, married (first) Peter Riker, (second) Simon Van Ness.

Hendricus, eldest child of Cornelis and Antje (Yong) Doremus, was born Feb. 19, 1739. He was a tanner and currier, and plied his trade on his father's place at the Wechaw until near the end of the Revolution, when he purchased a farm at Sloomsterdam, a short distance below the Wesel bridge, where he continued his trade and also sold leather. His

vats, since the Dundee dam was raised, are under water. His will was proved April 9, 1817. He married Margaret, daughter of Simeon Van Winkle. Children: 1. Cornelis, married Syntje, daughter of Simeon I. Van Riper; he lived at Slooterdam, and carried on his father's trade; he afterwards removed to Three Pigeons, now New Durham, where he plied his trade, but subsequently kept a tavern and established a general store; he left no male issue. 2. Penelope, married Andries (Andrew) Cadmus. 3. Simeon. 4. Pieter. 5. Antje, died when about seventy years of age, unmarried. 6. Marritje, married Gerrit G. Gerritse. 7. Geertye (Charity), married Johannes Van Riper; they removed to the Genessee country about 1825. 8. Margrietje (Peggy), married Thomas Cadmus. 9. Hendrick, born March 21, 1781, married Peggy Bertholf; he was called Henry H. Doremus; he had but one child, Giles Bertholf, who died in his fifteenth year. 10. Susanna, married John Ernis.

Simeon, third child of Hendricus and Margaret (Van Winkle) Doremus, was born Sept. 11, 1765. He married, Oct. 17, 1789, Jane, daughter of Thomas Dey. He lived at Two Bridges, but later bought a farm of sixty-seven acres in the Pequannock Patent, whereon he afterwards resided. Children: 1. Thomas Dey, born Dec. 14, 1798, a grocer in New York City. 2. Sarah, married Benjamin C. Miller. 3. Henry, also was engaged in the grocery trade in New York City, afterwards settled at Montclair, thence removed to Newark. 4. Job, married (first) Rachel Van Ness, (second) Catharine Hopper. 5. Margaret, married John D. Pier. 6. Abby, died young.

Pieter, fourth child of Hendricus and Margaret (Van Winkle) Doremus, married, Nov. 26, 1796, Lena (Elenor), daughter of William Berry. He was born at Wechauw, eight years before the Revolution, and at the age of fourteen years removed with his father to Slooterdam, where he lived until his death, Sept. 12, 1838. His four children were born in the old homestead at Slooterdam. The eldest, Hendrick, born March 10, 1798, learned the art of weaving blue and white blankets and carried on the manufacture of these articles for some years, but subsequently turned his attention to farming; he built a substantial stone house on the east bank of the river about halfway between the Wesel and Broadway bridges. He married Mary, daughter of Johannes Van Blarcom; he died April 5, 1874. His children were: Peter, and Ann, who married Garret E. Meiselis. Peter was born Dec. 9, 1822; he engaged in farming on his father's homestead; he married, Oct. 3, 1844, Anna, daughter of Aaron A. Van Houten; their children were: 1. Henry, born Aug. 20, 1845, married (first) Rachel R. Terhune, (second) her sister, Nellie Terhune, and (first) Alice Hill. He resided at Paterson, and was connected with the Chatham National Bank of New York City. 2. Aaron Van Houten, born May 25, 1852; was a major in the Paterson Light Guards; he married Maggie Hopper; he died Dec. 29, 1888, leaving no male issue. 3. Cornelius, born May 25, 1859; married Ruth, daughter of Cornelius Z. Terhune; he died Jan. 14, 1883, leaving no issue. 4. Garret Merselis, born Aug. 15, 1870; married Emma, daughter of Edo Cadmus, and their children are: Peter H., born July 20, 1892; Kittie Stagg, born Nov. 24, 1893; and Harvey, born March 2, 1895.

Elizabeth, second child of Pieter and Lena (Berry) Doremus, died young. The third child, William, was born June 20, 1806; he was engaged with his brother Hendrick in the manufacture of blankets; married (first) Maria Post, (second) Susanna, daughter of Johannes Van Blarcom. He died May 24, 1885. There was one child by his first wife: Peter, born July 9, 1827, and by his second wife there were four children: Elizabeth, married William D. Kingsland, of Paterson; John, born May 22, 1838; Henry, born Sept. 15, 1840; and Anna. Cornelius, the fourth

child, was born May 19, 1815; he learned the trade of carpenter, but after following it four years bought a farm on the east side of the Passaic river, a short distance north of the Wesel bridge, which he worked for half a century, and then removed to Paterson. He married Catharine, daughter of Albert Van Houten. Their two children were: 1. William Henry, born April 17, 1838, married Gertrude, daughter of Jasper Vereance, of Rutherford; William H. Doremus, lived at one time on a farm on the east side of the Passaic river, a short distance south of Broadway. His only daughter Anna married Walter Doremus. 2. Albert, born Jan. 27, 1841, married Alida C., daughter of George Vreeland, of Carlstadt; he died March 13, 1885.

Thomas, second child of Cornelis and Antje (Yong) Doremus, was born Aug. 4, 1740. He was a farmer, living in a stone house at Doremus Town, where General Washington had his headquarters at one time. He married, Sept. 20, 1764, Rachel, daughter of Cornelius Spier. Children: Cornelius; Franssoes, died at seventeen years of age; Annatye, Petres, Benjamin, Johannes, and Franssoes.

Cornelius, eldest child of Thomas and Rachel (Spier) Doremus, was born Feb. 16, 1765. He was a farmer of superior intelligence and refinement, and lived at Doremus Town. He married Lena, daughter of Anthony Mandeville. He died in New York City, Nov. 8, 1859. His four children were: Angonietje; Agnes, died in childhood; Thomas; Willempje (Elma), married the Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D., one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Dutch Reformed church.

Thomas, son of Cornelius and Lena (Mandeville) Doremus, was born Aug. 31, 1796. He married Sarah Platt, daughter of Elias Haines, a New York merchant. Thomas Doremus was a merchant and exporter before he was twenty-one years of age. He had one son, Robert Ogden Doremus, who became famous in the scientific and medical world.

Petres, fourth child of Thomas and Rachel (Spier) Doremus, was born Oct. 19, 1773. He lived in a stone house at Mountain View, now surrounded by brick yards. He married Susanna, daughter of Roelof Jacobus, and widow of Nicholas Jones. Children: Roelof Jacobus, Nicholas Jones, Thomas, Francis; Rachel, died at age of twelve years; and Cornelius, born July 14, 1813, married Eliza, daughter of Simon H. Van Ness, and was for many years a painter in Newark.

Roelof Jacobus, eldest child of Petres and Susanna (Jacobus-Jones) Doremus, was born July 16, 1797. He always wrote his name Ralph Doremus. When a mere lad he went to New York City, and being an excellent penman and accountant he soon found employment in a large dry goods house. He finally decided to commence business for himself and opened a store in Paterson for the sale of cloth and dry goods. In a few years he became one of the leading merchants, his store being located on the west side of Main street, between Broadway and Van Houten street. He erected a handsome brick residence on the corner of Water and Albion streets. The panic of 1837 affected him in common with every other merchant of the country, and he retired from business. During the last forty years of his life he lived in what is known as the Doremus Homestead, Nos. 115-123 Water street. He died Nov. 18, 1886. He married Catharine, daughter of Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten. The issue of this marriage was twins, Henry and Francis, marvelously alike in their personal appearance; they were born July 15, 1828; Henry, married Ann Eliza, daughter of John Banta, but left no male issue; he died May 23, 1889. Francis never married, but resided with his brother in the Doremus Homestead; he died Feb. 11, 1896.

Nicholas Jones, second child of Petres and Susanna (Jacobus-Jones) Doremus, was born Feb. 22, 1799. He married, June 16, 1825, Elizabeth



Haring. He lived at Lower Preakness. His children were: 1. Susan Jane, married Jacob Rynier Wortendyke. 2. Garret Haring, born May 10, 1840, married Jennie F. Ackerson, Oct. 4, 1871; he died Nov. 15, 1872, leaving one child, Garret Haring, born Sept. 15, 1872, who was accidentally drowned, Aug. 5, 1881. 3. Peter Jones, born Sept. 27, 1841, married Maria F. Traphagen; he lived at Lower Preakness, and engaged in the farming and milling industries; the issue of his marriage was: John Traphagen, born April 23, 1863, married Helen W. Dunkersley; Fanny Fowler; Elizabeth Herring, married Edwin C. Morse; Jacob R. Wortendyke, born Feb. 16, 1869; Martha Sickles; and William Sickles, died in infancy.

Thomas, third child of Petres and Susanna (Jacobus-Jones) Doremus, was born Jan. 18, 1801. He lived at Pacquanac, and was known as Thomas P. Doremus. He married, Nov. 18, 1824, Mary, daughter of Abraham Van Houten. Children: Peter, born March 7, 1825, married Rachel Ann, daughter of Albert Terhune; Catharine Ann, married Abraham Nicholas Ryerson; Abraham, born July 17, 1832, married (first) Catharine Hopper, and (second) Mary Jane, daughter of John Debow.

Francis, fourth child of Petres and Susanna (Jacobus-Jones) Doremus, was born March 12, 1804. He married Maria, daughter of Jeremiah Ryerson. Children: Rachel, married Peter J. Ackerman; Cornelius, born Sept. 21, 1833, married Margaret, daughter of Barney R. Sisco, and he died Oct. 18, 1886, leaving no issue; Jeremiah, born Sept. 13, 1838.

Benjamin, fifth child of Thomas and Rachel (Spier) Doremus, was born Dec. 22, 1781. He lived at Doremus Town. He married Jane, daughter of Peter Van Blarcom, of Paramus. Children: Antje, married Isaac Courter; Rachel, married Jacob Demott; Cornelius, born April 25, 1810, was a member of the Assembly from Morris county, 1851-52, married Catharine, daughter of Paul Debow, and letters of administration were granted on his estate, Sept. 30, 1872; he left no male issue; Peter, married Helen B., daughter of Samuel Smith; he was a lawyer at Haverstraw, New York, and removed to Baltimore, Maryland, when his only child, Mary Amanda, married Thomas Pewtner, of Baltimore.

Johannes, sixth child of Thomas and Rachel (Spier) Doremus, was born Jan. 17, 1785. He married, Jan. 14, 1804, Elisabeth Berry. His will was proved Aug. 12, 1828. Children: Thomas, born June 13, 1805, married Elizabeth Canniff, and after her death he removed to New York; Samuel, born Aug. 26, 1806, was twice married and resided in New York; John, born May 13, 1810, married Catharine Jacobus, and resided at White Hall; Anna Maria, married Richard Vreeland; Susanna, married Ira G. Green; Francis, born Nov. 18, 1816, married Rhoda Bunnell, resided in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Franssoes, seventh child of Thomas and Rachel (Spier) Doremus, was born at Montville, Aug. 20, 1787. He married (first) Phoebe Smith, by whom he had two children: Ann Eliza, married John Schuerman Vredenburgh, son of Peter Vredenburgh, a physician, who settled at Springfield, Illinois; Francis, died at the age of five years. Franssoes Doremus married (second) Eliza DeHart Caldwell, who bore him five children: John E. Caldwell, married (first) Catherine L. Ulrich, (second) Mary Allen, (third) Mrs. Bettie S. Berry; Margaret Canfield, married Samuel Hotchkin; Caroline Elizabeth, married Charles F. Park; Frances Maria, married Rev. William T. Doubleday; Sarah Vredenburgh, married Samuel J. Jones. Franssoes Doremus was a merchant in New York City, but met with misfortune, losing his stock of goods in the great fire of 1835. He served as adjutant on the staff of Colonel J. Ward in the New York militia during the War of 1812. A finely educated man, he mingled in the first literary circles of the Metropolis.

Pieter, third child of Cornelis and Antje (Yong) Doremus, was baptized June 8, 1744. He married, about 1776, Marritje, daughter of Derrick Dey. They resided at Slooterdam at the time of their marriage, but later removed to Beavertown. Children: Cornelius, married Jane Dehart; Richard Dey, married Mary, daughter of Garret Jacobus, and removed to Romulus, New York; Sara, married (first) Francis Speer, (second) ——— Debow; Jacob, born Jan. 14, 1781, married Esther Dey, and some of his descendants removed to Parma, Michigan; Maria, married Henry S. Berry; Peter, born Feb. 17, 1787, about 1807 removed to Cranetown, now Montclair, New Jersey.

Johannes, fifth child of Cornelis and Antje (Yong) Doremus, was a hotel keeper at Doremus Town. He married (first) Sarah Mandeville, by whom he had five children: Cornelius, born Feb. 24, 1776, married Caty DeHart, Oct. 28, 1800, he lived near Horseneck, and there died about 1835, leaving no male issue; Rachel, married John Clark; Antje, married ——— Dod; Lydia, married Jacob Dod; Henry, born March 29, 1787, married Polly Van Duyne, and removed to Waterloo, New York. Johannes Doremus married (second) Margaret Cadmus, who bore him five children: James, born Sept. 18, 1796, lived at Montville, married Ann, daughter of John Parleman, and their children were: Barbara Allen, married Rev. Frederick F. Cornell; Thomas Edward, born Feb. 18, 1824, married Mary Ann Hedges, and their children were: Clara, married Will Hart, and Edward H., died unmarried; John Parleman, married Sarah M. Hylar, died March 27, 1863, leaving no issue; Sarah Margaret, married Josiah P. Huntoon; Walter Wallace, died at the age of thirteen years. Peter, married Maria, daughter of Abraham Huyler. Sarah, married Henry De Mott. Lena, married Samuel Demarest. Rebecca, died unmarried.

Abraham, second son of Thomas and Anneke Abramse (Ackermans) Doremus, was born Aug. 31, 1716. He lived at Jacksonville on a farm of about two hundred and forty acres given him by his father, but afterwards removed to Cedar Grove. He married Helena Van Houten, July 8, 1740. Children: Johannis, born Dec. 2, 1744, died about 1800, unmarried; Aalje, married Roelif Vreeland; Mareytje, married Johannes Van Houten; Martyntje, married Johannes Ryker; Lena, married John Personet.

Johannes, third child of Thomas and Anneke Abramse (Ackermans) Doremus, was born at Acquackanonk, March 29, 1719. He married Franscyntje Mouritzen, June 15, 1743. He also lived at Jacksonville on a two hundred and forty acre farm given him by his father. Children: 1. Thomas, born April 15, 1744, married Sara ———, and they had one child, Cornelius T. J. Doremus, born at Wachauw, Jan. 28, 1781, married Marytje Billington. 2. Mouritz, born Jan. 18, 1747, lived at Horseneck, married Syntje ———, and their children were: John, born March 29, 1790, married Grietje (Margaret) Vanderhoof, lived at Fairfield, where he died Dec. 25, 1854; Henry, died unmarried. 3. Annetje, married (first) Uldrick Brouwer, (second) Hendrick Boss. 4. Judie.

Golijn (Gleen), fourth child of Thomas and Anneke Abramse (Ackermans) Doremus, was born March 20, 1722. He married Elisabeth Yong, of Hanover, Oct. 29, 1744. He settled at Jacksonville, Morris county, New Jersey, and built a substantial stone house. Children: 1. Thomas, born April 25, 1750, lived at Jacksonville; married Hester Smith, and their children were: Golyn, born Feb. 28, 1772, married Hester Mead; Elisabeth, married Giles A. Mandeville; Jacob, born Jan. 25, 1777, married Tryntje Van Ness. 2. Antje, married ——— Schuyler. 3. Pieter, born Oct. 30, 1756, married (first) Catrina Van Wagenen, (second) Susanna Doremus, widow of Henry Van Ness; their children were:

Elisabeth, married Henry Mead; Catriena, died aged fourteen; Cornelius, born Jan. 10, 1784, married Ann, daughter of Henry Van Ness, and their children were: Peter, born Oct. 24, 1806, married Catherine, daughter of Simon Van Ness; Susanna, married Peter Doremus; and Henry, born Feb. 27, 1812, married Sophia Mandeville. 4. Antje, married Cornelius Jacobus. 5. Peter, born Dec. 6, 1788, married Margaret Van Ness, and they lived for many years on Washington street, Newark. 6. Margaret, married James Collerd. 7. Gorline, born March 1, 1792, married Nancy Chiterlon, and lived in Bloomfield. 8. Gertrude, married James N. Jacobus. 9. Catrina (Catharine), married James Van Duyne. 10. John, born Dec. 10, 1803, married Catharine Hopper.

Thomas, sixth child of Thomas and Anneke Abramse (Ackermans) Doremus, was born May 9, 1730. He lived at Cedar Grove, owning the southwesterly corner of the Acquackanonk Mountain lands. He served as a private in the militia of Essex county in the Revolution, being one of the minute-men. After the war he became a captain and major. He married Sarah Sandford. Children: 1. Goline, born Oct. 14, 1754, married Catharine Farber, and their only child, Aaltje, married Joseph Personette. 2. Anneke, married Uldrick Van Rypen. 3. Aeltje, married John Hopkins. 4. Thomas, born April 21, 1760, married Elizabeth Van Houten, and their children were: Marretje, married Jephtha Crane; Cornelius, married Sarah Harrison, and died Nov. 8, 1875, in his eighty-fourth year; Daniel, born Aug. 30, 1794, enlisted in the United States Navy during the War of 1812, and never returned home; Sarah, married John R. Neafie; Elisabeth, married Aaron Baldwin. 5. Pieter.

Martyje, sixth child of Thomas and Sarah (Sanford) Doremus, married a Van Ness; the seventh child, Cornelius, was born July 17, 1769, and married Jannetje Van Orden; their children were: Selle, born Aug. 25, 1795; Jannetje, born March 11, 1797; and John, born Nov. 19, 1800. Jannetje, the eighth child of Thomas and Sarah (Sanford) Doremus, married Merselis Van Giesen; the ninth child, Elizabeth, married Simon Van Ness; the tenth, Lena; the eleventh, William, born July 7, 1778, married Geertjie Jacobusse; the twelfth, Abraham, born June 21, 1781, married a daughter of John Bush; he removed to the vicinity of Union, Broome county, N. Y., where he died.

Pieter, fifth child of Thomas and Sarah (Sandford) Doremus, was born Sept. 11, 1764. He lived in a small house nearly opposite the Congregational church at Cedar Grove, where he owned a small farm. He married Catharine, daughter of Cornelis Doremus. Children: 1. Rachel, married Nicholas Mandeville. 2. Sally, married John Riker. 3. Ann, married Rev. Isaac Stor. 4. Mary, married John May. 5. Cornelius, born Dec. 17, 1811, married (first) Elizabeth Ackerman, (second) Charity, daughter of William Beach; he was a carpenter by trade. 6. Elizabeth, married Abraham Smalley. 7. Garret, born Dec. 9, 1817, married Rachel Ann Winters; he learned his trade as carpenter in Paterson, and lived for many years on North Main street; by an accident he lost two of his fingers which forced him to give up his trade, and he opened a grocery store, but afterwards removed to Newark.

*Descendants of Joris Doremus*—Joris, fifth child of Cornelis and Jannetje (Joris) Doremus, was born and lived at Acquackanonk. He married, March 16, 1717, Marretie Berdan, who bore him five sons, all of whom but one, David, married and reared families. Joris Doremus removed to Preakness, where all of his children were born.

Cornelis, eldest son of Joris and Marretie (Berdan) Doremus, married Sara Reyerse, a native of Waggereuw. Children: Marritje, married Albert P. Van Voorhees; Joris, died in infancy; Joris, Jacob and David.

Joris, second son of Cornelis and Sara (Reyerse) Doremus, was baptized Feb. 9, 1746. He married, Oct. 1, 1768, Margaret Westervelt. Children: Margrietje, married William Dearman; Jan, died in infancy; Jan; and Cornelus, died young.

Jan, son of Joris and Margaret (Westervelt) Doremus, was born May 12, 1773. His father died when he was a small child; he was, however, watched over by a colored man, one of the slaves of the family. He lived on his father's farm about three-quarters of a mile south of the present Preakness church. He married (first) Geertye, daughter of Hessel Ryerson, by whom he had three children: 1. Grietye, married Adrian R. Van Houten. 2. Geertye, died in infancy. 3. A Child, who only lived a few hours. Mr. Doremus married (second) Maria Ann Sigh, who bore him the following children: 1. Caty, married John Walden. 2. Sophia, married (first) William Jenner, (second) Jacob Jacobus, and emigrated to Iowa. 3. Charity, died at the age of fifty-three years, unmarried. 4. Elizabeth, married John I. Van Allen. 5. Mary Ann, married (first) John Van Saun, (second) Daniel P. Smith. 6. George, married Jane Van Winkle. 7. William, died in infancy. 8. William, died in infancy. 9. Saphronia, married (first) John Van Winkle, (second) Daniel P. Smith. 10. John, born July 4, 1816, died May 2, 1860, unmarried. 11. William Dearman, born Dec. 11, 1819, married Helen Ann, daughter of Cornelius Bensen.

George, son of Jan and Maria Ann (Sigh) Doremus, was born May 18, 1809. He married Jane, daughter of Simeon Van Winkle. Children: 1. George, died young. 2. John, born March 15, 1839, married (first) Amelia Bertholf, daughter of Rynier Hopper. Married (second) Elizabeth Somerville. He lived at Paterson, and followed the trade of spring maker. He was known as John G. Doremus. Of his children, George, Frank and Mary, died unmarried, and his youngest daughter, Emma, was born March 8, 1879. 3. Simeon, born March 20, 1840, married Maria Anderson; there was no male issue. 4. William, born Dec. 29, 1842, married (first) Sarah Elizabeth Staggs, (second) Ann Maria Houghtaling. 5. Anna Maria. 6. Catharine. 7. Jane. 8. George, born Feb. 22, 1852. 9. Martha, married Isaac Blauvelt. 10. Amelia, married Charles H. May. 11. Margaret, died in infancy.

Jacob, fourth child of Cornelis and Sara (Reyerse) Doremus, was baptized Nov. 9, 1747. He married Nieltje Pier. We have no record of any male issue that reached maturity and had children.

David, fifth child of Cornelis and Sara (Reyerse) Doremus, was baptized Dec. 25, 1750. He lived at Preakness. He married Leya Provo (Lea De Brevoort). Their two daughters were: Sara, married Robert Murphy; and Magritie, married Martin Vanderhoof.

Johannes, second son of Joris and Marretie (Berdan) Doremus, was born Sept. 1, 1720. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, and his mother marrying again, the boy decided to leave home; he went to Hackensack, bought an axe, and built himself a log hut in the woods. By hard toil and strict economy he bought a tract of land comprising several acres, including his original log cabin site. During the Revolution he was confined in the Sugar House for six months, where he contracted disease from the effects of which he died. He married Mareytje Lutkens. Children: 1. Marretje, born Dec. 24, 1750. 2. Antje, died in infancy. 3. Joris, born Aug. 28, 1754; he succeeded to the paternal homestead, and in 1805 built a large stone house at Red Mills (Arcola) at the corner of the road from Paterson to Red Mills and Hackensack. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married Antje Berdan, at Slioterdam, July 17, 1777. Children: i. Jan, died aged seventeen. ii. Maria, married Gen. Andrew Henry Hopper. iii. Derick (Richard). iv. Albert, born April 25,

1790; for nearly forty years he drove a stage between Hoboken and Monroe Works (west of the present Tuxedo, New York), married Jane Brinckerhoff. v. Joris (George), born Nov. 13, 1794; was a blacksmith at Red Mills, where he also farmed and kept a tavern, married Harriet Zabriskie. vi. John Berdan, married Margaret Westervelt. vii. Peter, born 1801, married Jane Brinckerhoff.

Derick, third child of Joris and Antje (Berdan) Doremus, was born at Red Mills, June 16, 1786. He received from his father the use of a grist mill and farm at Lower Preakness. He later removed to New York, engaging in the grocery business on Commerce street. He died at Hackensack, New Jersey. He married Margaret Demarest, of River Edge. The issue of this marriage was five children, of whom we have only a record of Ann, who married Henry Van Houten; and John, born at Preakness, June 22, 1817, married Eleanor, daughter of John Ackerman. He kept a grocery store for several years on Commerce street, New York, afterwards was in the milk business in Williamsburgh, and finally became a resident of Paterson. His will was proved March 25, 1887. His children were: Margaretta, married Cornelius R. Bensen; John A., born May 27, 1845; Richard E., born Jan. 10, 1851, married Gertrude Ryerson, daughter of Richard Van Houten, and their children were: Elizabeth, John, Catharine, and Margaretta. Isaac N., born Feb. 6, 1853, married Kitty Post, daughter of John W. Stagg, and their children were: Eleanor and Eva; George W., born March 13, 1862, married Charlotte Mary Greenwood, and their children were: Mary and Charlotte Eaton.

John Berdan, sixth child of Joris and Antje (Berdan) Doremus, was born June 26, 1799. He succeeded to the paternal homestead, where he resided until 1869, when he moved to Paterson, making a home with his children until his death, Feb. 10, 1895. He married, May 5, 1821, Margaret, daughter of Albert A. Westervelt. Their children were: Elizabeth, married John B. Van Dien; Anna M., married John V. Rathbone; Lydia, married John G. Van Dien; Sarah J., died in infancy; John, died in infancy; Peter; Jacob W.; Richard, died aged five years.

Peter, second son of John B. and Margaret (Westervelt) Doremus, was born June 6, 1828. He kept a grocery store for many years in Paterson, and was also active in municipal affairs. He married Eliza Wandle, Oct. 5, 1852. Children: 1. John Berdan, born Sept. 1, 1854, conducted a grocery store with his brother, Thomas W.; married Charity Elizabeth Ackerman, and had children: Flora and Lulu. 2. Thomas Wandle, born Jan. 3, 1857, married Della McKenzie; issue: Ella; Harry M., born Dec. 25, 1880; Stella, Mary, Hazel, and Violet. 3. William Ransley, died aged ten years. 4. Maggie, married Walter Scott. 5. Mary Wandle, married Frank Elliott Low.

Jacob W., seventh child of John Berdan and Margaret (Westervelt) Doremus, was born Dec. 3, 1835. He was a farmer on the paternal acres at Red Mills. He married Sophia, only daughter of Cornelius G. Van Dien. Children: 1. Walter John, born Sept. 16, 1859, married Anna, daughter of William H. Doremus, and had two children: Gertrude, and William, born Dec. 17, 1894. 2. Cornelius, born Jan. 22, 1862, married Jennie M. Lake. He resides at Ridgewood, a lawyer by profession, he maintains offices in Ridgewood and New York. The issue of his marriage was three daughters: Florence L., Mabel, and Nellie Budlong. 3. Anna E., married Arthur H. Dey, of Paterson. 4. William Ransley, born Nov. 18, 1871.

Joris, third child of Joris and Marretie (Berdan) Doremus, was baptized Oct. 21, 1722, and married Marregrietje Tytsont. Their children were: Marritjen; Elizabeth; Joris, born March 27, 1765, died at Para-

mus, June 14, 1830. He had a son Joris, called "Casem's George," who married Eva Yong, and lived at Lower Preakness, and their children were: Cornelis; Peter; Elisabeth, married William Van Duyn; Sarah, died unmarried; Abraham; Marya, married Peter Mourison; and Jores.

Cornelis, eldest child of Joris and Eva (Yong) Doremus, was born Oct. 8, 1782. He was a carpenter and was known as "Yoren's Case," or "Eva's Case." He married Geertje (Charity), daughter of Benjamin Demarest. The issue of this marriage was: 1. George, born August 20, 1807, a carpenter and builder, residing on Auburn street. 2. Benjamin Demarest, born May 10, 1810, was formerly a tavern keeper at the Ponds, a justice of the peace at Paterson, living on Broadway, afterwards at southwestern corner of Division and Carroll streets. He married Elizabeth Speer, daughter of Barent Speer. He died May 27, 1887. 3. Eva, married John C. Yorks. 4. Peter, born August 9, 1815, was a carpenter and builder in New York City. 5. Abraham, born Sept. 3, 1818, married (first) Ellen Winters, (second) Mary Cornelius. He resides on the paternal homestead at Lower Preakness. 6. Catherine, married Daniel Quimby. 7. William, born Aug. 7, 1825, married Jane, daughter of Cornelius Wortendyke. He was a carpenter and builder in Paterson.

Peter, second child of Joris and Eva (Yong) Doremus, married Mary Mourison. He was called "Yoren's Piet"—George's Peter. He lived at Singac, but emigrated to the West. His children were: Mary, married Peter I. Ackerman; George, born Jan. 19, 1819; removed to Wisconsin, where he died; Hannah, married (first) William Steger, (second) Crine Pikaart, and removed to Wilmington, Illinois. Abraham, born Sept. 10, 1825, married Ellen Toers, and had children: Peter, Jacob; James, died young; Medora, married Charles Zimmen; and Alpheus Peter, born June 30, 1827, married Hannah Black, and died at Paterson, May 14, 1880. 6. Evaline, married Samuel Conklin, and removed to Columbus, Ohio.

Jores, seventh child of Joris and Eva (Yong) Doremus, was born April 12, 1800. He married (first) Elmina Onderdonk, by whom he had five children: 1. Cornelius, married Catherine Wait, and died Sept. 19, 1895. 2. John, married, went West, but returned to Preakness, where he died Feb. 10, 1896; he left two daughters: Ida Adeline, married John Murray Wilson; and Ada. 3. George, married Jane Gannon. 4. Sarah, married Theodore Allington. 5. Ellen, married (first) George Young, and (second) Cornelius Osborn.

Hendrik, fifth child of Joris and Marretie (Berdan) Doremus, was baptized Nov. 5, 1727. He inherited most of his father's lands at Preakness, added thereto by purchase until he owned more than three hundred acres. This seeming prosperity proved his ruin, for the fear of losing his extensive possessions induced him to preserve his allegiance to the King. To escape the wrath of the Revolutionists, he fled to Staten Island and his estates were forfeited. He married Egge (Aagje), daughter of Helmigh-Roelof Van Houten. Children: Joris; Jan; Catrina, married Hendrick Kep; Roeliph; Hendrick; David; Marya, baptized Dec. 25, 1777; and Helmigh, died in infancy.

Joris, eldest child of Hendrik and Egge (Van Houten) Doremus, was born March 21, 1757. He was a farmer at Preakness, but sympathized with the British during the Revolution. He shared the evil fortunes of the refugees, fleeing to New York, but he seemed afterwards to gain the good will of his neighbors and was permitted to marry and settle down among them. He married (first) Jannetye, daughter of Theunis Ryerson. His children by this marriage were: 1. Henderic. 2. Rachel, married John Bowden. Joris by his second wife, Antye Retan, had seven children: Jennicke; Catrina, married George Brinckerhoff; George; Davit; Rulif, born Dec. 7, 1799. He was a carpet weaver and

lived in Ward street. He died of the cholera, Aug. 12, 1849; John; Lyse, married Jacob Bush. The majority of these children and their descendants became identified with Newark.

Henderic, eldest child of Joris and Jannetye (Ryerson) Doremus, was born Nov. 20, 1785. He was known as Henry G. (George) Doremus. He was a carpenter by trade, but at an early age quit that occupation and kept a tavern at various places in the vicinity of Paterson, "Peace and Plenty" among them, where he lived in 1825. He inaugurated a stage route from Paterson to New York in 1819, which he kept up for a number of years. His wife inherited a tract of eight acres on the south side of Broadway, lying on both sides of Straight street, extending southerly to Ellison street. He located on this tract and built a stone house near the southeast corner of Broadway and Straight street. He married Leybetye (Elisabeth) Van Giesen, daughter of Dirk Van Giesen. Their children were: Jenny, married Herrick Houghteling; Henry, born Dec. 4, 1808, was a carpenter by trade, and married Mary, daughter of Hartman Vreeland; he died April 23, 1875, in a house he had built on the southeast corner of Straight and Van Houten streets. The issue of his marriage was: i. Eliza Jane, married Munson Brooks. ii. Mary, married Daniel Lane. iii. Henry, born Oct. 22, 1840, married Mary A., daughter of Henry Goulding, of Paterson. A carpenter by trade, he resided many years at Paterson. iv. Rachel Ann, married Lewis Hawser. v. Cornelia, married Hiram C. Perry.

The other children of Henderic and Elisabeth (Van Giesen) Doremus were: Sophiah, born Jan. 19, 1811, died about 1841, unmarried; Elizabeth, married Richard Reed Clark; George, born Sept. 13, 1815, married (first) Ann Eliza, daughter of Conklin Titus, (second) Sarah Jane, daughter of Andrew Montgomery; he followed his trade as stone cutter for many years in Paterson and then in New York, and subsequently returned to Paterson and kept the American House on the southeast corner of Market street and Ramapo avenue; Richard Van Giesen, born March 16, 1818, died, unmarried, Jan. 8, 1888; John, died in childhood; Rachel Ann, married James Fox; and John, born June 24, 1825; he was a carpenter by trade, but engaged in many mercantile pursuits, being a manufacturer of mineral waters, hotel keeper, gold, silver and nickel plater, a livery stable keeper, besides being assessor of the Fifth Ward, etc.; he married Emma, daughter of Edward W. Irvine, and their children were: George Washington, died unmarried at the age of twenty-one years; Henry Irvine, married Myrtle, daughter of Michael Traver; Emily Rebecca, married William H. Dunkerley; Anna Augusta, died unmarried about the age of twenty-three years; William Russell, born June 15, 1862, married Ada, daughter of Frank Conklin.

Jan, second child and son of Hendrik and Egge (Van Houten) Doremus, was born in 1759. He married Nence, daughter of Theunis Ryerson. At the time of his marriage he lived at Preakness. He conducted a farm which was inherited by his wife at Haledon, which he eventually sold, and bought a tract of land lying east of Marion street and extending to Doremus street northeasterly to the mountain. His children were: 1. Jannetje, married Pieter P. Van Aalen; 2. Hendrick, died aged two years; 3. Anaetje, married James Leary; 4. Hendrick, born May 3, 1793, was a skillful millwright, and lived on the west side of Main street between Market and Ellison streets; he married Metye (Martha) Van Giesen, Dec. 14, 1816; their children were: i. Ann, married Nathaniel Townsend; ii. Sally, married John Beam; iii. Jane, married Joshua Goldsmith; iv. John, born July 21, 1827, was a painter and photographer, he was called John P. Doremus, and married Sarah Catharine Schoonmaker, and their children were: Ella, died in childhood;

Harry, born Aug. 18, 1845, married Jennie Philips; Leonard, born Nov. 9, 1856, married Ida, daughter of Harmon Smith, and their children are: Walter, born May 17, 1878, Martha, Leonard, Edith and Ida; Walter, died in childhood; Cornelius, died aged ten years; Mattie, married Hudson Parmley; and Annie, married Dr. Charles H. Scribner. v. Cornelius, born June 8, 1830. For many years he was in the stove and tinware business on Main street. He married Emeline Beardsley, April 4, 1854. Their two daughters died before the age of maturity. vi. Rachel, married Robert Smith.

Roeliph, fourth child of Hendrik and Egge (Van Houten) Doremus, was born at Perikenis, Nov. 8, 1769. He bought the mill property about half a mile west of the present Erie station, at Clifton, where he carried on a saw mill and grist mill for about twenty years. He then removed to Paterson, residing on the west side of Main street, near Smith street. Subsequently he kept a small grocery on the northeast corner of Broadway and Washington street. About 1830 he removed to New York. His friends abbreviated his name to "Rule" Doremus. He married, Feb. 5, 1792, Annaatje Doremus. Their children were: 1. Catrina, married Paulus I. Post. 2. Egge (Agnes, Effie), married David Ackerman. 3. Hendric, born April 16, 1798; he was a builder and an expert architect, and removed to New York City. 4. David, born Jan. 7, 1802; also became a resident of New York. 5. Marytje (Maria), married Joseph Blauvelt. 6. Johannes, born Dec. 14, 1807, removed to New York. 7. Cornelius, born June 2, 1811, removed to New York, where he and his brother David had a carpenter shop under the firm name of D. R. & C. R. Doremus. 8. Hannah, married James Haring.

Hendrick, fifth child of Hendrik and Egge (Van Houten) Doremus, was born and lived at Perikenis. He acquired considerable property on Main street, near Van Houten street. He married, Dec. 12, 1795, Maritye Jacobesse. Their children were: 1. Hendric, died about 1850, unmarried. 2. Jon (John), born Dec. 2, 1798, married Ann, daughter of Isaac Alyea; they had one child, Mary Ellen, married Cornelius C. Hopper. John was a cotton spinner, employed in various cotton mills in Paterson. 3. Ellen, married Peter Ackerman. 4. Agnes, married Henry F. Pelton. 5. Helmeugh, died in childhood. 6. Catreneu, married Abraham Van Buskirk. 7. David, born April 25, 1808. He carried on for many years the manufacture and sale of shoes on Main street. He married Maritta Call, and they were the parents of: i. Deborah Ann, married James Gillmor. ii. Mary, married George W. Lemley. iii. Josiah Pierson, born Feb. 3, 1838, married Maria, daughter of John R. Daggers. The issue of this marriage was: Nellie; David H., died aged twenty-four years; Edna, died young. iv. Emeline, married Henry Harvey. v. Martha, married Edward E. Suffern. 8. Anthony, died in infancy. 9. Abraham, born May 29, 1812. He was foreman for many years in a cotton mill on Boudinot street, later, with Adams' Mosquito Netting Mill, on Van Houten street. He married, Sept. 5, 1835, Elizabeth Winters. Their children were: i. Catharine Ann, married David Gannon. ii. John, born Feb. 20, 1840, married Caroline L. Burton, and died Aug. 1, 1892, leaving two children: Avery Richards, born Nov. 3, 1863, married Wilhelmina Pries; and Elizabeth Ann, married Edgar Atherton. iii. Benjamin, born March 10, 1842, married Margaret Ann Van Orden. iv. William Parsons, born Sept. 13, 1845; married (first) Emma M., daughter of Charles E. Loper; (second) Emma Green. Issue by first wife: Charles Loper, born Oct. 25, 1875; a daughter died in infancy. v. Avery Richards, died in childhood. vi. Avery Richards, died in childhood. vii. Mary, died in childhood. viii. Avery Richards, died in childhood.



Cornelis, third child of Hendrick and Annatie (Essels) Doremus, Doremus, was born July 25, 1775. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Newark, and after serving his time established himself in that city, with which his descendants became identified.

*Descendants of Hendrick Doremus*—Hendrick, sixth child of Cornelis and Jannetje (Joris) Doremus, was baptized May 26, 1695. He married Annatie Essels (Hesselse), April 14, 1716. They were born and lived at Acquackanonk. He occupied the paternal homestead on the Wesel road extending from the river to the foot of Wesel Mountain. The issue of his marriage was: 1. Elisabeth. 2. Jannetje, married Abraham Broeks. 3. Cornelis. 4. Hessel. 5. Annetje, married Theunis Hennion. 6. Froukje, married Johannis Hennion. 7. Hendrik, born Nov. 15, 1730, married Annaetje Van Rype. Their only child Hendrik was baptized July 5, 1747.

Cornelis, third child of Hendrick and Annatie (Hesselse) Doremus, was born at Acquackanonk, March 20, 1721. He lived on the homestead on the Wesel road. He married, Dec. 10, 1742, Annatje Van Rype. Children: 1. Lea, married Pieter Vreeland. 2. Hendrick, married Catharina Terhune, Jan. 8, 1771, and their children were: i. Annaetje, married Roeliph Doremus. ii. Cornelius, died in infancy. iii. Cornelius. iv. Marytje, married Cornelius Van Blerkom. v. Albert. vi. Hessel. vii. Tryntje, married Hendrick M. Gerritse.

Cornelius, third child of Hendrick and Catharina (Terhune) Doremus, was born July 31, 1780. He lived on part of the ancestral farm at Wesel. In 1824 he removed to Seneca county, New York. He married (first) Marritje Vreeland, by whom he had eight children: 1. Maria, married Henry Van Riper. 2. Hendrick, born Sept. 30, 1802, in a frame house on the west side of the Wesel road, a short distance north of Crooks avenue. He was brought up a farmer, but also learned the trade of weaving blue and white blankets. When his father removed West, he came to Paterson and worked in the cotton mills. One day he was called upon, in the Gun Mill, to start a silk loom for John Ryle, the first silk loom in Paterson. He married Jane Garrabrants. Their children, all born in Paterson, were: i. Cornelius, married Elizabeth White. ii. Hester, married Richard Fairclough. iii. Garret, married Jane Snyder. iv. Ellen, married Henry Fairclough. v. John, removed to Orange county, New York. vi. Henry, was a carpenter in Paterson. 3. Cornelius, died in infancy. 4. Cornelius, born July 24, 1805, was a machinist, and lived and died in Paterson; married Eliza Post, Oct. 25, 1828, and their children were: i. Henry, died aged nine years. ii. Richard, died in childhood. iii. Nancy, died young. iv. Richard, born Jan. 2, 1836, died July 28, 1892, unmarried. v. Mary Jane, married Charles Webster. 5. Catrenew, died in infancy. 6. Catharina, married John McDuffee. 7. Elizabeth, married Jacob E. Quick. 8. Hannah, married John Voorhees. Cornelius Doremus married (second) Irene Roberts, who bore him five children: 1. Albert, became a resident of Washington, D. C. 2. Jeanette, married George W. Robinson. 3. Sarah, married William Ritter. 4. Jane M., married (first) Charles Harkens, (second) James Joyce. 5. Mary M., married (first) Dennis Coughlin, (second) Charles Daley.

Albert, fifth child of Hendrick and Catharina (Terhune) Doremus, was baptized Jan. 4, 1784. He was a carpenter by trade, and lived on Vreeland avenue. He died about 1832. He married Jannetje, daughter of Michael Vreeland. Their children were: 1. Gerritje, married Charles Allison. 2. Catharina, married Peter K. Fine. 3. Cornelius, born in Paterson, Oct. 22, 1810, married Maria, daughter of Thomas Cadmus; he was a carpenter, and lived on Fair street many years; his children were: i. Albert, born Nov. 29, 1839, married (first) Annie Tibby, (second)

Rachel Ann, daughter of Peter S. Demarest; he was a member of Company C, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and a carpenter by trade. ii. Thomas, born June 11, 1843, married Eveanna Jenkins; he served in Company C, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and after the war removed to Conestoga, New York. iii. Cornelius, born Oct. 30, 1845, married Mary Harrison, June 2, 1867, and died Sept. 15, 1874. iv. Mary Jane, died in infancy. v. Abraham, died in infancy. vi. Sarah, died in early life.

Michael, fourth child of Albert and Jannetje (Vreeland) Doremus, was born Oct. 2, 1814. He was a blacksmith in Paterson, but owing to failing health he purchased a farm at Pompton Plains, where he died. He married Maria De Mott.

Albert, fifth child of Albert and Jannetje (Vreeland) Doremus, was born April 7, 1819. He was a carpenter and builder, and lived on Godwin street and afterwards on Sixteenth avenue. He died Sept. 29, 1890. He married (first) Sarah Steger, (second) Sophia Van Horn.

Eliza Jane, sixth child of Albert and Jannetje (Vreeland) Doremus, married Christopher A. Sisson.

Hessel, sixth child of Hendrick and Catharina (Terhune) Doremus, was born Jan. 14, 1786. He lived on the Wesel road, where Cedar Lawn is now located. He married Jannetje, daughter of Benjamin Demarest. Children: 1. Catharina, married Stephen Terhune. 2. Lea, married Elijah Smith. 3. Maria, married John P. Voorhis. 4. Jane, died in infancy. 5. Benjamin, twin with Jane, born Sept. 18, 1817, married Sarah Hopper; he lived in Columbus, Ohio, for a time, but died in Paterson, New Jersey, Sept. 9, 1881; his only child, Charles, married Mary Jane Levi, Oct. 16, 1872, and died April 1, 1888. 6. Henry, removed to Columbus, Ohio.

Hessel, fourth child of Hendrick and Annatie (Essels) Doremus, was baptized July 10, 1723. He married Gessie, daughter of Johannes Westervelt. After his marriage he settled at Wagaraw, where in connection with farming he carried on his trade of shoemaker. Children: 1. Anaatie, married Peter Hopper. 2. Feytje, married John Hopper. 3. Hendrick, born April 10, 1754, married Marregrietje Hennion; he lived on the Wagaraw farm, but in his later years removed to Pacquanac, where he died Sept. 4, 1833; his children were: i. Johannis Hennion, born Jan. 14, 1780, married Aultje, daughter of Albert Zabriskie, of Paramus; he died during the yellow fever epidemic in New York City, where he lived. ii. Hessel, removed to Ramapo in 1852, where he died. iii. Hendrick, born Dec. 17, 1793, married Jane Post, Oct. 17, 1816; he was called Henry Doremus, or less formally, "Long Hank;" he lived at Pacquanac, and died Sept. 9, 1850; the issue of his marriage was one child, John Newton, born August 30, 1832, died unmarried, Jan. 22, 1854.

Hessel, son of Hendrick and Marregrietje (Hennion) Doremus, born Feb. 19, 1787, married (first) Catharina Berry; children: John; and Caty, married Aaron Van Saun. For many years he kept a livery stable on Prince street, near Market street. He married (second) Mary Young, widow of John Y. Dater.

John, son of Hessel and Catharina (Berry) Doremus, was born March 24, 1810. He married (first) Catherine, daughter of Andrew P. Hopper, by whom he had five children: 1. Philip Henry, born August 17, 1829, married, March 8, 1859, Mary L. Marshall, widow of Peter Post; he kept for many years a livery stable on Hamilton street, between Market and Ellison streets; children: Annie A., Kate and Ida E. 2. Andrew, born March 23, 1824, removed to the South. 3. Peter, died in infancy. 4. Ann, married Bethuel W. Perry. 5. Peter, born July 19, 1839, was a member of Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, and was fatally

wounded at the battle of Petersburg, Virginia. Hessel Doremus married (second) Martha Hopper, sister of his first wife. He married (third) Rachel Zabriskie, widow of John Van Houten. There was one child of this marriage, John Newton, born April 7, 1855, who married (first) Isabella Donaldson, (second) Anna Catherine Titus, and their children were: Anna E., married Irvin Titus, Emma, and John Newton; John Newton Doremus, Sr., was a machinist, and resided for a time at Pompton.

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**RYERSON**—Adriaen and Martin Reyersen emigrated in 1646 from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam. They were probably lads, as they were unmarried. They settled at Flatlands, Long Island, soon after their arrival. Martin, whose descendants are recorded below, was a member of the Brooklyn church; in 1677 was appointed justice of the peace, and in 1682 received the office of constable. He married Annetje, daughter of Joris Jansen Rapalje, born Feb. 8, 1646. His father-in-law was a Huguenot from Rochelle, France, who came to America in 1623 and settled at Fort Orange (now Albany), but removed to New Amsterdam in 1626. He purchased from the Indians in 1637 a tract of 325 acres in what was called Rennegaconck, now in the city of Brooklyn, and there he spent the remainder of his life, dying about 1670. He married Catalyntie, daughter of Joris Frico, born in Paris, France. Their child Sara, born June 9, 1625, is said to have been the first white child born in New Netherland, in recognition whereof the Dutch authorities granted her a tract of land in the Wallebocht.

There were eleven children by the marriage of Martin Reyersen and Annetje Joris Rapalje: Marritie, married Paulus Turck; Joris; Reyer; Catalyntie, married (first) Samuel Berry, a native of Flushing, Holland, and the ancestor of the Berry family of Pompton Plains, New Jersey; she married (second) Pauwelis Vander Beeck; Sara, married Gerret Burger; Geertje, married Abraham Van Duyn; Jakobus, whose descendants became identified with Long Island; Helena, married Johan Okey Van Nuys; Lyntje; Cornelis, married Sara Jorisse, who lived at or near Jamaica, Long Island; and Frans.

*Descendants of Joris Ryerson*—Joris, second child of Martin Reyersen and Annetje Joris Rapalje, was baptized Sept. 19, 1666. In 1695 he with others purchased extensive tracts of land, embracing the western part of the present Wayne township, also in Pequannock township, Morris county. He settled about 1710 at Pacquanac, near the present Mountain View, his residence being the most prominent in that region for many years, as he was himself the leading citizen. He married, August 11, 1691, Anneken Schouten, widow of Theunis Dey. His will was proved March 29, 1749, and to this instrument he affixed the name Yores reyerse. There were eleven children by the marriage of Joris and Anneken (Schouten-Dey) Ryerson: Johanna, married Evert Wessels; Marten, died in infancy; Johannes; Marritje, died in infancy; Marten, married Catharine Cox; Marritje, married John Reading; Helena, died young; Jores; Luykas; Blandina, married George Hall; and Elizabeth, married her cousin, William Ryerson.

Johannes, of the above mentioned family, was baptized Aug. 8, 1694. He lived at the Goffle, on a farm devised to him by his father. He was justice of the peace of Bergen county. He married (first) Maritje Janse Spier; (second) Geertje Hessels. Children by first wife: Geertje, married Johannes Gerritse; Blandina, married Dr. Jacobus Van Buren, of Paterson; Joris (George); Elizabeth, married Johannis Joralemon. By his second wife: Helena, married Dirck Ryerson; Jane, married

Michael Vreeland; Hessel; Antia (Johanna), married James Hall; and John.

Joris (George), of the above mentioned family, married (first) Antje Hennion, (second) Tammesyn Van Boskerk. Children by first wife were: Geertje, married Rinear Berdan; Antye, married Isaac Alje. By second wife: Johannes; also a daughter, who married John Berry.

Johannes, only son of Joris and Tammesyn (Van Boskerk) Ryerson, was called "Yoren's Hans"—George's John. He lived on the ancestral homestead, on the east side of the Goffle road. In later years he resided a short distance from the Hawthorne station on the Erie railroad. He married, July 21, 1793, Lea, daughter of Cornelis Westervelt. Their one child, Joris, born Dec. 17, 1793, was called George I. Ryerson. He resided on the old homestead, on the Goffle road, and represented Manchester township in the board of chosen freeholders, and was elected to the Assembly in 1841. He married (first) Hillegont Van Houten, daughter of Gerrebrant Van Houten, (second) Mrs. Eliza Burtzell, of New York, (third) Margaret Hanson. He died Dec. 16, 1875.

Joris Ryerson, by his marriage with Hillegont Van Houten, had three sons: John Van, born at Paterson, March 24, 1814. He was known as John Van Houten Ryerson, and kept a tavern at Passaic, near the old turnpike bridge. He married Claasje, daughter of Aaron A. Van Houten; the issue of this marriage was: George, born Dec. 16, 1835, married Mary, daughter of John Y. Dater; Aaron Van Houten, born June 7, 1838, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Alyea; Cornelius, born Dec. 25, 1839, married Mary, daughter of Adrian Van Blarcom, of Passaic; Henry, born Dec. 17, 1841, married Euphemia, daughter of John Schoonmaker; John, born March 8, 1849, married Garret Merselis. Garrabrant Van Houten, second child of Joris and Hillegont (Van Houten) Ryerson, was born Feb. 7, 1816. He always wrote his name Garrabrant Ryerson. He lived on Temple street, near North Fourth street, Paterson. He married Jane, daughter of Cornelius-Gerrit Van Riper. His two children were: Cornelius, married Mary Jane, daughter of William Wait; and Ariana, married Andrew Z. Terhune. Henry Garrison, third child of Joris and Hillegont (Van Houten) Ryerson, was born Dec. 3, 1822, and was named after his mother's maternal grandfather. He lived on his father's place, at the Goffle, and was an auctioneer, and practitioner in justices' courts. He married Martha, daughter of Adam Dater. The issue of this marriage was: George, who died Nov. 8, 1887; and Elizabeth, who married John Ackerman.

Hessel, eldest son of Johannes and Geertje (Hessels) Ryerson, married (first) Doretje Earl, (second) Catrien Van Veghter, (third) Catharina Van Alen. Children by first wife: Johannes, married Anna Van Aalen, and emigrated to Ohio and Indiana; Geertye, married John Jo. Doremus; Hessel; Nicholas; Enogh, twin with Nicholas; Piter, married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Paul Farber, the issue being ten children; by his second wife, a Miss Haines, he had a daughter, Catharine, born in 1850. Hessel, by his second marriage, had three daughters: Dooce, married (first) Abraham Theunis Ryerson, (second) John Snyder; Catharina, married George Mandeville; and Jane, married Henry Post. Hessel, the elder, about 1785, removed to New Vernon, New Jersey.

Hessel, third child of Hessel and Doretje (Earl) Ryerson, was born Sept. 22, 1777. He lived at New Vernon, and was killed by falling from his horse, near Oldham. Children: Patience, married a Morrow, of Morrow's Mills (Wagaraw); Ira, married (first) Gertruy Van Houten, (second) Rachel Ann Van Saun, daughter of Edo-Isaac Van Suan; he was a farmer, also engaged in the business of a drover and butcher. He lived at the southwest corner of Totowa and Preakness avenues, the

premises being now occupied by the Old Ladies' Home. His only child Elizabeth died in maidenhood. Hessel, third child of Hessel, was a farmer at Singac, afterwards at Vineland. He married and had two daughters: Orilla, and Elizabeth, who married William O'Donnell.

Nicholas, fourth child (and twin of Enogh) of Hessel and Doretje (Earl) Ryerson, was born April 8, 1781. His father, when he was only four years of age, moved to New Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., with which place he and his descendants became identified.

John, youngest of the five children of Johannes and Geertje (Hessels) Ryerson, married Elsie Lesier, and lived at Wagaraw. He was called John Ryerson, Esq. His will was proved Sept. 3, 1791. Children: Antye, married Jan Mandeviel; Johannes, born July 10, 1779, married Maria Bogert, and they had one child, Anne; Lea; Polle; Yannetye; Maria; and Cornelius, born April 16, 1790.

Marten, fifth child of Joris and Anneken (Schouten-Dey) Ryerson, was baptized Oct. 9, 1698, and married Catharine Cox, daughter of Thomas Cox, one of the early settlers of Monmouth county, New Jersey; he was also one of the Proprietors of East Jersey. Marten settled at Readington, Hunterdon county, with which locality he and his descendants became identified.

Jores, eighth child of Joris and Anneken (Schouten-Dey) Ryerson, was baptized Jan. 5, 1703, and married Maria, daughter of Abraham Du Bois, of Sourland, June 6, 1744. He was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1762 and 1768. He lived on a part of his father's farm at Pacquanac. He died April 23, 1792. Children: Joris, died in infancy; Mary, married George Lukas Ryerson; Joris, died aged six years; Nicholas, died aged four years; Antje, married Hendrick Cook, of Beavertown; Margaret Elisabeth, married Johannis Van Winkle, of Lower Preakness; Abraham, born Jan. 23, 1762, married Sarah, daughter of Peter Mandeville. He was a surveyor, and subsequently a judge of the Common Pleas Court. He died Sept. 3, 1810; Martin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died while in service in South Carolina; John, died about 1813, unmarried. The descendants of Joris and Anneken (Schouten-Dey) Ryerson became identified with Pacquanac and the surrounding country.

Luykas, youngest son of Joris and Anneken (Schouten-Dey) Ryerson, was baptized April 9, 1704. He married (first) Elisabeth, daughter of David Howell, of Hunterdon county; (second) Susanna Van der Linden. He lived at Pacquanac, on part of his father's homestead, excepting from 1749-53, when he resided in Hunderton county. His will was proved March 17, 1764. His descendants were largely identified with the western part of the State.

*Descendants of Reyer Ryerson*—Reyer, third child of Martin Ryerson and Annetje Joris Rapalje, married, May 26, 1696, Rebecca Van der Scheuren, of New York. He removed to Hackensack, N. J., or its vicinity in 1708. He purchased a tract of land of 614 acres between the Ponds and Pompton, where he took up his residence, and engaged in farming and running a mill. He was appointed justice of the peace of Bergen county, and was a major in the Bergen regiment of militia. Letters of administration were granted on his estate Dec. 1, 1739. Children: Margareta, married Pieter Tibout; Annetje, married Corynus Bertholf; Marten, died in infancy; Marten; Sara, married Cornelius Van Blerkum; Jacobus; Elena, died in infancy; Lena; Willem; and Johannes.

Marten, of the above mentioned children, was baptized Feb. 27, 1702, and married, Oct. 4, 1734, Elizabeth Laroe. Children: Ryer, died young; Christinetje, married Casparur Schuyler; Rebecca, married Philip Schuyler; George, baptized Jan. 5, 1743, married Deborah ———, and they

had one child, Peter, baptized May 8, 1778; Lysbeth, married Crines Van Houten.

Jacobus, sixth child of Reyer and Rebecca (Van der Scheuren) Ryerson, was baptized Oct. 27, 1706, married Marytje Van Blerkum, Oct. 19, 1739. Children: Rebecca, married Jacob Berdan; Marytje, married Timothy Lewis; Jannetje, married Pieter Remse; John, married Margaret Ryerson; Teunis, baptized Feb. 17, 1754; and Lena, married Henry Edtsler.

Willem, ninth child of Reyer and Rebecca (Van der Scheuren) Ryerson, was baptized May 30, 1714, and married Elizabeth Ryerse, July 26, 1735. Their two children were: Willem, who married and lived at Two Bridges, near Pacquanac; and Lena, who married Hendrick Jacobusse. Willem, the third to bear the name, had two children: Willem; and Lena, who married Evert Van Ness. The fourth Willem married (first) Eleanor Cook (Lena Kock), and (second) a Mrs. Garthwaite, of Rahway. On account of his extensive landed possessions he was called "King William." His children were all by his first wife: William, married Nancy Demarest, and lived at Singac, and the issue of this marriage was a son, died young, and Mary Jane; Francis; Maria, married John Garlinghouse, and lived at Newark; Ellen, married John Westervelt; Garret, born Sept. 3, 1797, married Sarah Stratton, and their children were: Susan, married a Durand, Anna Maria, married a Marshall, William, married Mary Ellen Van Houten, and Mary, married a Lozier; Bernard, born Nov. 18, 1795, married three times, and lived at White Hall, Morris county; Nicholas; Martin Van Buren; Henry, and Margaret.

Francis, second child of Willem and Eleanor (Cook) Ryerson, was born Jan. 15, 1790, and married Margaret Doremus. Their children were: William, born July 25, 1813, married Cornelia Osborn, and the issue of this marriage was eleven children: i. Francis, died aged seventeen years; ii. Margaret E., married George Clay; iii. Anna Augusta, married Richard Husk; iv. Cornelius, born March 1, 1844, married Ellen Doremus, removed to Oakland; v. Osborn, born April 3, 1846, married Olivia Freeman; vi. Henrietta, died aged four; vii. Mary Catharine, married Peter F. Kiersted; viii. Ralph Speer, born Sept. 27, 1853, married Rosa O'Neill; ix. Christopher, born Feb. 4, 1856; x. John Henry, died aged two years; xi. Emma F., married Henry Sautter. Thomas, second child of Francis and Margaret (Doremus) Ryerson, married Catharine ——. The issue of this marriage was: i. Eliza, married John Bradevelt; ii. Eden; iii. Margaret Ann, married John Cooper; iv. Henry. The third child of Francis and Margaret (Doremus) Ryerson was Peter, who married (first) Eliza Dodd, (second) Hester Jacobus; he removed to Fredericksburg, Va., with which locality his children became identified. Ann, fourth child of Francis and Margaret (Doremus) Ryerson, died unmarried.

Johannes, tenth child of Reyer and Rebecca (Van der Scheuren) Ryerson, was baptized Nov. 11, 1716. He married, Jan. 13, 1741, Cathlyna Berrie, daughter of Martin Berrie. Children: Cathlyna, married Johannes Van Winkle; Reyer, Maria, Rebecca, married John Demarest; and Martin.

Reyer, second child of Johannes and Cathlyna (Berrie) Ryerson, was born Oct. 2, 1743, and married Elizabeth Bertholf. He lived between Pompton and the Ponds. His children were: Mary, married Abraham Garrison; Gilliam; Sarah, married Joseph Beam; and Maria, married Abraham Stevens. Gilliam, the only son, born Oct. 7, 1768, married Margaret, daughter of Abraham Manning. He died Oct. 30, 1857. The

children by this marriage with Margaret Manning were: i. Reyer, born July 30, 1793, married Ann Edsall; he died April 19, 1848, leaving one child, Ann; ii. Hester, married David Morris; iii. Abraham, born Feb. 14, 1798, married Rachel, daughter of Martin Van Houten; he died Sept. 13, 1829, leaving one son, Martin, born Aug. 7, 1826, who married Mary Ann C. Ramsey; iv. John, born Aug. 15, 1800, married Effie Garrison, and the issue of this marriage was: Jacob, born Aug. 25, 1826, married Kate Arnold; Mary Elizabeth, married Benjamin Ostrander, Lavinia, married Abraham V. B. Zabriske; v. Elizabeth, married Adam Ackerman; vi. Levi, born Oct. 8, 1805, married Elizabeth Ackerman, and their children were: Cornelius, married Ellen Hildreth, Abraham, died unmarried; Catharine, died a spinster, Gilliam, and Elizabeth, who married George Nickerson; vii. James, died in infancy; viii. Maria, married Simon Demarest; ix. Gilliam, born July 27, 1814, married Martha Winters; x. Henry, died young.

Martin, fifth child of Johannes and Cathlyne (Berrie) Ryerson, was born Nov. 14, 1751. He was called Martin I. Ryerson, and was a man of great enterprise, and one of the largest individual land owners in the county. He turned his attention to the mineral wealth in the upper part of what is now Passaic county. He bought mines, forges and furnaces in that region, until he had acquired most of the mining region in Pompton and West Milford, with forges, furnaces, stores, mountain land, woodland, water-rights, etc. He married, Aug. 16, 1778, Vrutje (Sophronia), daughter of Jacob Van Winkle. He lived in a handsome house he erected at the turn of the road at Pompton from the Wanaque road, where he died Aug. 19, 1839. His ten children were: Johannes, died aged three years; Vrutje (Sophronia), died aged five years; John M.; Mary, married Andrew C. Zabriskie; Jacob M.; Anna, married James Wheeler; Catharine B., married Ephraim Green; Rebeckah, died about the age of one year; Elizabeth, married Aaron R. Thompson; and Peter M.

John M., third child of Martin and Vrutje (Sophronia) (Van Winkle) Ryerson, was born Dec. 1, 1782, and married, March 2, 1806, Clarissa Van Winkle. He lived at Ringwood, where he carried on iron mining, etc. He died June 28, 1820. Children: Mary Ann, died unmarried; Jane R., married Nathan A. Green; Martin; and Eliza Catharine, died unmarried.

Martin, only son of John M. and Clarissa (Van Winkle) Ryerson, was born Oct. 31, 1814. He lived at Bloomingdale, where he carried on iron mining and manufacturing, a grist mill, a tannery, and other enterprises, developing a fine quarry of granite, resembling Scotch granite, and later a plumbago mine. One of his favorite occupations was the raising of a fine herd of stock. A man of wide reading and superior intelligence, he was fond of history and genealogical research. He was known as Martin John Ryerson, and married (first) Mary Ann, daughter of Zebulon Williams Conklin; (second) Anna E. Woodward. He died July 30, 1889. Children by first wife: Andrew Zabriskie, born July 24, 1844, married Georgiana Linen, and the issue of this marriage was one child, Mary Isabelle; he carried on the grist mill of his father's for many years. John Jacob, the second child, died in childhood. Louis Johnes, third child, was born March 19, 1850; he was licensed as an attorney, but never practiced, but retired to Bloomingdale and devoted himself to his father's affairs. By his marriage with Jennie R., daughter of Martin Roome, there was one child, Louise Janet. Clara, the fourth child, died young. The fifth child, Ella Mary, married James G. Rodgers. Martin Ryerson by his second wife, Anna E. Woodward, had three children: Josephine, Katharine, and John M., these last three dying in infancy.

Jacob M., fifth child of Martin and VROUTJE (Van Winkle) RYERSON, was born Nov. 29, 1786. He was connected with his father's great enterprises at Ringwood, and at their collapse, owing to adverse tariff legislation, he removed to Little Falls, where he died, Feb. 15, 1869. He married Harriett Colfax, and their children were: Sarah, died unmarried; Martin J., born Oct. 19, 1810, who was a member of the Assembly of 1843, and of the State Senate in 1847; he married Marianne Falls, by whom he had three children: i. William Falls, married Mary Martina Ryerson; ii. Robert Colfax, married Kate H. Smith; iii. Sarah Ann, married Kennard J. Ross. The other children of Jacob M. and Harriett (Colfax) Ryerson were: Ann Maria, born Feb. 13, 1813; Sophronia, married Edward E. Gedney; Robert Colfax, died in infancy; John Jacob, died aged two years.

Peter M., tenth and youngest child of Martin and VROUTJE (Van Winkle) RYERSON, was born June 20, 1798. Inheriting from his father extensive lands, including mines and iron works at Pompton and Wanaque, he employed thousands of men. The tariff of 1847 prostrated all of his enterprises and the final blow was given by the panic of 1857. He was finally compelled to abandon the contest and surrendered his property to his creditors. He removed to Newark, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, though sixty-three years of age, he raised a company of his former employees and was commissioned captain of Company A, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. He was promoted to major, and at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, while in command of the regiment, his conspicuous appearance attracted the attention of the rebel sharpshooters and he was struck by a bullet, which caused his death a few hours later. Major Ryerson married, Sept. 23, 1825, Mary A. Williams. Children: John Martin, died at Pompton, aged 21 years; William Williams; Andrew Zabriske; Richard Williams; Mary Louisa, died young; David Austin, married Mary Brown, he being a lawyer at Newark, and on Aug. 22, 1862, was commissioned captain of Company C, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers; he was wounded at Gettysburg, promoted to major and next colonel, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, March 13, 1865; Margaret Sophronia, married Charles E. Williams; Peter M., was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, first lieutenant March 30, 1863, and was fatally wounded at Pine Knot, Georgia, June 16, 1864, dying July 1, 1864, when but twenty-two years of age; Eliza Catrina; and Mary Martina, who married William Falls Ryerson.

*Descendants of Frans Ryerson*—Frans, eleventh and youngest child of Martin Reyersen and Annetje Joris Rapalje, was baptized Aug. 2, 1685. He lived in New York until about 1723, when he removed to Wagaraw. He married Jenneken Dey, daughter of Theunis Dirckszen Dey. Children: Marten; Theunis, died in infancy; Theunis; Joris; Antje, married Andries Ten Eyck; Saartje, married Cornelius Doremus; Johannes, died in infancy; Jenneke, married Johannes Simeon Van Winkle; Dirk (Dereck); Johannes; Maritje, married Anthony Van Blarcom; Adrian; and Helena, married Jan De Graeuw (John De Gray).

Marten, eldest child of Frans and Jenneken (Dey) Ryerson, was born March 7, 1708. Being small of stature, he was called "Klein Mart," or Little Martin. He was a mason and builder by trade, and in the walls of the Old Dutch Church at Totowa is placed a stone with his initials cut in a heart. He lived on his father's farm on the Goffe road, near the Wagaraw brook, and at one time owned that part of the First Ward of Paterson lying east of Haledon avenue and North Straight street. He married Antje Van Rypen, daughter of Jurriaan Thomasse Van Rypen. He died June 8, 1787. Children: Jane, married (first) Richard Stanton,



(second) James McCurdy; Mary, married Theunis Ryerson; Rachel, married Isaac Vanderbeek; Honnate (Ann), married (first) James Walker, (second) Thomas Demarest.

Theunis, third child of Frans and Jenneken (Dey) Ryerson, was born July 15, 1711. He was a weaver by trade, and married Margaret ———. Their only child was Theunis, born about 1740, married his cousin, Mary, daughter of Marten Ryerson. He carried on farming in a small way at Lower Preakness, near Singac. The children by his marriage were: Jane, married John Doremus; Richard, married (first) Rachel Doremus, (second) Keziah ———; he died Jan. 14, 1847; Nancy, married Jan Doremus; Leentje (Helena), married Joseph Waldron; Marritye, married Dirick (Richard) Terhune; Martin, died unmarried, in the South; Theunis; John, married Mary Terhune; Abraham, was a justice of the peace, a surveyor, a blacksmith, and a farmer, living on Haledon avenue, a short distance north of Burhans lane. He was active in the militia, attaining the rank of major. He married Dorothy (Dose, Delia) Ryerson, and their children were: John, born Sept. 24, 1811, married a Mandeville; Mariah, married John Hopper, and removed to Rochester, N. Y.; Eliza, married Joseph Gill; George Martin, born Jan. 25, 1819; Catharine, married John Graham; and Louisa Jane, married Stephen M. Dean.

Theunis, seventh child of Theunis and Mary (Ryerson) Ryerson, was born Nov. 27, 1780. He lived at Lower Preakness for several years, then removed to Paterson, purchasing a tract of land between Redwoods avenue and Marion street. It is claimed that he was the first person to make a business of delivering milk in Paterson, his dairy comprising seven or eight cows. He married Jane, daughter of John Boice, and there were nine children by this marriage: Maria, married Timothy B. Crane; John Rapalye, born August 14, 1805, married Martha Steele; he was a hatter by trade in Paterson, and left three children: (i. Samuel Bower, born May 29, 1826; ii. Tunis; iii. Jane;) George, born Jan. 18, 1808, went to California; Ellen, married Walter Lowree; Richard, married Sarah Ackerman; Jane, married Henry Anthony Gasparo; Abraham, born March 19, 1816, married Rachel Ackerman, and removed to Hastings, Michigan; Martin, born Jan. 6, 1818, married (first) Louisa M. Duvernay, (second) Mary A. Campau, daughter of Antoine Campau; he went west and was employed in the fur trade and the lumbering business, finally settled in Chicago, where he accumulated a large fortune; he died at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 6, 1887; Mary, married Stephen A. Buell.

Joris, fourth child of Frans Ryerson and Jenneken Dey, was born April 5, 1713, and married Mary White. He lived at Wanaque, and his will was proved Oct. 19, 1789. Their children were: Jane, married Diederick Tysen (Tice); George; Dirrick; Mary, married Major Garret Post; Marte, baptized Sept. 23, 1759, married Agnes Lynes (Lines); he kept a tavern at Pompton; John; Ann, married Abraham Luke; Hester, married (first) Cornelius Van Dyck, (second) Anthony Bartrim; Tunis; and Francis.

George, second child of Joris and Mary (White) Ryerson, was born Sept. 26, 1753. He married Abigail, daughter of Major Peter Post, of Pompton. Children: Joris, baptized May 16, 1774; Abigail; Pieter, baptized May 14, 1776; Isaac, married Rachel Bertholf; Martin; William; and Eliza.

Dirrick, third child of Joris and Mary (White) Ryerson, was born May 26, 1755, and married Martha Vreeland, who lived at Greenwood Lake. Children: Narcetta, married (first) James Lynes, (second) Henry Tichenor; Martha, married Samuel Everett; Richard, born March 13, 1784; and Frances, married a Riggs.

John, sixth child of Joris and Mary (White) Ryerson, was born July 12, 1763, and married Neeltie (Eleanor) Vreeland. Children: Jacob; Abraham; and Joris, born March 19, 1781.

Tunis, ninth child of Joris and Mary (White) Ryerson, was born April 6, 1770. He married Eleanor, daughter of Peter Van Houten. He was a farmer and surveyor, also a colonel in the militia, being known as Col. Tunis G. Ryerson. His children were: Polly, married John Coenrad Lines; Rachel, married a Blair; Hetty, died unmarried; Elizabeth, married George Sylvester Mills; Samuel; John Adams; Ann, married Coenrad Beam; Peter; Clarissa, married William E. Howard; Gulielma, married (first) Jacob Sayre Camp, (second) Charles Bussell.

Samuel, fifth child of Tunis and Eleanor (Van Houten) Ryerson, was born May 13, 1798. He married Ann Speer, and died at Pompton Plains, July 29, 1868. His children were: Maria, married John P. Brown; John, born June 19, 1822, married Rachel Brown; Henry, born July 18, 1824, married twice; Charles Augustus, born March 30, 1827, married three times; Peter Francis, born Aug. 26, 1830, died Dec. 31, 1867, unmarried; and Theunis, born April 16, 1833, married Eliza Sindel.

John Adams, sixth child of Tunis and Eleanor (Van Houten) Ryerson, was born June 27, 1801. He married Ellen McEwen, and died in April, 1869. His children were: 1. William Theunis, married Julia H. Newton; he died Dec. 28, 1890, in New York City, where he was in the livery business, and was president of the New York Cab Company. The children by his marriage were: Lucy B., married Henry C. Lawrence; Edith, Julia, and William Newton. 2. Edwin Warner, married Anna A. Clark. 3. Anna Dodd, married Wheelock W. Newton. 4. George W., married Sarah Brown.

Peter, eighth child of Tunis and Eleanor (Van Houten) Ryerson, was born Aug. 15, 1806, and married Zulema Tice. He was a mason and builder, and died in New York City. His five children were: Mary Tice, died before reaching seven years of age; Peter, born July 26, 1832, married Elizabeth Kiffen, daughter of William Kiffen, and their children were: i. Ada, married Eugene Felix Aucaigne; ii. Edward, born Feb. 16, 1860; iii. William Stillman, born June 23, 1862; iv. Roderic, died in infancy; v. George, died aged one year, six months; vi. Elizabeth; Eleanor Adele, married Robert S. Hughes; Charles Augustus Woolsey, born Aug. 23, 1837, married Rosa McSherry, daughter of Daniel McSherry, and the issue of this marriage was: i. Eva, married John F. Polly; ii. Laura; iii. Viola, died aged fifteen years; iv-v. Twins, who died in infancy; William Stillman, born July 31, 1839, married Frances Harriet Morton.

Francis, tenth child of Joris and Mary (White) Ryerson, was born Nov. 2, 1772, and married Gulielma Maria Springate Penn, daughter of Elijah Doty. Children: Jane, married David Henmion; John Ferris; Mary, married Peter P. Post; George W., born July 28, 1800, married Leah Van Houten, and their one child, Frank G., removed to Shrewsbury, and married Mary C. White, daughter of Joseph T. White; Susannah, married Ambrose Field; Peter Field, married Ann Bayard; Hettie, married Joshua Manley. By his second wife, Francis had one son, Ambrose, born Feb. 20, 1824.

John Ferris, eldest son of Francis and Gulielma Maria Springate Penn (Doty) Ryerson, was born Jan. 25, 1795. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, which he carried on at Paterson. He married Hannah Van Giesen, and their children were: Peter Fielding, born at Paterson, Dec. 31, 1826, a saddler and harness maker by trade, and married Phoebe, daughter of Ezra Drew, April 13, 1851; he died suddenly at Paterson, Nov. 23, 1888; his children are: Jane; John, born Sept. 9, 1853, married Elizabeth A. Torbet; Emma; Frank, born Feb. 22, 1858; Ida, married Ira C. Voorhis; Fred-

erick, born Feb. 2, 1871; Cora, married Edgar Taylor, Jr. The second child of John Ferris and Hannah (Van Giesen) Ryerson was Cornelius, born Sept. 3, 1829; the third, Jane Hennion, married John H. Wiehl; the fourth, Francis, died aged thirteen years; the fifth, Ann, married James Lewis Noll Stockdell, M. D.; the sixth, Elma, married Thomas W. Green; the seventh, Elizabeth, died aged two years.

Dirk (Dereck), ninth child of Frans and Jenneken (Dey) Ryerson, was born Sept. 11, 1722. He married Helena (Lena), daughter of Johannes Ryerson. His will, proved Jan. 26, 1767, describes himself as of Wagaraw. Children: Jannetje, married Johannes Berdan; Johannes; Geertye, married John Jo. (George); and Francis.

Johannes, eldest son of Dirk (Dereck) and Helena (Lena) Ryerson, was baptized June 10, 1759, and married Nence Erchable (Nancy Archibald). Their one child was Lena, who married Richard I. Berdan.

Francis, youngest child of Dirk (Dereck) and Helena (Lena) Ryerson, was born Sept. 12, 1764, and married Jannetje Lambert. Children: Dirck; John, born Sept. 27, 1791, married Catharine Van Houten, and their one child, Jane, married (first) Richard Van Houten, (second) Rev. John L. Debaun; Jannetye, married Albert Hopper; Francoos, born Nov. 15, 1795, married Sally Skidmore, and their only child was Frances, born Nov. 30, 1827; Abraham, born May 8, 1799, married (first) Rachel Ackerman, (second) Mary Ann, widow of James Westervelt. He was a painter by trade, and removed to Barbadoes prior to his second marriage; Henderic, born Oct. 24, 1802, went to the East Indies, and nothing was ever heard from him; Leau, twin with Henderic, married Cornelius P. Hopper.

Dirck, eldest child of Francis and Jannetje (Lambert) Ryerson, was born Feb. 2, 1790. He married Mary, daughter of Hartman H. Post, and the children by this marriage were: Jane, married John Ackerman; Ann, married George W. Speer; Francis, born March 9, 1828, married (first) Hester Duffy, (second) Ellen Duffy. Issue by the first wife: i. Mary Catharine, married George Crooks; by his second wife: ii. Jane, died aged three years; iii. Frances, married James Henry Bogart; iv. Ann, died aged three years; v. Minerva, married Cyrillus Fredericks. Susan, fourth child of Dirck and Mary (Post) Ryerson, died in childhood; Richard, fifth child, died in infancy; Richard, sixth child, was born May 23, 1836, and married Minerva Fitzgerald; they lived in Orange county, N. Y., and their only child Jane died in infancy; John, seventh child, married Sarah Margaret Snyder, and their only child, Frances, married Charles Slingland.

Johannes, tenth child of Frans and Jenneken (Dey) Ryerson, was born April 1, 1724. He inherited a large estate at Wagaraw and Goffle from his father. He joined in 1778 the army of the King of Great Britain, and the following year his property was confiscated. He went to Nova Scotia in 1783, but returned in 1789 and settled in Hohokus. He married (first) Maria, daughter of Evert Wessels, (second) Metje, daughter of Jacob Van Houten. Children by first wife: Francis, married Sarah Ryerson; he removed to Nova Scotia in 1783, where most of his children resided; Evert Marthen, born July 26, 1753; Johannis, born Dec. 4, 1754; Joris, born July 3, 1759, married Polle Ryerson; he went to Nova Scotia with his father, but returned and settled in Brooklyn. The issue of this marriage was: Martin, born Jan. 16, 1779, and Joannes, born Oct. 23, 1783. By his second wife the children of Johannes Ryerson were: Jenneke; and Ann, who married John Morrison.

Adrian, twelfth child of Frans and Janneken (Dey) Ryerson, was twice married, and by his first wife had a daughter, Jannetje, baptized June 10, 1759, and by his second wife, Johannis, baptized Feb. 21, 1761.

**ACKERMAN**—Among the fifty-four passengers who sailed from Amsterdam on Sept. 2, 1662, for New Netherland, in the ship *Fox*, was David Ackerman, from the Mayory of Boseh, with wife and six children. He came from the village of Berlicum, in the northeastern part of the province of North Brabant, in the south of Holland. The name Ackerman (now written Akkerman in Holland) signifies a husbandman, and indicates the occupation of David's more or less remote ancestors. He was one of the few immigrants of the day who could boast a surname which was not merely a patronymic. There are no further records of David Ackerman, and it is inferred that he did not survive the voyage. His children, all born in Holland were: Lysbeth, married Kier Wouters (Wolters); Anneken, married Nathaniel Pietersen (Hennion) from Leyden; David; Lourens; Loderwyck, and Abraham. David Lourens and Loderwyck with their wives helped to organize the first church at Hackensack, in 1686. Loderwyck was born in 1654, married (first) Janneke, daughter of Jacob Blaeck, (second) Hillegond Bosh. At the commencement of the eighteenth century he removed to New York, in which locality his descendants became identified.

*Descendants of David Ackerman*—David, third child of David Ackerman, was born in 1646, and married, March 13, 1680, Hillegond, daughter of Abraham Verplanck. The issue of this marriage was: David; Johannes, died in infancy; Johannes; Gelyn, died in infancy; Gelyn; Marritie, married Swaen Hockden (Swain's Ogden), of Newark. David, the eldest of these children was baptized April 1, 1681, and married Gerrebright Claese Romeyn, April 24, 1703. Children: Elizabeth, married Abraham Hildrickse Brouwer; Annete, married Jan Zabrisky; David, died in infancy; Christina, married Johannes Slot; David; Hillegond, married Gerrit Van Blerkum; Rachel; Marytie, married David De Marest; Nicholas and Johannes.

David, fifth child of David and Gerrebright Claese (Romeyn) Ackerman, was baptized Feb. 1, 1713, and married Elsgin Eeri, April 21, 1738. Their children were all named Joames; the elder died in infancy, the other was baptized July 22, 1744.

Nicholas, the ninth child, was baptized July 30, 1721, married Maria De Marest. Their children were: Simon L., died in infancy; David, born Sept. 30, 1752; Simon, born July 27, 1754; Daniel, baptized May 9, 1756, and Petrus, baptized May 27, 1760. Johannes, the tenth child, was baptized Sept. 27, 1724, married Saartje Stillewell, June 26, 1748; their three daughters were: Sara, Ruth and Janneke.

Johannes, third child of David and Hillegond (Verplanck) Ackerman, was baptized April 16, 1684. He married Jannetje Lozier, June 6, 1713. Children: Hillegondt, married Stephen Westervelt; David, baptized June 24, 1716, married Jannetje Vander Beek, their children were: David, baptized March 27, 1743, Coenradus, baptized May 19, 1748; Tryntie, married Roelof Westervelt; Nicholas; Gelyn, baptized Aug. 26, 1722, married Annaetjin Westervelt, Oct. 26, 1744, their only child was Casparus, born Oct. 15, 1752; Marytje, married Cornelis De Maree; Antje, married David Banta; and Abraham.

Nicholas, fourth child of Johannes and Jannetje (Lozier) Ackerman, was baptized Jan. 1, 1731; married, April 29, 1753, Lydia De Moree. Children: Jannetie; Petrus, born Dec. 28, 1755; Maria; Johannes, born March 18, 1760; Marya; David, born Sept. 20, 1764; Margrietje, and Abraham, born Feb. 21, 1770.

*Descendants of Lourens Ackerman*—Lourens, fourth child of David Ackerman, was born in 1650. He married at Bergen, Geertie Egberts, Aug. 3, 1679. Their children were: Lysbeth, married Cornelius Vander Hoef; Jannetje, married Jacobus Van Voorhees; Egbert; Catrina, married Jan Cornelese Verwey; David; Johannes; Louwerens; and Jacobus.

Egbert, third child of the above-mentioned children, was baptized Feb. 23, 1683, and married Elizabet Breyandt. The issue of this marriage was: Louwerens, died young; Petrus; Geertie, died in infancy; Geertie, married Joannes Bogert; Louwerens, died young; Hendricktie, baptized Sept. 29, 1717, married Adryaen Post, the issue of his marriage was: Elizabeth, died in infancy; Cornelis, baptized Nov. 26, 1747; Annaetje; Elizabeth and Greetjie; Annatie, married Paulus Vander Beek; Louwerens, baptized March 3, 1723, married Martha Van Brake, Sept. 26, 1740, there was one child by this marriage, Elisabet, baptized Aug. 11, 1757; Cornelius, baptized April 17, 1726, married Lena Voorhees, May 6, 1753, there were two daughters by this marriage: Elizabeth and Annaetje. Cornelia, the youngest child of Egbert and Elisabet (Breyandt) Ackerman, married Jacob Hoppe.

Petrus, second child of Egbert and Elisabet (Breyandt) Ackerman, was baptized Dec. 7, 1709, and married Antjin Hoppe, Sept. 7, 1738. He lived at Hackensack. The children by this marriage were: Louwerens, baptized Oct. 19, 1740; Jan, died young; Cornelis, baptized Aug. 10, 1746, married Elizabeth ——. The issue of this marriage was: Johannis, baptized Sept. 18, 1771, and Laurence, baptized Aug. 28, 1774; Rachel, married Pieter Earl; Petrus, married Maria Bogert, and children of this marriage were: Rachel, Elizabeth, and Fytje; Hendrick, the youngest child, was baptized Feb. 5, 1756, married Antje Romein. He lived at Polifly. Their children were: Antje, Elizabeth, Cornelis, born Aug. 13, 1795; Jan, born Dec. 18, 1797; and Peter, born Oct. 20, 1799; married, May 27, 1822, Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Banta. He lived on a farm between Rochelle Park and Polifly. His children were: Anna, married Isaac N. Voorhis; Leah, died young; John Henry, born Jan. 6, 1831, married Margaret Ellen, daughter of John Banta, Nov. 1, 1854 (their children were: John Edmund, born Sept. 4, 1857, married Williamisa, daughter of William P. Greenlie, Oct. 26, 1892. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Passaic; Peter Gilbert, born Sept. 22, 1859, married Nettie, daughter of Adrian Hopper, Nov. 19, 1886; George Henry, born Dec. 27, 1861, married Mary, daughter of William P. Greenlie, Sept. 24, 1891; Jacob Westervelt, died aged fifteen years); Gilbert Banta, born May 22, 1834, married Rachel Ackerman; Rachel Elizabeth, married Cornelius J. Cadmus; Margaret Maria, married John Bogert.

David, fifth child of Lourens and Geertie (Egberts) Ackerman, was born in 1689, and married Sarah Golve, March 19, 1710. Children: Geertie, married Frans Hendrickse; Jacobus; Louwerens, Johannis, Maria; and Egbert, born Dec. 15, 1729.

Jacobus, second of the above-mentioned children, was baptized Feb. 22, 1719, and married Margrietje Gentry (Gendderits), Sept. 26, 1740. The issue of this marriage was: David, baptized Jan. 18, 1742; Dirk, baptized March 27, 1743; Jacobus, died young; Joannes; Jacobus, baptized Jan. 1, 1751; Sara and Marregrietje.

Louwrens, third child of David and Sarah (Golve) Ackerman, was baptized Feb. 4, 1722, married Martha Van Brakel, Nov. 27, 1745. The issue of this marriage was: Ekbert, baptized July 27, 1746; Matthews, baptized Jan. 15, 1749; David, baptized Feb. 17, 1751; Abraham, baptized March 18, 1753, married Jane Van Giesen, widow of Jacobus I. Post; was a successful merchant and shipper at Acquackanonk, a large real estate holder, and represented Essex county in the Assembly in 1811; he left no children; Rachel; Sara, died in infancy; Elizabeth, married John H. Post; Sara; Catrena; and Louwerens, baptized Oct. 23, 1768.

Johannis, fourth child of David and Sarah (Golve) Ackerman, was baptized June 6, 1725, and married Aeltjin Kuyper, Oct. 18, 1745. The issue of this marriage was: Catelyntjin, died young; David, born April

23, 1740; Gattelyntje; Gerebregh, born May 19, 1754; Elisabet; Aeltje, married Luykes Voorhees; Dirk, born Sept. 27, 1762; and Johannes, born Sept. 13, 1766.

Johannes, sixth child of Lourens and Geertie (Egberts) Ackerman, married Jacomyorje, daughter of Samuel Demarest, April 21, 1728. Children: Louwerens, born Jan. 2, 1730; Petrus, baptized Nov. 18, 1733; and Jan.

Louwerens, seventh child of Lourens and Geertie (Egberts) Ackerman, married, Oct. 27, 1727, Geesje Martense (Paulussen). Children: Margrietje, married Isaak Huysman; and Abraham, baptized Sept. 7, 1735, married Antie Poulese, and settled on the Polify road, in the present Lodi township, Bergen county. His children were: Lourens, baptized Sept. 2, 1759, married Cecelia Van Bussem; Abraham K., married, and had one son, Abraham, who married Sarah Van Riper; Sophia, married Edo Vreeland; and Hester, married Peter Garrabrant.

Jacobus, youngest and eighth child of Lourens and Geertie (Egberts) Ackerman, married Dirkje Van Gysen, May 19, 1730. Children: Laurens, died young; Geertje; Mareytye; Louwerens, baptized May 1, 1737; Elizabeth; and Jacob, baptized May 4, 1746, married Aeghe, daughter of Andrew Cadmus. He carried on mills at Wagarau, and was a large landholder. His will was proved Jan. 23, 1812; among his children was a son Andrew, married Sukey Ryker, and they had a son Jacob, born Dec. 25, 1806.

*Descendants of Abraham Ackerman*—Abraham, sixth and youngest son of David Ackerman, was born in 1656, and in 1683 was on the assessment roll of Brooklyn. He married at Bergen, May 28, 1683, Aeltje, daughter of Adrian Van Laar. They were the parents of thirteen children: David; Gerrit; Abigail, married (first) Andries Hopper, (second) Dirk Blinkerof; Lysbeth, married Johannes Doremus; Johannes, died in infancy; Anneken, married Thomas Doremus; Anna Maria, died young; Adrian; Johannes; Geleyn (Gallien); Anna Maria, married Albartus Terhuyn; Abraham; Sarah, married Cornelius Boers (Toers).

David, eldest of the above-mentioned children, was baptized May 11, 1684. He married, Sept. 20, 1707, Margaret Jureks. They lived at Hackensack, and had five children: Johannes, baptized Oct. 11, 1711; Gerrit; Abraham; Jannetie, and Louwerens. Gerrit, the second child of the above children, was baptized Oct. 2, 1714, and married, in 1740, Lena, daughter of Jan Albertine Van Voorhis. The children by this marriage were: Tielletje, married Albert Hendrick Zabriskie; Abram; Aaltie, married Albert Zaborowsky; Elena; Albert and Elisabeth.

Albert, fifth child of Gerrit and Lena (Van Voorhis) Ackerman, married Rachel Van Winkle. Their five children were: Vannetje; Preyntie; Metje (Martha), married Albert Zabriskie; Gerrit; and Rachel.

Abraham, third child of David and Margaret (Jureks) Ackerman, married Aeltje Meyer. Their children were: David; Geertje, died in infancy; Geertje; Ede (Edo), married Rachel Selger; the issue of this marriage was: Abraham, born May 9, 1781; and William, born Dec. 3, 1782; Margrietje; and Johannis.

Adrian, eighth child of Abraham and Aeltje (Van Laar) Ackerman, was born March 26, 1695, married (first) Annatie Meyers, Oct. 20, 1716, (second) Marytie Johannesse Van Blerkom, April 20, 1720. There was only one child by the first marriage, Abram, baptized June 1, 1718, who married Lena Rogers; they had the following children: Annaetje; Abraham, born Nov. 6, 1745; Joannes; Geertie; Sarah; Arie, born Oct. 14, 1753, and Willem, born Sept. 18, 1756. Adrian Ackerman by his second marriage had children: Metie; Jannatie; Johannes, baptized Nov. 14, 1725, married Jacomyntje ———, and issue of this marriage was: Mar-

tytie; David, married Saertje ———, and had one child, Aari, baptized July 5, 1754; Aeltje; Elisabeth; Sara; and Ari, baptized May 23, 1742, married Maria Haldron; the children by this marriage were: Johannes, died in infancy; Johannes, born July 3, 1772; Margrietie, and Abraham, born March 12, 1778.

Johannes, ninth child of Abraham and Aeltie (Van Laar) Ackerman, was baptized Nov. 15, 1696. He married (first) Maria Wakefield (Weekvelt), May 5, 1721, (second) Elisabeth Stagg, April 16, 1728. Children by first wife: Maria, married Cornelius Demara; Abram, baptized May 5, 1723, married Hester De Marest, July 11, 1746; the issue of this marriage was Lisabeth; and Peterus, born May 11, 1756; Thomas, baptized June 29, 1725; and Aaltje. By his second wife there were two children: Gerrit, baptized Sept. 23, 1739, died Nov. 3, 1808; and Louwerens, baptized May 14, 1743.

Geleyn (Gallien), tenth child of Abraham and Aeltie (Van Laar) Ackerman, was baptized in Dec., 1697, and married Rachel Van Voorhees. Children: Albert, baptized Feb. 16, 1724; Abraham, born May 2, 1728; Lena; David, baptized Oct. 14, 1733; Gerrit, baptized Sept. 5, 1736; and Jacobus, baptized Dec. 2, 1739.

Abraham, twelfth child of Abraham and Aeltie (Van Laar) Ackerman, was baptized Feb. 22, 1702, and married, Sept. 8, 1727, Hendrica Hoppe. Children: Aeltje; Abraham, baptized Dec. 17, 1732; married Marytje Bogert; their children were: Hendrickje, married Roelof Petrus Bogert; Elsy; Marye; Abraham, baptized March 3, 1765; and Jan, baptized July 20, 1768, married Rachel Van Gysen, issue of this marriage: Abraham, born October 21, 1790. The fourth child of Abraham and Hendrica (Hoppe) Ackerman was Rachel; the fifth, Louwerens, baptized Dec. 7, 1740, married Sophia Lesier; the children by this marriage were: Jacob, baptized Oct. 23, 1785; Laurens, born January 10, 1793; Johannes, born July 7, 1795; Nikolaas, born July 20, 1798; and Hendrick, baptized in April, 1801. The sixth child was Hendrick, baptized Feb. 28, 1745.

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**HOPPER**—The Hopper family of Passaic and Bergen counties trace their ancestry back to Andries Hoppen or Hoppe, who came to New Netherlands about 1651 with his wife, Geertje Hendricks. Two years later he was enrolled as a burgher of New Amsterdam. He agreed and made a payment on land in Harlem, but died before the deed was passed. The name is written in the early records as Hoppen or Hoppe, indicating that it is the plural of Hop, the Dutch for the well known hop-vine. There were four children by the marriage of Andries and Geertje (Hendricks) Hoppen, namely: 1. Catharina, married Frederick Thomas (Thomaszen). 2. Willem, born in 1654, married Meynou, daughter of Jurck Paulus, of North Albanien, but then living in New Amsterdam; he joined the church at Hackensack in 1686; the issue of this marriage was: Geertie, married Pieter Bous; Andries; and Paulus, who was licensed as a carman in New York in 1719. 3. Hendrick. 4. Matthys Adolphus, baptized March 3, 1658, married Anna, daughter of Pieter Paulus, of North Albanien, May 2, 1683; he was then living at Hackensack, and he and his wife joined the Hackensack church in 1687; he settled at Polifly, next to his brother Hendrick, in or prior to 1694; the issue of his marriage was: i. Andries, baptized April 2, 1684, married Elizabeth Bras, Aug. 12, 1710, and their children were: Annatie, baptized Jan. 28, 1711, and Mattias, baptized April 6, 1713. ii. Christyna, married Johannes Huysman. iii. Lea, married Johannes Vander Hoef. iv. Rachel. v. Johannes, baptized May 19, 1706.

*Descendants of Andries Hoppe*—Hendrick, third child of Andries and Geertje (Hendricks) Hoppe, was born in 1656. He purchased in 1694 a tract of land lying between Hackensack and Saddle rivers. He joined the Hackensack church, Sept. 22, 1694. He married Marritje Janse, daughter of Jan Van Blarcom. Children: Andries; Jan; Willem, baptized April 2, 1684; Trintie, married Pieter Gerritse Van Halem; Lea Hendrickse, married Christiaan Zaborischo; Rachel, married Barent De Bode; Gerret; Geertruy, married Hendrick Zabriscoo.

Andries, eldest child of Hendrick and Marritje Janse (Van Blarcom) Hoppe, was born Dec. 1, 1681. He married Abigal, daughter of Abraham Ackermans, and settled about the time of his marriage at Paramus on a tract of three hundred acres. Children: 1. Hendrick. 2. Abram, born April 28, 1710. 3. Jan. 4. Aeltie, married Jan Zabrisco. 5. Willem, baptized May 20, 1716, married (first) Antje, daughter of Evert Wessels, (second) Elisabeth Wessels; there was no male issue by these marriages. 6. Maritie, married Albert Zaborisky. 7. Gerrit. 8. Davidt. 9. Lea.

Hendrick, eldest child of Andries and Abigal (Ackermans) Hoppe, was born May 21, 1708. He married, Nov. 7, 1733, Weintjen Huysman. Children: Maria, Andries, Abraham, Altje, and Antjen.

Jan, third child of Andries and Abigal (Ackermans) Hoppe, was baptized July 29, 1712. He married, April 8, 1736, Elisabeth Kip. Children: Geertje; Andries, baptized Dec. 10, 1738, married Aeltje Ackermans, and their only child, Aeltje, was born in June, 1795.

Gerrit, seventh child of Andries and Abigal (Ackermans) Hoppe, was baptized May 22, 1720. He married, Dec. 4, 1741, Hendrikjen Ter Heun. Children: 1. Andries, born Nov. 19, 1742, married Trientje —, and their only child, Gerrit, was baptized Sept. 4, 1774. 2. Lidea. 3. Abiguel.

Jan, second child of Hendrick and Marritje Janse (Van Blarcom) Hoppe, was baptized June 26, 1682. He married Rachel Terhuyn, in 1707, and settled near Paramus. Children: Maria, married Albert Westervelt; Hendrickie, married Abraham Akkerman; Hendrick; Antie, married Pieter Akkerman; Albert; Trintie, married Steven Zaborisky; Willemtie, died in infancy; Gerrit, married Elsjin Earle; John; Willempje; Andries, married Marytie —, and died without issue.

Hendrick, third child of Jan and Rachel (Terhuyn) Hoppe, was baptized March 30, 1712. He married, April 3, 1735, Catharina Van Houten. Children: Claertjen, married Hendrick Traphage; Jan; Rachel; Hendrik, born Oct. 10, 1747; Pieter; Anderis, born July 5, 1754. Jan, of the above children, married (first) Feytye, daughter of Hessel Doremus, by whom he had six children: Geesje; Henry, died aged eighty-seven years, Jan. 27, 1854; Hessel, baptized March 15, 1772, married Ann Dey; Catrena, married George Ryerse; Andries, born Sept. 28, 1777; Antie.

Pieter, fifth child of Hendrick and Catharina (Van Houten) Hoppe, married Annaatje, daughter of Hessel Doremus. He acquired a farm of about four hundred acres at Small Lots, and lived on the road easterly from the present Fifth avenue bridge. His children were: Gerret, baptized Feb. 16, 1770, married Dorcas Ackerman; Geschi (Keziah), married Jacob Demarest; Rachel, married John Voorhis; Andries; Hendrick.

Andries, fourth child of Pieter and Annaatje (Doremus) Hoppe, was born Oct. 4, 1777. In his day he was one of the most influential men in public affairs in the eastern portion of New Jersey. He was a captain in the Bergen county militia at the outbreak of the War of 1812, and took his company to Sandy Hook for service. Subsequently he rose to the command of a regiment of militia, and was known as Colonel Andrew P. Hopper. He was sheriff of the county in 1821-23, and member of the Assembly in 1829. He married Anna, daughter of Albert Voorhis. Their



children were: 1. Antye, married William S. Hogencamp. 2. Albert, born Dec. 30, 1799, married Elizabeth Hopper. 3. Peter, born Nov. 6, 1801, married Ann, daughter of Albert Hopper. 4. John, born Jan. 24, 1804, was elected sheriff of Bergen county in 1847, resided near the present Fifth avenue bridge, married (first) Elizabeth B. Quackenbush, and (second) Mary Ellen Alyea; his children by his second wife were: i. Adam, born April 25, 1847, married Emma Cadmus. ii. Andrew, baptized June 26, 1849, married Anne Ward. iii. Peter, twin with Andrew, married Lizzie Berdan. iv. Anna Elizabeth. v. Margaret, married Aaron V. H. Doremus. vi. Anna, married Edo Van Riper. vii. Schuyler, born May 21, 1859, married a daughter of John Jacobus, of Preakness. 5. Marretye, married (first) Jacob Ackerman, (second) John Hessel Doremus. 6. Caty, married John Hessel Doremus. 7. Polly, married (first) Thomas Blauvelt, (second) Abraham Haring. 8. Garret, born Nov. 4, 1813, married Jane, daughter of Casparus Wessels; he was a farmer near Small Lots, but afterwards removed to Paterson and carried on a livery stable on Hamilton street; the issue of this marriage was ten children: i. Andrew, born April 18, 1836, married Eliza M. Bogert, by whom he had three children, as follows: Garret, born Sept. 6, 1862, Amy and Edith. ii. Richard, born Dec. 20, 1837, died March 8, 1895, unmarried. iii. Anna Elizabeth, married DeWitt C. Simonton. iv. Mary Latisia, married John H. Amos. v. Ellen Jane, died about three years of age. vi. Peter, born May 16, 1845, married Emma Reid, and their children were: Mary Jane, married Alonzo Conner, Richard J. and Catharine A. vii. Samuel, born April 11, 1847, carried on the livery business at Paterson. viii. Jane Amelia, married Robert T. Amos. ix. Garret, born March 1, 1851. x. Catharine L., married John C. Banta. 9. Andrew, born Oct. 10, 1815, died unmarried, March 2, 1835. 10. Henry, born Aug. 8, 1819; was elected sheriff of Bergen county, 1862-64, and member of the Assembly, 1869-70; he resided on the paternal homestead; he was married four times; by his first wife, Helen (Ackerman) Hoppe, he had four children: i. Isaac Ackerman, born April 24, 1843, married a daughter of Garret Hopper, of Paramus; he was sheriff of the county in 1892-94. ii. Andrew, born March 4, 1845, married Mary Ann, daughter of Uriah J. Van Riper. iii. Albert, born July 12, 1847. iv. Peter, born April 2, 1850, married Mary, daughter of John J. Brown; he was engaged in the ice business in Paterson. Henry Hopper married (second) Jane Vreeland; married (third) Catharine, daughter of Henry Van Iderstine, and the issue of this marriage was: Henry, born Feb. 7, 1857, married Emma, daughter of Jacob Cozine. Henry Hopper married (fourth) Eliza Van Iderstine, sister of his third wife, and their children were: i. John, born March 19, 1864, married Jane, daughter of George Hopper. ii. Garret, born Aug. 7, 1865. iii. Albert, born Jan. 20, 1868. 11. Keziah, married (first) George C. Brinkerhoff, (second) James Van Riper. 12. Albert, born Nov. 18, 1822, shortly after the decease of his oldest brother Albert, married Adaline, daughter of Cornelius Van Houten; he kept a dry goods store on Main street, between Broadway and Van Houten street, for many years, but finally removed to Middletown, New York. 13. Helen, married Abraham Haring.

Hendrick Hopper, fifth child of Pieter and Annaatje (Doremus) Hoppe, was baptized May 16, 1784, lived about a mile from his father's homestead. He married Elizabeth Ackerman, a sister of his brother Gerret's wife. Children: 1. Peter, married Jane Demarest. 2. Abraham, married Maria Goetschius; children: i. Henry, born Jan. 28, 1838, married Lavinia Baldwin. ii. John, born Nov. 11, 1840, was killed in the Civil War. iii. Jane. iv. Elizabeth. 3. Garret, married Eliza Spear, and the issue of this marriage was: i. John. ii. Sophia, married Isaac Sturr.

iii. Peter, born Aug. 15, 1841, married Rachel Ann Terhune. iv. Elizabeth, married Albert Bogart. v. Maria. vi. Theunice. 4. Polly, married David Alyea. 5. Caroline, died unmarried. 6. Anne, died unmarried.

Albert Hopper, fifth child of Jan and Rachel (Terhuyn) Hoppe, was baptized May 5, 1717. He married, June 26, 1744, Rachel Alje. His will was proved July 27, 1795. The issue of this marriage was: 1. Jan, born March 17, 1745, married Mary ———, and his death occurred Feb. 3, 1824. 2. Marragrietje. 3. Pieter. 4. Jonathan, baptized Oct. 29, 1752, married Grietie Haring; he was a captain in the Bergen county militia; he was brutally murdered, April 21, 1779, by a band of masked Tories, in the presence of his wife and two infant children; she later removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the children attained prominence. 5. Margrietie. 6. Gerrit, baptized Feb. 6, 1757. 7. Abraham, baptized Nov. 19, 1758; he was a private in the Bergen county militia during the Revolution. 8. Rachel. 9. Isaac, baptized Jan. 12, 1766, married Rachel Cooper. 10. Anderis, baptized Sept. 27, 1767. 11. Marytie.

Pieter, third child of Albert and Rachel (Alje) Hopper, came from Hoppertown to Paterson when there were only six houses in the latter place. He located on Haledon avenue, and in 1801 bought a tract of fifty acres of land between Burhans lane and the brook, where he carried on a saw mill. He was a private in the Bergen county militia during the Revolution, and was known as Pieter A. Hopper. He married Elisabeth Van Horn, and their children were: 1. Rachel. 2. Albert, baptized May 4, 1788, married (first) Jannetye, daughter of Frans Ryerson, and (second) Eliza, daughter of Johannes Speer, and widow of George W. Haines; he was a shoemaker, and died at Newark, Jan. 12, 1869; the children of his first wife were: i. Peter, born Oct. 16, 1816, married Hannah Stitt, and their issue was: Peter, and James. ii. Francis, born Jan. 11, 1819, married Rachel Clearwater, and died in Mexico. iii. Albert, born May 8, 1821, married, and died in Mexico. iv. Eliza Jane, married William H. Lovell. v. Rachel Leah, married James W. Darlington. vi. Cornelius, born Feb. 15, 1829, married Ann Howard, and their children were: Howard, born Aug. 28, 1852; Ida; Anna; William Henry, died young; Mary, married Andrew Thompson; Jane, died young; Cornelius, died in infancy, and Minnie, married Jacob Mowerson. vii. Mary Catherine, married John William McIntosh. viii. Jonathan, died in infancy. Children by his second wife, Eliza (Speer-Haines) Hopper: ix. John, died in infancy. x. Sarah Caroline, married (first) ——— Vreeland, (second) ——— Bryant. xi. George. xii. John Andrew, born July 15, 1840. 3. Cornelius, born Nov. 9, 1790, was known as "Case" Hopper; he kept a tavern for several years on the east side of Haledon avenue, but becoming religious he retired from that business and built a substantial store dwelling opposite his old inn, and there ended his days; he married Leah, daughter of Frans Ryerson, and their children were: i. Eliza Jane, married John Harkness Bowman. ii. Peter, born July 22, 1825, married (first) Mary Amanda, daughter of James Taylor, and their children were: George Washington, died in infancy; Cornelius, born Dec. 27, 1851, married Bertha A. Stark, Oct. 24, 1877, and their children were: Florence, Cornelius, and Charles; Charles, born July 17, 1854, a civil engineer, in New York; George Washington, born Dec. 19, 1857, resided in New York; Walter, born May 1, 1861, a real estate dealer in Jersey City. Peter Hopper married (second) Sarah Jane, daughter of William U. Hellems, and they had three children: A daughter, died in infancy, Fannie and Irene. iii. Rachel, married John C. Stansbury. iv. Cornelius, born Feb. 15, 1831, married Delphine Thompson. v. George Whitfield, resided in New York. vi. Jonathan, born March 28, 1836, married three times, and had one child, David Burbank. vii. Joseph, born March 26,

1838, was a member of Ninth Regiment, National Guard, New York; at the second battle of Bull Run he was left on the field in an exhausted condition, but was taken to the hospital at Alexandria and recovered; he afterwards served as a lieutenant in an artillery company at Norfolk, Virginia, until the end of the war; he died at Helena, Montana, May 16, 1890. viii. Albert, born May 26, 1840, married May, daughter of Samuel Burhans, Dec. 9, 1863, and their children were: George, deceased; Bernard, Jennie, Mary, and Thomas.

Gerret, seventh child of Hendrick and Marritje Janse (Van Blarcom) Hopper, was baptized Dec. 25, 1696. He resided on a farm at Polifly purchased by his father in 1694. He married Catrina Cassouw. Their children were: 1. Maria, married Isaac Van Giesen. 2. Jacob, married Cornelia, daughter of Egbert Ackerman; Jacob Hoppe, as he wrote the name, lived on the ancestral domain at Polifly; the children of this marriage were: i. Catharina, married John Earl. ii. Cornelius, baptized April 30, 1758, married Catrina Terhune, June 11, 1780, and the only child we have any record of was Stephen. iii. Gerrit, baptized Nov. 9, 1760, married Antje Hennion, and the issue of this marriage was: Jacomintie, Catharine, Jacob and David. iv. Elis, married Cornelius Terhune. v. Hendrik. vi. John. Hendrik, the fifth child, was born Nov. 19, 1769, and married Thynie Vreeland, and their children are: a. Cornelia, married John Cadmus; b. Cornelius, born Nov. 26, 1792, married Ellen, daughter of Henry Van Houten, and their children were: a. a. Henry, born Feb. 10, 1819, went to New Orleans, there married and died. b. b. Cornelius, born Nov. 25, 1822, was a mason and builder in Paterson, married Ellen Doremus, Feb. 22, 1845, and the issue of this marriage was: John, born April 21, 1846, married Mary C. Manderville, July 15, 1868; George, born Jan. 3, 1848, married Anne C. Wilson, June 25, 1870, and he removed to Middletown, N. Y.; Ellen, died in infancy; Anna Doremus, married Herbert Clarendon Bailey; Charles C., married Minnie Flavel. c. c. John, born April 19, 1825, married Sarah Vandelinde, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Vandelinde. d. d. Ellen Catharine, married D. Warren Day. c. Catharina, died aged about twenty years, unmarried. d. Jacob, born Nov. 15, 1804, married Rebecca Demarest, Oct. 3, 1829, and their three children were: aa. Henry, married Margaret Stagg, daughter of John Mount, and the issue of this marriage was: Arthur M., born June 9, 1873, and Marian, born Sept. 15, 1875; Henry Hopper was mayor of Jersey City, 1879-80. bb. Jemima, married John J. Slater. cc. Silas. e. Enoch.

John, sixth child of Jacob and Cornelia (Ackerman) Hopper, was born Nov. 27, 1774. He married, March 24, 1799, Mary Terhune. He lived on the paternal homestead devised to him by his father. His will was proved Sept. 21, 1833. The children by this marriage were: 1. Cornelia, married John J. Terhune. 2. Altie, married Albert A. Brinkerhoff. 3. Catharine, married Jonathan P. Hopper. 4. Albert, born Jan. 29, 1808, died May 22, 1833, unmarried. 5. Jacob, born Dec. 21, 1810, married Ann Merselis; he lived on the old homestead at Polifly, and they had two children, John and Ellen. 6. John. 7. Elizabeth, died unmarried. 8. Maria, married Henry Demarest. 9. Jane, married Dr. George Wilson. John, the sixth of the above-named children, was born March 2, 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and practiced law in Paterson. He represented Passaic county in the State Senate, 1868-71, 1874-77; was surrogate of the county, 1845-55; prosecutor of the pleas, 1856-68, 1871-74; Paterson District Court judge, 1877-86, and president judge of the County Courts, 1886-96. He married, June 16, 1840, Mary A. Imlay. Their children, all born in Paterson, were: 1. John Henry, born Nov. 12, 1841, married Fanny, daughter of Franklin C. Beckwith; he was connected with the silk industry of Paterson. 2. Ann Burling, died aged

eighteen years. 3. Robert Imlay, born May 28, 1845, was a practicing attorney of Paterson, married Ida E., daughter of Robert S. Hughes, Dec. 6, 1876; they had one child, Ida. 4. Albert Ernest, died in infancy. 5. Mary Augusta, married Frank W. Potter. 6. James Burling, born May 26, 1850, married Antoinette Brigham, and they had one child, Louise Roosevelt. 7. Caroline Imlay. 8. Margaret Imlay, married John Boyd.

Note—In foregoing, old records have been followed as far as could be, and are accountable for various form of many names.





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# BIOGRAPHICAL

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*John W. Inglis*

## BIOGRAPHICAL

**JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS**—Ex-Governor Griggs was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., July 10, 1849, his father being Daniel Griggs, a highly esteemed farmer. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868. He became a student in the office of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, at Newton, and in 1871 removed to Paterson, where he pursued his legal studies with the late Socrates Tuttle. He was licensed as attorney in 1871, and subsequently formed with Mr. Tuttle the law firm of Tuttle & Griggs. In the year 1879 he opened an office for himself in Paterson, and by his remarkable talents rapidly won eminent rank in his profession. Always an ardent Republican, and ready to give the benefits of his sagacious counsel and brilliant powers of speech to the service of his party, he was speedily marked for posts of trust and leadership. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the old first district of Passaic county, comprising the fourth, fifth and eighth wards of Paterson, and the city of Passaic. He was at that time but twenty-six years of age, being the youngest member of the House of Assembly in the Centennial year of 1876. The circumstances attending his initial work as a public man were such as to crucially test the qualities of those who were serving the State, and to bring the finest metal to the top. That Legislature was the first to encounter the responsibilities of the revision of the laws under the constitutional amendments finally approved in 1875. In that work Mr. Griggs bore a conspicuous part, and several of the new acts, notably among which was one remodeling the election laws, stood for many years as monuments of his personal sagacity and intelligence.

In 1877 Mr. Griggs served a second term in the Assembly. The House was politically tied that year, and through the heated partisan struggle for advantage which ensued, Mr. Griggs was the recognized leader of his party, and by his superb generalship in many most trying emergencies, he achieved a reputation for wisdom in counsel, intrepidity in action, and power and readiness in debate, which commanded the attention of the State, and even the respect of his adversaries. The following year Mr. Griggs was, against his desire, nominated for a third term in the Assembly, but the tide at that time running heavily against his party, he was defeated. For a number of years he devoted himself to building up his professional practice, and he soon became one of the leaders of the bar of the State. In 1878 he was elected counsel of the Board of Freeholders of Passaic county, holding that office for one year, when he declined reelection, and was chosen city counsel of Paterson, retaining that place until 1882. In that year he was elected to the Senate of the State over James Inglis, Jr., the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of 182. He was reelected to the Senate in 1884 by 857 plurality, his competitor this time also being Judge Inglis. In the session of 1885, Senator Griggs was the choice of his party's caucus for president, but he was defeated by a coalition of two disaffected Republicans with the Democrats, one of the former receiving the office. In the Senate of 1886, Mr. Griggs was elected to the presidency, this making it his duty to preside over the Laverty Court of Impeachment, a unique and delicate function which he discharged with universal approval.

During Mr. Griggs' six years' service in the Senate, he took a conspicuously high rank as a legislator among such colleagues at various times as George T. Werts, Benjamin A. Vail, William Stainsby, Lewis A. Thompson, George H. Large, W. D. Edwards, Frederick S. Fish, John Taylor, George Hires, Thomas M. Ferrell, Ezra Miller and others. He served on all the important committees, being chairman severally of the following: Railroads and canals, unfinished business, education, fisheries, sinking fund, revision of the laws, labor and industries, and treasurers' accounts. It was during the sessions of 1883 and 1884 that he rendered, perhaps, the most important and enduring of his services to the State. The question of the equitable taxation of railroad and other corporations had for many years been a subject of agitation, and had been pressed upon the attention of the Legislature by several governors, the messages of Governor Ludlow in 1882, 1883 and 1884 dwelling with particular impressiveness upon the necessity for action. This matter was taken up by Senator Griggs in earnest at the session of 1883, and he made a resolute effort to secure the passage of an act for the taxation of railroad and other corporations, but the difficulties investing the question were at the time insurmountable, and no bill was passed. In the session of 1884, Senator Griggs, with indomitable tenacity pursuing his purpose, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on corporate taxation, which was adopted, and he became chairman of that committee. In conjunction with other friends of equal taxation, his study and labor in framing the measures to meet the emergency were enormous and indefatigable. The bill prepared by the committee for the taxation of railroads and similar corporations became a law after a memorable struggle.

Another act for the taxation of miscellaneous corporations, which was drawn by Senator Griggs himself, was passed as a companion measure. The care with which these acts were framed is attested by the fact that, with a few unimportant amendments, they remain the law unto this day. Their value to the State is universally conceded to be perhaps greater,

at least in a pecuniary sense, than any other acts ever passed by our Legislature. Under their operation New Jersey has been entirely relieved from the burden of a State tax, and given a financial strength and credit which have long been the envy of less fortunate states.

These and other signal public services greatly augmented Mr. Griggs' fame as a statesman, while his reputation as a lawyer had kept equal pace. In 1888, he was chosen as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of Chicago, receiving the largest vote of any candidate. After the nomination of General Harrison for president, Mr. Griggs, General Sewell this time gracefully yielding the post of honor, in the name of New Jersey, presented as a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination the Hon. William Walter Phelps. The speech of the young New Jersey orator upon this occasion was a model of its kind, and evoked the enthusiastic plaudits of the convention. Mr. Griggs has several times had pressed upon him the nomination for Congress by the Republicans of his district, but he steadily declined to allow the use of his name, although the nomination was equivalent to an election.

In the summer of 1892, the last year of President Harrison's term, the latter gave serious consideration to Mr. Griggs' name in connection with the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench, caused by the death of Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, and it is a known fact that the president had about decided to make the appointment, but his intention was changed at the last moment by pressure from another quarter. Doubtless if a few more years had passed over Mr. Griggs' head at that time, or even if he had not been more youthful looking than his years warranted, he would now be a member of that august tribunal. In 1895 Governor Werts, who had served in the Senate with Mr. Griggs, and had always held him in cordial esteem, intimated to the latter that he would like to appoint him a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Leon Abbott, but Mr. Griggs did not see his way clear to entertain the proposal.

Mr. Griggs was elected governor of New Jersey in 1895, defeating Chancellor McGill, an eminent Democrat, by 27,000 majority. He was the first Republican to fill the office since 1866, a period of almost thirty years. His majority was much the largest of any given to a governor of our State up to the time of his election. He served as governor from 1896 to 1898, when he was appointed by President McKinley as attorney-general of the United States, resigning the office in 1901. During his service he was one of the most trusted advisors of the president in the troublous days of the Spanish-American War, and won an eminent rank among lawyers by his brilliant conduct in the case of the government in many suits of grave importance before the bar of the Supreme Court. Since he retired from that office, he has been connected with large financial interests in New York City and Paterson, being now president of the Paterson National Bank and the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He is also president of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. He was one of the first appointed to membership in the Hague Tribunal.

Ex-Governor Griggs is a keen lover of athletics, and is especially fond of sport with rod and gun. The power to endure fatigue conferred by such recreations, practiced from boyhood, was of the utmost service to him in his campaign of 1895, which was one of the most remarkable trials of physical stamina in the political annals of New Jersey. Ex-Governor Griggs' love of literature is intense, and has greatly aided in equipping him for his varied duties in law and statecraft. His social qualities are of the most attractive order. He is active and public-spirited as a citizen, and he has always been at the call of charity or of any useful project in which his city was interested. He is a former president of the Hamilton Club of Paterson.

Ex-Governor Griggs' family consists of his wife, who was Miss L. Elizabeth Price, of Cleveland, and seven children, two sons and five daughters.

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**CATHOLINA LAMBERT**—It is entirely in accordance with the real facts to denominate Mr. Lambert the dean of the silk industry in Paterson. His early training in textile lines was received in his native England, was continued in New England, and since 1859 he has been identified with silk manufacture in this city, the first silk weaver to establish in this noted center of silk making. His Paterson residence covers a period in which much of the interesting history of the city was made, and the outline of the facts of his life which follow forms in themselves a chronicle to hold the attention.

Catholina Lambert was born in Keighley, Yorkshire, England, March 28, 1834. His early educational opportunities were few, for he began work in a cotton mill when ten years of age, working seventy-two hours weekly for a wage of thirty-two cents per week, a strange contrast to industrial conditions of to-day. Walter Evans & Company were his employers, a concern still in existence, and he was soon promoted to the position of clerk. He made determined efforts to improve his education and his equipment for his work of life, studied and read, and profited by copying the reports of travellers to the firm. Each hard knock brought its lesson, and his course in the school of experience determined qualities that brought their return in his later life. In the course of his reading he came upon a sentence that turned his face toward America and that, because of its enduring effect upon him, has remained clearly fixed in his mind: "In England the chances for success are one out of ten unless born of rich parents; in America, nine out of ten." All of his

savings from that time were for his expenses to the land of opportunity, and by 1851 these amounted to enough to defray the cost of passage in the steerage on a packet sailing ship. His English employers presented him with five pounds sterling on the eve of his departure, and when he landed in New York City, Oct. 29, 1851, this was his entire capital. His friends and relatives had all been left in England, but he had the address of a friend's relative in Boston, and, journeying to this place, he was given food and lodging. In Boston he obtained his first work as office boy with the Tilt & Dexter Company, with a weekly wage of four dollars. A month later this was raised to six dollars, then untold wealth to him, and during the four years that followed he increased rapidly in knowledge of the silk manufacturing business they conducted and was entrusted with more and more important responsibilities. Four years after this, when he had just attained his majority, the firm of Tilt & Dexter was dissolved and upon the reorganization of the business Mr. Lambert, in recognition of his faithful and efficient services, was admitted a partner. In 1860, as a member of the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Company, he began the operation of a silk weaving mill in Paterson, a pioneer in the silk industry in this city, and soon afterward he sold his Boston interests and confined his business to the Paterson district. During the Civil War, which occupied the period immediately after his establishment in New Jersey, his mill did a large amount of government work. His holdings grew to large dimensions and are now coordinated under the title of the Lambert Silk Company, in whose direction he is still active, although the heavier burdens he has laid upon younger shoulders. The company has had notable foreign connections and Mr. Lambert made a close study of the silk industry in Italy, for eight years conducting a branch in Florence and another in Milan. He has built up a vigorous firmly founded organization, and in the course of his work has realized great material prosperity. Surely he has been one of the "nine out of ten" of whom he read in the long ago.

Mr. Lambert's home is one of the landmarks of the city, a magnificent residence erected thirty-five years ago and constructed along the lines of an English castle. Its grounds comprise 125 acres, beautifully and artistically planted with trees and shrubbery, and the building is of stone from his own quarries. The interior decorations and furnishings of the castle are all that discriminating taste and unlimited means can provide, among its art objects a collection of paintings of great value. Mr. Lambert is an art connoisseur and critic of no small knowledge and ability, and in the course of a score of trips abroad has acquired many canvasses, precious artistically and from a financial standpoint. Period furniture and statuary of excellent choice contribute their share to the attractiveness of the Lambert mansion, and the acquisition of these art treasures has been one of his most enjoyable pleasures.

Mr. Lambert is a member of the Presbyterian church, a generous supporter of all its works. His busy life has been amply filled without activity in public life, which he has never entered.

Mr. Lambert married, in 1857, Isabel Shattuck, of New England birth, who died in 1901, the mother of eight children; he married (second) a sister of his first wife and the widow of Dr. Bibb. She died Nov. 27, 1916.

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**EDWARD THEODORE BELL**—One of the representative men of the State of New Jersey, Edward T. Bell has been a factor of much import to the city of Paterson, that State, since he first took up residence and labor therein, in 1864. During the more than fifty years of his association with its affairs—for the greater part of the time substantial association—he has not only manifested a sincere interest in its development, but an ability to devise, promulgate, and prosecute to successful consummation public measures which have had an appreciable and elevating effect upon the well being of the community. In banking circles, he will be readily conceded premier place; in church work and support his record is estimable; in charitable work among the sick and needy he has given unselfish and unstinted service, as the records of various local institutions testify; and in civic labors, the results of his efforts to institute better methods of town planning are in evidence to-day in much of the city's architectural and park possessions. One local writer, who knew him, and also what bearing his efforts had upon the affairs of the city, stated, in a recent publication:

Mr. Bell has not only earned for himself an honorable record and name, but by his intelligent public spirit he has done much to bring the city of his adoption to a higher rank among the municipalities of the State.

Another stated:

When the history of Paterson, for the last quarter of a century, shall be written, no name on its pages will shine with brighter lustre than that of Edward T. Bell. As one of the most distinguished and useful citizens he has been conspicuous in all enterprises and improvements, that he is to-day a recognized leader, and is prominently connected with the growth and advancement of our prosperous industrial city.

Edward Theodore Bell was born in Stanhope, N. J., March 26, 1843, the son of Dr. Edward Sullivan and Catherine Louise (Beach) Bell, and is of an old Colonial New Jersey family. His father, Edward Sullivan Bell, was a physician by profession, a well regarded

practitioner at Stanhope almost until his death. His mother, Catherine Louise (Beach) Bell, who was born at Branchville, N. J., Aug. 2, 1814, was a daughter of John Bigelow Beach, who was born at Mendon, Morris county, N. J., April 5, 1785, and died in June, 1857. In the maternal line, Edward Theodore Bell is also descended from the Haggerty family, his maternal grandmother having been Eliza C. Haggerty, who was born at Branchville, Sussex county, in 1790, and died in 1823. Of his own generation, there were five children, he being the fourth born, the other four children of Edward Sullivan and Catherine Louise (Beach) Bell being, in the order of birth, Emma Louise, Annetta, Louise, and Theodore.

Edward Theodore Bell received elementary instruction in the public school of his home town, and later took a collegiate course in the Collegiate Institute of Newton, N. J. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Hackettstown Bank, Hackettstown, N. J., in clerical capacity. He must have been possessed of commendable traits, earnest, conscientious and reliable in the performance of his duties, for he was only in his twenty-first year when he was entrusted with the responsible banking office of teller in the Bank of Jersey City, and before the close of that year, 1864, he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson. Since that year his public interest has been primarily centered in that city, in which he has labored for more than fifty years, which labor and community spirit have brought him a just return in material wealth, and the wealth that comes only by unselfish interest in his fellows, the esteem and wholehearted respect of those among whom he has moved. He held the post of cashier at the First National Bank of Paterson until 1875, having also become a director of the institution. In that year he retired from the cashier's desk, but seven years later resumed his active banking occupations by accepting the vice-presidency of the First National Bank, holding that connection until 1894, when he was advanced to the supreme executive office, that of president, in the bank. That, however, has not been the only banking connection of Mr. Bell. The following excerpt from "Prominent Bankers of America" refers to the part taken by Mr. Bell in the organization and establishment of a Paterson banking institution, which ultimately became one of the leading financial institutions of that city. The excerpt reads:

The natural advantages accruing from the organization and management of the First National Bank (of Paterson) had so inspired confidence that in 1869, at the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens and the public press of the city, Mr. Bell, and the late John J. Brown, then president of the First National Bank, undertook the task of organizing an institution for savings, which in due course resulted in formulating the charter for the Paterson Savings Institution, which, with its special provisions and safeguards, was readily granted by the Legislature of New Jersey, and the institution was formally opened May 1, 1869. Mr. Bell is one of the vice-presidents, and for many years past has been the efficient chairman of the Finance Committee.

The present status of these two banking institutions, which have assets exceeding \$25,000,000, and with which Mr. Bell has been connected, in administrative capacity, since their inception, testify to his ability as a financier. And as a capitalist and business executive, he has also been identified with other public service enterprises of New Jersey. Chief among them, perhaps, is the Paterson & Passaic Gas and Electric Company, of which he was president. He has served on the directorate of numerous other companies. His participation in public affairs has been notable, and always reflected his high moral purpose, and his interest in bettering the living conditions of the people of Paterson. Regarding this phase of his public efforts, a recent publication records of him:

His interest, too, in the things that make for the beauty of Paterson has been marked. He was one of the original members of the Park Commission that has provided the city with its recreation grounds. The idea of having a becoming City Hall erected, as a Centennial memorial, originated with him. His prominence and energy in that work led to his election as chairman of the Commission charged with the erection of the new City Hall, and he served on that commission until 1898, when he resigned.

Politically, Mr. Bell is a Republican, and quite early in his banking career was the recipient of an honor worthy of note. He was one of those whom Governor Bedle named, in 1878, to represent the State of New Jersey at the International Exposition in Paris, and while serving as such, Mr. Bell had charge of the arrangements in the American section, for the banquet to General Grant, then making his historic tour of the world.

In his philanthropic activities, Mr. Bell has given personal services, as well as financial aid, to many local institutions. In the "History of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains," of which institution Mr. Bell was one of its managers, serving on that board from 1883 to 1887, inclusive, and for one year as secretary, the historian, Dr. E. Moore Fisher, places Mr. Bell's record at the head of the compilation, and commences the history with the following paragraph:

Among those who have worked in behalf of the hospital on the Board of Managers, is Edward Theodore Bell, of Paterson. Mr. Bell, who is still hale and hearty, has won an enviable position, self-carved, in the world of finance and Christian endeavor, that has crowned his life with a full measure of success.

He is of the Presbyterian faith, member of the Church of the Redeemer of Paterson, for many decades, and for the whole of that period a sincere church worker, serving as president of the board of trustees, and an active coöperative in the erection of the church





*F. W. Probert*

edifice wherein he rendered valuable service. Socially, he belongs to the Hamilton Club, of Paterson.

On June 9, 1870, Edward Theodore Bell was married at Newton, Sussex county, N. J., to Anna D., daughter of the Hon. Daniel Stewart and Amelia M. Anderson. Mrs. Bell, to whom were born three children, died, Nov. 23, 1908. Their children were: Mae Anderson, who is now Mrs. Edward Van Ingen; Edward T., deceased; and Thornton Beach.

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**SIDNEY W. PROBERT**—Educator, artist, traveler—these few words contain an imperfect summary of the career of one of the late representative men of Paterson, N. J. The force and beauty of Mr. Probert's character and the value and permanence of his work can be but faintly delineated in the brief space allotted to this biography.

Sidney W. Probert was born in Paterson, Feb. 11, 1865, a son of Arthur C. and Hannah Probert. He received his early education in the public schools of Paterson, and after graduating from the local high school took a course at the City Normal School, later matriculating at the New York University, where he graduated in the class of 1888. He supplemented this with a post-graduate course at Columbia University, New York. In September of the same year, having completed his university training, Mr. Probert was appointed a teacher in the local public schools, eventually becoming principal of school No. 13. Besides his university degrees, Principal Probert brought into his professional career all the experience and research on live educational matters, and the refreshing atmosphere of a man who traveled much in the world and knew whereof he spoke. He took a post-graduate course at Harvard College for the uplifting of his school in the matter of hygienic progress and physical culture, and this made his institution especially noted. Ever a close student of nature in all its phases, nature study, as outlined in the course, always received his full attention. He believed in arousing the curiosity and interest of the child by ever holding up to him the wonderful forces and growths about him, which too many people pass by heedlessly. As an artist Mr. Probert also won recognition of an unusual sort. His greatest pleasure in life was painting. He was a most profound student of art and a great lover of all that was beautiful. His vacations and practically every spare minute that was available found him with the brush and palette. His canvasses were on exhibition in all of the art galleries of New York and Philadelphia, as well as in other art centers. One of his finest paintings, "Ye Old Books," considered by many art critics to be a masterpiece, hangs in the Danforth Memorial Library.

As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Probert was always ready to give practical aid to any movement which in his judgment would advance the public welfare. Although he had been and was far too busy to take any active part in the affairs of the city, he was never too occupied to neglect casting his vote for the Republicans, which was the party of his choice. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy sought his aid in vain. It is interesting to note here that during the World War, Mr. Probert selected several of his best paintings and sold them, giving the proceeds which he obtained to the local chapter of the Red Cross. He was a member of the Salmagundi Art Club of New York City, the Paterson Teachers' Association, the Principals' Club, the Independent Art Club, the Masonic fraternity, passing through its various bodies up to and including Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. He had served a five-year enlistment in the New Jersey State militia.

Mr. Probert was united in marriage with Katheryne Tillier, Aug. 14, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Probert had no children. He had and was making a record which was an inspiration, the record of an honorable business man, an incorruptible public official, and a man admirable in all relations of public life. Simple, true, unassuming and strong in all that makes for ideal manliness, he stood before the community in which he lived as an example of all that was worth while. Music as well as art claimed some portion of his time, and he was a pianist of exceptional skill, and in his home he enjoyed many hours playing favorite compositions. His death occurred Dec. 22, 1919.

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**ELMER ZABRIAKIL HALSTEAD**—One of the conspicuous figures in the life of Paterson is Elmer Z. Halstead, vice-president of the Paterson National Bank. Since his coming to Paterson he has identified himself with everything that tends toward her civic betterment.

Elmer Z. Halstead was born at Wyckoff, Aug. 13, 1868, and was educated in the public schools of his native town until he was twelve years of age, when he moved to Paterson, N. J., and continued his schooling for two years, and was then graduated with high honors. After leaving school he entered upon his career in the business world with a wholesale grocery house in New York City, where he remained for one year. He then became associated with the North River Bank, remaining for a short time, when he left, and then came to Paterson, accepting a position with the Paterson National Bank. Two years later he returned to New York City and was employed in the National City Bank for a term of thirteen years, holding different offices up to the position of chief clerk. Returning to Paterson, he again associated himself with the bank with which he had been identified



previously, this time as cashier, continuing until 1916, when he became vice-president, which office he still holds. In politics, Mr. Halstead is a Republican, but the engrossing duties of his business take all his time, and he has never accepted office. His church is The Redeemer. He is a member of the Hamilton and Arcola Country Clubs.

Mr. Halstead was united in marriage with Annie Atkinson, Nov. 12, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Halstead are the parents of one child, Carolyn, born Oct. 30, 1907.

The personality of Mr. Halstead is that of a man in whom indomitable energy and business ability of a high order are guided and controlled by strong principles, and the very highest sense of honor. Force and resolution, combined with a genial disposition, together with his simple, dignified and affable manners, attract all who are brought in contact with him.

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**JOHN T. HILTON**—Captain John T. Hilton, who for many years has been one of the prominent citizens of Paterson, N. J., and was well known in military circles, is a native of England, having been born at Oldham, Lancashire, Jan. 18, 1844. He is a son of James and Sarah (Halkyard) Hilton, both natives of England, who came to the United States when their son was a lad, and who died here respectively at the ages of sixty and sixty-nine years. They were the parents of two children: John T., with whose career we are here especially concerned, and Samuel H., now a resident of Jersey City, who married a Miss Martin, by whom he had two sons, Frederick M., of New York City, and Horace G., who died as a young man on the eve of his ordination to the priesthood, having intended to devote his energies to the deaf and dumb.

The education of John T. Hilton was begun in the schools of his native land, and he was about seven or eight years of age when he came with his mother to the United States to join his father, who had preceded them. The elder Mr. Hilton had already made a home in Paterson, N. J., where he was at work in the machine shop of Danforth, Cook & Company. Upon coming to this country the lad continued his education in the Paterson school, attending for a while the private school of Miss Ray, on Old Elm street, and subsequently Mr. Brooks' Private School, which stood on Marshall street, between Grand and Slater streets. This Mr. Brooks was a celebrated mathematician and an unusually successful teacher, turning out many students who excelled in his own line. At the age of ten, young Mr. Hilton became anxious to leave school and go to work, a determination which he put into practice, securing a position in the mill of John Ryle, who is regarded as the father of the silk industry in Paterson. His first position was that of cleaning frames, as it was then called, for which he received \$1.50 per week as wages, working twelve hours out of the twenty-four. He used to begin at five o'clock in the morning, a half-hour being given for breakfast, and continue until seven in the evening. After two years of this employment, he decided to return to his studies, and accordingly became a pupil at public school No. 3. Mr. Hilton holds that he learned more during the single term that he spent there than during the entire preceding course of study, a fact which may easily be accounted for from the keen interest in his work which he had developed. At that time the wages earned by his father were not large, and accordingly the lad felt that it was incumbent upon him to assist with the support of his family. He therefore entered the Jacobus Cotton Mill, in the capacity of bobbin boy, and a little later the shop of Nathaniel Lane, a manufacturer of stoves, tinware, copperware and brass utensils. Still later he was employed in Crossman's Mill, making wire for the first body of the hoop skirts, which then came into fashion. Finally, after engaging in various other occupations, Mr. Hilton entered the office of the Paterson "Intelligencer" and worked on the hand press, besides delivering the papers to the customers in the afternoon. This paper was afterwards bought by Mr. Absalom Woodruff, subsequently the county prosecutor for Passaic county. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Hilton was bound as an apprentice to learn the machinist's trade in the shop of Danforth & Cook, but he made great efforts to persuade his father to release him and allow him to enlist, and was eventually successful. As soon as he was free the young man enlisted, Sept. 1, 1862, as a private in Company B, 25th Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, under Capt. James Ingliss and Col. Andrew Durham. His enlistment was for nine months, and he served out his time in the Ninth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He did not leave the service, however, at the end of his nine months' term, but continued therein until he was honorably discharged in June, 1863. He then returned to Paterson, working for a time in Jersey City and New York, first for the Erie Railroad Company, and then in the locomotive shops of the Atlantic & Great Western Road. While in Jersey City, he attended school at night in Cooper Union, devoting his attention to higher mathematics and drawing. There he learned to build locomotives, and followed that trade until the year 1865 or 1866, when he was placed on special work by Thomas Wrigley, a manufacturing machinist. Having completed this task, Mr. Hilton entered the shops, and there worked in a branch of locomotive building. Mr. Hilton's ambition to follow his education much further than his opportunities had allowed him in early youth had always remained, and he now saw his chance of gratifying that desire. Accordingly, he became a special scholar at public school No. 1, at Paterson, the principal of which was the late Samuel Hosford, a well known educator in the city. Here his studies continued through one term, during which time he supported himself by canvassing for Horace Greeley's





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"American Conflict," and later for Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." At the end of the term, he entered the office of John H. Goetschius, city surveyor, and remained in his employ for the better part of three years. He then became associated with Abram A. Fonda, a civil engineer and surveyor of Paterson, with whom he remained two years longer, after which he was employed as an instrument man in a surveying party at Bayonne, N. J. In the latter occupation he only remained a short time, however, when he returned to Paterson, as surveyor for the Derrom Lumber, Land and Building Company, for whom he was employed to develop a tract of land on Clay street, which afterwards became known as the People's Park Tract. Upon completing this task, Mr. Hilton was placed in charge of Surveyor Fonda's office, the latter having been made city surveyor in the meantime. In this responsible post Mr. Hilton continued until the death of Mr. Fonda, when he succeeded to that gentleman's office as city surveyor, holding consecutively until 1884; he also served as engineer of the new sewer districts, being elected by the Board of Aldermen. In the year 1884, Mr. Hilton formed a partnership with Mr. Menger, under the firm name of Hilton & Menger, who were very successful as civil engineers and surveyors. In 1888, Mr. Hilton entered into a contract with the borough of Rutherford, N. J., to make a map of that place, and while doing this was offered the position as surveyor in the department of docks at New York City. Accordingly, in 1890, he severed his connection with the firm of Hilton & Menger, and accepted the New York offer, having held that position up to the present time, through a period of above twenty-nine years. Mr. Hilton has surveyed a great part of Manhattan Island at various times, and has installed base lines on many of the streets there and all the islands owned by New York City. This work is now about completed, and as soon as it is Mr. Hilton expects to retire from active life. To carry on the work in which he is now engaged, Mr. Hilton was compelled to establish a residence in New York City, and then established all the lines and grades of the surveying of the million dollar basin and pier between West 44th and West 47th streets. He inaugurated the system of indexing field notes now in use in the Department of Docks, New York City.

Mr. Hilton has always been a prominent figure in the social and fraternal circles at Paterson, and is a member of a number of local organizations, including Passaic Lodge, No. 33, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is the past grand, and Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His service in the Civil War makes him eligible for membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is accordingly affiliated with Lafayette Post of that organization in New York City. In 1898, Mr. Hilton again offered his services to the United States in the Spanish-American War, which had then broken out, and was appointed adjutant in the National Guard of New Jersey, with the rank of captain. He is now treasurer of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and was one of the organizers. Although not a formal member of any church, Mr. Hilton regularly attends the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Paul's at Paterson, and is a liberal supporter of the various works and undertakings of the congregation. In national affairs, he is a Republican in politics, but does not allow partisan considerations to influence him in local matters, being in all such cases an independent voter.

John T. Hilton was united in marriage, June 15, 1869, at Paterson, with Ellen J. Glass, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Brower) Glass, and a direct descendant of Capt. John Post, who served in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Hilton was at one time a teacher in public school No. 1, and is a woman of wide education and culture.

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**VALENTINE A. WHITLA**—As vice-president and secretary of George A. Myers & Company, Inc., of Paterson, and vice-president, treasurer, and general manager of the Myers Auto Pump Company, Mr. Whitla is a progressive, responsible and active young business leader in Paterson. He was born in Paterson, in the Second Ward, on April 6, 1888, the son of Frank and Elizabeth (Oldham) Whitla, both of whom have resided in Paterson for the greater part of their lives, and are widely known and respected in the section of the city in which they live.

Valentine A. Whitla was educated in the public schools, but had to leave school at the early age of fourteen years and begin the serious labors of business life. He inclined more to commercial activities, therefore his father secured him clerical employment with the Prudential Life Insurance Company. In the Paterson office of that company he remained for five years, rising to the position of cashier while he was still in his teens. Eventually, he became a clerk in the office of George A. Myers & Company, hardware dealers, of Paterson, with the intention of learning the business and ultimately taking a more responsible executive position. He applied himself assiduously to the gathering of knowledge of all phases of the business, and went from responsibility to responsibility, until he held that of manager of the store, and eventually the corporate offices of vice-president and secretary of the company. He also became general manager, vice-president and treasurer of the Myers Auto Pump Company, of Paterson, and thus early in life has proved himself well capable of the administration of consequential business affairs. He is only thirty-one years of age, but has amply demonstrated his worth and his reliability as an executive.

Valentine A. Whitla has interested himself much in many phases of community life; he has been particularly prominent in the functioning of Masonic bodies, and is a member of the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree, and is a shiner. He has been identified with the Kiwanis Club of Paterson, and was formerly a director of same.

Politically, he is a Republican, and while he does not keenly follow National politics, excepting in such vitally American questions as the involvement of the United States in the World War, when, in his estimation, parties ceased to be, or rather were all merged in the one party, the American, he has in politics, that had direct bearing upon conditions in Paterson, more than once enthusiastically and keenly followed the course of the political campaign. Generally, however, his inclinations have not been toward political activities.

While the war was in progress Mr. Whitla, like other patriotic Americans, coöperated to the limit of his resources, both physically and financially, in the endeavor of local committees to ensure Paterson's subscription at or above its expected quota of the funds, the enormous funds raised for the purposes of the government or of governmental agencies in the war. He has always been consistent and outspoken in matters of religious observance; his actions have been that of a conscientious Christian, and since early manhood, he has been a loyal member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, bearing a proportionate part in its maintenance.

Mr. Whitla married, in Paterson, N. J., Oct. 20, 1911, Anita Myers, daughter of George A. Myers, president of the corporate firm of his name. The commendable biography of Mr. Myers for inclusion in this historical work has been written, and it is unnecessary here to state more than that he has been responsibly connected with business in Paterson for almost half a century. More can be gathered by a perusal of the biography above mentioned. To Valentine A. and Anita (Myers) Whitla have been born two children: Gordon M., and Irene A.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitla are very popular in their neighborhood, and in the city circle in which they move. Mr. Whitla is becoming more and more identified with the business leaders of Paterson.

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**FRANCIS K. McCULLY**—The late Francis K. McCully, formerly a banker and broker in the city of Paterson, was a man of whom it was justly said that his life had been a "a steady onward and upward advance in every field of usefulness to which he had been called." Mr. McCully resided in Paterson all his life, and was officially connected with several companies of reputation.

Francis K. McCully was born in the city of Paterson, N. J., Nov. 24, 1839. After receiving an education in the public schools of his native city, he accepted a position as clerk with J. & G. Ramsey, and subsequently acted in a similar capacity in Blundell's Express Company's office. He left the latter place for the purpose of accepting a clerkship in the Bank of Jersey City. He did not, however, remain long in that position. His business tact and financial ability attracted the attention of one of the directors who induced him to accept the position of cashier of a leading stock, gold and foreign exchange banking house in New York City, which he held three years. He then bought a seat in the Open Board of Brokers, an organization which has since consolidated with the New York Stock Exchange. Ill health forced Mr. McCully to give up the brokerage business, and he accepted the position of secretary of the Flint Steel Mining Company, subsequently becoming secretary of four other mining companies. As his health did not improve, he was forced to resign and he remained idle for six months. Thinking that a more active life would improve his health, he opened an extensive grocery store, and for seven years was most successful in its operation. But his natural love for financial business was ever with him, and on April 1, 1874, he sold out his grocery business and opened an office as banker and broker in his native city. In 1888 he moved to the First National Bank building, where he remained until the fire of 1902 which totally destroyed this building. After it was rebuilt, he had three splendidly equipped offices there on the second floor, where he continued in his particular line of business up to a short time previous to his death. Mr. McCully's knowledge and judgment in all matters pertaining to finance were universally recognized and respected, and it was greatly due to his insight and ability that he was made executor and trustee of many wills. In addition to these responsibilities, Mr. McCully served as director at the inception of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He was also president of the Ramapo Railroad, which was carried to success by the sheer ability, perseverance and financial support of Mr. McCully.

Politically Mr. McCully was a Republican, and his best efforts were ever given to the advancement of whatever in his judgment tended to the furtherance of the welfare and progress of his home city. He was a member of the Church of the Redeemer, and belonged to the Hamilton Club. In the expression of his countenance Mr. McCully showed himself to be the upright, determined, conscientious man he was. In his dignified and courteous bearing one saw the typical man of affairs and the true gentleman. Keen and aggressive business man as he was, he was not, however, lacking in humor, his ready wit being ever uppermost. Broadminded and unassuming, he saw and heard everyone who wished to see him.





*Porter S. Kippure M. D.*

Mr. McCully married Jemima Ramsey, of Paterson. They were the parents of one son, Frederick. He was educated in the schools of Paterson, and was associated in business with his father. He married Mary Ostram Marshall, of Newark. After his marriage he resided in that city, but continued his business associations with his father, planning to take over his father's affairs should it be necessary. But his health failed and he passed away, June 18, 1919, leaving, however, a worthy record. In the face of Frederick McCully was depth of thought and kindness of nature. The clear-cut, incisive features spoke of refinement and culture, and the look of his eyes was that of strength of character and large benevolence. It is easy to understand why he was, preëminently, a man of many friends. With a vigorous and luminous intellect, he combined rarely endearing personal qualities.

The death of his son Frederick was a great shock to Mr. McCully, and it was less than a month afterwards, July 4, 1919, that he died. The loss in the business world, the sorrow to his personal friends, are impossible to describe. Francis K. McCully might be called one of the most prominent business men of Paterson. Such he was in the highest sense. He was known and admired not only for his successes, but also for the nobility of character and kindness of disposition which caused him to be loved by many and honored by all.

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**SAMUEL VAN SAUN MUZZY**—Samuel Van Saun Muzzy, of the firm of Muzzy Brothers, dealers in mill supplies, has for so long a period held a leading place in the business circles of Paterson that his name alone is a sufficient introduction not only to his fellow citizens, but to the surrounding territory, and he is well known. Mr. Muzzy, in addition to his prominence in business connections with the city, is officially and influentially associated with the various other elements of her life as a municipality.

Samuel Van Saun Muzzy was born in the city of Paterson, N. J., Oct. 2, 1852. His mother was the daughter of the late Judge Van Saun, and a member of one of the oldest families of this city, while his father came from New Hampshire stock. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and supplemented this with a course at the Paterson Seminary. In 1867, he entered the store of S. A. Van Saun, and six years later formed a partnership with Albert Van Saun, son of S. A. Van Saun. This partnership continued for eleven years, and then the interest of Mr. Van Saun was purchased by Henry and Edward H. Muzzy, brothers of Samuel V. S. Muzzy. The business is still conducted at No. 136 Main street, where the firm specializes in mill supplies and seeds. Mr. Muzzy carries with him the suggestion of intense vitality and alertness, and the briefest talk with him reveals his ability, the versatility of his talents, and his rare gift of managing large and intricate business enterprises. He is a director of the Paterson National Bank, the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and served a term as president of the Paterson Board of Trade. He also maintains a membership in the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France, and is a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson. Mr. Muzzy has played a prominent part in military affairs in the State of New Jersey. In 1880 he enlisted as a private, and eighteen years later was retired as brigadier-general, after having served a long term as colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. Ever efficient in rifle practise, he held for ten years an unbroken record as marksman.

Mr. Muzzy married (first) Lucy V. Halstead, daughter of William H. Halstead, formerly of Paterson, and they had one son, Herbert, who resides in Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Muzzy died in 1902. Mr. Muzzy married (second) in 1909, Martha Moore, of Passaic, who died in Feb., 1913, leaving two small daughters. He married (third) a cousin of his second wife, Margaret M. Moore, of Sussex, N. J., daughter of Dr. John Moore, and they have a daughter, born Nov. 28, 1919.

In manner quiet but forceful, his close mental application has been one of his strong and dominant traits, his success resulting not only from his thorough understanding of the practical workings of his concern, but also for the scientific principles which make for business progress. In the charitable and philanthropic work of his city, Mr. Muzzy takes special interest, giving to benevolent work as much time as his engrossing business duties will allow. He is also a patron of many organizations for the promotion of knowledge, and anything that makes for civic betterment finds in him a warm supporter.

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**PORTER SPAULDING KINNE, M. D.**—Dr. Kinne has, by years of arduous devotion to the advancement of the medical profession and tireless endeavor for the relief of suffering humanity, placed himself in the front rank of the city's physicians. His record forms part of the medical annals of Paterson. He was born in 1849 on a farm near the village of Dewitt, Onandaga county, N. Y., the son of Mason Prentice Kinne, a farmer, and Mary Jane (Spaulding) Kinne, of Onandaga county.

After receiving his education in the district schools of his native State, he attended the Cazenovia Seminary. This was supplemented by a course at the New York Homoeopathic College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1872. Dr. Kinne settled at Paterson after completing his medical studies, locating in the Press Guardian building. He remained at this location for twenty-five years, and was associated with his cousin, Dr. T. Y. Kinne. Together they built the Kinne building, and after its completion



had their offices there for some time. In 1902, after the big fire, they sold the building to the First National Bank. In 1912, Dr. Kinne moved to his present location at No. 575 East 28th street, and has continued in active practice there ever since. Dr. Kinne is a member of the Church of the Redeemer, Presbyterian, of Paterson, and of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; also of Melita Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the board of governors of St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, and a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, and of the New Jersey State Homoeopathic Society. He is also a member of the Galen Club; this club is composed of fourteen members of the medical fraternity from Englewood, Hackensack, Ridgewood, Passaic, Rutherford, and Paterson. The club was formed for the promotion of social intercourse and the discussion of subjects pertaining to the advancement of their profession.

Dr. Kinne married Amelie B. Smylie, daughter of James M. and Margaret (Oliver) Smylie, in 1873, at Paterson. They had as issue three children: 1. Ansel Smylie, born in 1874, died in Paterson, 1874. 2. Fred M., born in 1876, died at Princeton College, in 1896. 3. James Smylie, born in 1879, at Paterson; he is a partner in the Riverside Steel Casting Company, of Newark, N. J.; he married Helen Baldwin, of Middletown, Conn., April, 1911, and they have three children: Marjorie, born Jan. 12, 1912, and James Smylie and Janet Ridgeway, twins, born in 1914.

**JOHN W. HENNION**—One of the best known business men in the city of Paterson was John W. Hennion, the originator and promoter of the chain of meat markets throughout the Northern section of New Jersey, seven of them being in Paterson, one in Passaic, one in Hackensack, and another in Hawthorne, N. J.

John W. Hennion was born at Echo Lake, Nov. 23, 1859, the son of John S. Hennion, of Revolutionary stock. The education of the young lad was very limited, his only school training consisting of the elementary branches taught in the village school at Echo Lake. But, being of a very ambitious nature and with a love for study, the young man employed his leisure hours by incessant application upon one subject after another, his favorite occupation being the study of mathematics, in which he became exceedingly efficient. So varied were the subjects upon which Mr. Hennion spent his time and thought that he became a most intelligent man and a really well educated one.

Forty years ago Mr. Hennion became a resident of Paterson, establishing on a capital of \$75 a meat market at Carroll street and Sixteenth avenue. After this had become very successful, he opened another in a different section of the city, thus continuing until there were ten stores under his control. In 1917 this chain of meat markets was incorporated under the corporate name of John W. Hennion & Son. The business is now being conducted by the son, Wilfred W. Hennion.

In Sept., 1885, Mr. Hennion was united in marriage to Marion Wood, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, who were among the early citizens of Paterson. Three children were born from this union: 1. Wilfred W., the manager of the business. 2. Marion G., unmarried. 3. Mrs. Herbert F. Fisher, of Hartford, Conn., who has three children: Herbert F., Jr., John Hennion, and Richmond Griswold Fisher. Of Mr. Hennion's immediate family there is also one sister living, Miss Sarah Hennion.

Mr. Hennion was always a staunch upholder of the Republican party, never failing to vote for its candidates, but he never held any public office, though often approached upon the subject. He was a member of the Paterson Lodge of Elks, the Hamilton Club, and for the last thirty-five years a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

A number of years ago Mr. Hennion became the owner of a large tract of land near Echo Lake, his birthplace, and developed it, calling the body of water upon it Lake Apshawa. This lake covers sixty acres, three miles above Butler, N. J. Here Mr. Hennion established the fishing and hunting club of which President McKinley was a member. Mr. Hennion was an ardent admirer of automobiling, indeed it is said that he was the fifth man in Paterson to own an automobile. Since that time he has bought many of them, and was always fond of driving. Any out-of-door sport appealed very keenly to him.

Until a few years ago Mr. Hennion enjoyed robust health, then his health began to fail and frequently he would be confined to his bed, his condition finally becoming serious, his death occurring Sept. 26, 1919, at his residence, No. 366 Van Houton street, at the age of fifty-nine years.

In the passing of John W. Hennion, Paterson loses one of its substantial merchants, a citizen ever ready and willing to promote any undertaking for the benefit of the city. He had a reputation for integrity and fair dealing of which any man might be proud. His business affairs will be carried on by his son, Wilfred W. Hennion. Mrs. Hennion died Dec. 8, 1907.

The story of the ancestry of Mr. Hennion is a very interesting one, no one in this section being able to trace his descent more clearly than he, nor to forebears of better character or condition. In 1664 Nathaniel Petersen Hennion left Leyden, Holland, on the ship "Fox," for the newly discovered land of America. He landed in New Amsterdam, where he took up his residence and married Annicken Ackerman, in June, of that same year. Of this union there were ten children who grew up in New Amsterdam, and one by one left the parental roof to seek their fortunes in other parts of the land. Some of them

wandered into New Jersey, settling in the northern part of the newly developed section, in a village known as the English Neighborhood, now called Bergen county, some of them afterward going still further.

John Hennion, the great-grandfather of our subject, John W. Hennion, was born in the English Neighborhood, in 1750, and in his early manhood went to Pompton Lakes and built himself a home, a fine Colonial mansion, which is still standing in Pompton, in a good state of preservation. He had a son Samuel, who, in his turn, had a son, John S. This man bought a large farm of about 300 acres, beyond the present boundaries of Butler, N. J. He held it for some years, then the railroad was built through that section and a part of the land was deeded to the railroad company, some of it was sold to other investors and a part was bought in by his son, John W. Hennion. This was the spot where he built the Apshawa Club. There had been previously a crude fishing and hunting club house there, and Mr. Hennion had the brook dammed up, flooding a section half a mile wide by one mile long, making the beautiful lake previously referred to. It had been for a number of years a favorite camping spot for enthusiastic campers of both sexes. This dam was 600 feet long. Mr. Hennion built himself a fine country home there, but afterward sold it to the New Jersey Automobile Association.

The name Hennion is of French origin, the first known of them being the emigrant who fled to Holland for the same reason that many English people were there—religious intolerance in their country. In Holland there was religious freedom and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, indeed even after that, many persecuted families sought refuge there. Nathaniel Petersen Hennion was one of them.

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**REV. ANTHONY H. STEIN**—There is no figure better known or more highly honored in the life of Paterson, N. J., than that of the Rev. Anthony H. Stein, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in this city, whose long devotion to the welfare of his flock and to the community-at-large has endeared him greatly to his fellow citizens. There has been no movement undertaken for the welfare of his fellows in this community for many years which has not numbered Father Stein among its active supporters. Father Stein is a native of Elizabeth, N. J., born in St. Michael's parish, May 31, 1868, a son of Francis and Frances (Wollert) Stein.

He began his education at St. Michael's Parochial School. He then entered St. Benedict's College at Newark, where he took studies corresponding to high school classes, and was prepared for a collegiate course. In Sept., 1884, he matriculated at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1888. In the autumn of that year the young man began his theological studies, having felt strongly his call to the priesthood, and entered the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception. He remained for four years at that institution, when his health suddenly failed him and he became so ill that it was feared that he would not live to complete his course. Accordingly, Bishop Wigger consented to the young man being immediately ordained, and on Nov. 8, 1891, he was admitted to the priesthood. Father Stein celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination in 1916 at St. Joseph's Church, of which he was then the rector. Shortly after his ordination Father Stein regained his health sufficient for him to begin active duties as a priest, and he was appointed curate at the Church of the Holy Family at Union Hill, N. J. Somewhat later he was appointed to the same position at the Church of the Assumption, at Morristown, and subsequently served in the same capacity at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange; St. Michael's, Newark, and St. Vincent's, Madison. On Aug. 10, 1900, he was made rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Paterson, and has remained prominently identified with the religious life of this city ever since. He proved himself not only a most devoted priest, but an admirable executive, and the parishes which have been in his charge have all of them enjoyed periods of growth and prosperity during his incumbency. No fewer than four parishes were created under his direction, namely, St. Stephen's Polish Church at Paterson, St. Anthony's Church at Hawthorne, the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, on East 19th street, for the Riverside Italians, and St. Casimer's Lithuanian Church on Montgomery street. Father Stein was appointed rector of St. Joseph's in May, 1915, and since that time has been most active in promoting the welfare of the members of his congregation and of the parish-at-large. He has endeared himself greatly to all of his flock, as well as winning the high esteem of his fellow citizens throughout the city.

Father Stein has not by any means confined his labors to the purely religious aspect of the life of the community, but has taken a broad-minded and public-spirited part in civic affairs, and has been identified with many important reforms. One of those which has been nearest to his heart is that connected with the parochial school system, for the welfare of which he has done much. He has also been very active on the old Board of Trade and its successor, the present Chamber of Commerce, and has served on a number of committees connected with these bodies, and at present member of the board of directors. He was one of those who organized the Paterson Remedial Loan Association, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and was himself elected first president thereof. Father Stein is the only priest in Passaic county who has served as foreman of the Grand Jury, and this is

only one of the many departments of public life in which he has taken a part unusually active for members of the priesthood. Father Stein has taken a keen interest in the Catholic members of the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, and has often said mass for them during their annual encampment at Sea Girt. He is a member of the Rotary Club and of the Knights of Columbus, and has served many terms as local and State chaplain of the latter order. He is a member of the board of consultants under Bishop O'Connor. In 1919 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

**JEAN STRENGS**—The influence of heredity is wonderfully displayed in Jean Strengs, son of a silk dyer and finisher, and a love for his father's trade is inherent, and he follows it with satisfaction and success. Mr. Strengs, known in the business world of Paterson, N. J., as general superintendent of the Royal Hasco, Incorporated, Silk Dyers and Finishers, since coming to Paterson, has identified himself with the welfare of the city which he has chosen to make his home, and in consequence of which none of her vital interests lacks his influential and public-spirited support.

Francois Strengs, father of Jean Strengs, was born in Lyons, France, 1859. From a boy he worked at the silk dyeing industry, and for six years prior to his death he was general superintendent of the Ancel Vuilliot Dyeing Company. He married Francoise Gerse, and they were the parents of seven children: Philip, a silk dyer of Paterson; Henry, second lieutenant in the French army, was killed in the last drive on Argonne when the American and French troops combined; Eugene, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, was killed in an attack on Aras; Henrietta, wife of Henry La Fleur, of Paris, France; Marie, wife of Pater de Clark, of Lyons, France; Pierre, a petty officer, at present serving in the French navy; Jean, of whom further. Mr. Strengs died in 1908, and Mrs. Strengs survived him by two years, passing away in 1910.

Jean Strengs, son of Francois and Francoise (Gerse) Strengs, was born in Lyons, France, June 19, 1886. He was educated in the grammar and high schools there until he was sixteen years of age, when he became associated with the Ancel Vuilliot Dyeing Company in order to learn the business, under his father's supervision, as has been previously stated his father being at that time general superintendent of this concern. He remained there for a period of four years, then left to accept a position at Krefeld, Rhine Province in Germany, with Schleper & Baum, dyers and finishers. After spending two years there, he worked for various concerns as dyer for the following two years, subsequently returning to the Ancel Vuilliot Company as foreman for six years. Before coming to the United States in 1914, he spent two years in the French army. Upon landing in this country he immediately sought work in the line that he had been working at in his own country, and therefore accepted a position as foreman of the Piece Dye Company at Lodi, N. J. After a time he left this concern to accept a position with the Royal Piece Dye & Finishing Company, where he was placed in charge of the silk and wool dyeing department, later taking charge of all the silk dyeing departments of the concern. On Aug. 4, 1917, the Royal Piece Dye & Finishing Company was changed to the Royal Hasco, Incorporated, and one year later Mr. Strengs was made general superintendent of all their plants in Paterson.

Mr. Strengs was united in marriage in Lyons, France, April 5, 1911, with Madeline Fournoux, a daughter of Albert Fournoux, a contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Strengs are the parents of two children: Henry, born April 5, 1914; Jeannette, born Sept. 16, 1919.

Foresight is one of Mr. Strengs dominant characteristics, and he is essentially alert to opportunity and rapid in method. Quick to think, he is quick to act, and he is in the habit of accomplishing whatever he undertakes. As a rule, however, he brings it to pass without friction, for he is a man of kindly disposition and his progress has been marked not only by the acquisition of material gains, but also by the formation of many warm and lasting friendships. A man of singularly strong personality, he has exerted a deep influence on his associates and subordinates, and toward the latter in particular his conduct has ever been marked by a degree of kindness and consideration which has won for him their loyal support and hearty coöperation.

**JOHN H. REYNOLDS**—For many years John H. Reynolds has been prominent in the legal life of Paterson, N. J., and one of the leading members of the bar. He is a member of an old Irish family, which has spread through practically every part of the civilized world, and the origin of the family is lost in obscurity. The founder of this branch of the family in the United States was Thomas Reynolds, the grandfather of the Mr. Reynolds of this sketch, who was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and came to America in 1827. He settled in Bergen county, N. J., making his home for a time on the land upon which is now situated the North Jersey Country Club. He was a weaver by occupation, and a hard working, industrious man, who made a name and reputation for himself in the community where he settled. His death occurred in 1873. He married Agnes McCulloch Cardwell, and they were the parents of three children, as follows: John, mentioned below; Jane and Margaret.



*Jean Sfrungs.*







JOHN REYNOLDS.

John Reynolds, son of Thomas and Agnes McCulloch (Cardwell) Reynolds, was born March 11, 1826, at Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland, and was but one year of age when he came with his parents to the United States. He spent his childhood and early youth in the neighborhood of Paterson, and studied at the academic school of which Hugh Dougherty was then the master. He did not complete his studies there, however, but decided to engage in business when he was still very young, with which end he made his way to New York City, and was there apprenticed to a tailor. He did not care for this trade, however, so leaving it he secured employment at a cigar factory at Caldwell, N. J., where he learned that trade. Later he returned to Paterson and secured a position with Stephen Allen, a manufacturer of cigars here. He made himself so valuable to his employer and gained so wide a knowledge of the business generally, that the latter made him a partner a few years later and himself became a proprietor of a cigar factory and business. The firm was organized under the name of Allen, Reynolds & Company, and continued in business on a large scale until 1872, when it was dissolved. Mr. Reynolds then retired from active participation in the cigar business, but he had become so well known as a successful business man that his services were in demand by a number of institutions, financial and otherwise, and he soon afterwards was elected president of the Acquackanonk Water Company, the Paterson Gas Company, and the Paterson Savings Institution, which last office he held up to the time of his death. Although he was quite unambitious for political preferment, Mr. Reynolds was active in public affairs and served from 1865 to 1870 as a member of the Paterson Board of Aldermen. As a young man, Mr. Reynolds was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but later in life joined the Congregational church and was prominently identified with the church of this denomination at Paterson. John Reynolds married Elizabeth Kempley, and they were the parents of the following children: Wallace, who died in early youth; Alfred C., a resident of Paterson; Edwin L., who makes his home on Long Island; John Henry, mentioned below; Lizzie, who became the wife of G. S. Atterbury, of Chicago, Ill.; Mary, who became the wife of Charles Edwards, of Paterson.

John Henry Reynolds, with whose career we are here especially concerned, was born Feb. 11, 1855, at Paterson, N. J., and as a lad attended the local public schools, where he gained his elementary education. After leaving the Paterson grammar school, he attended private schools conducted by the Rev. George B. Day and Professor Quimby, where he prepared for college. Mr. Reynolds matriculated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he took the usual classical course, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1876. Having in the meantime determined upon the law as a profession, Mr. Reynolds returned East, and entered the Columbia Law School, in connection with Columbia University, in New York City. He was graduated with the class of 1878 from this institution, taking the degree of LL. B., and the following year was admitted to practice at the New Jersey bar. He at once returned to his native city of Paterson, where he began the active practice of his profession, and it was not long before he had made a position as one of the leaders of the Passaic county bar. Although Mr. Reynolds engages in general practice, he has always felt a preference for such cases as involve questions of real estate law, and has, accordingly, to a certain extent, specialized in this branch of legal practice. He is regarded at the present time as an authority on the subject, and handles much important real estate litigation in this region. Mr. Reynolds has never taken an active interest in politics, his professional activities claiming all his time and energy, but at one time he consented to serve the community for several years as a member of the City Board of Park Commissioners, and afterwards and at present as a member of the Board of Library Trustees.

John Henry Reynolds was united in marriage, April 7, 1881, with Cora C. Stevens, born April 10, 1856, a daughter of Albert G. and Sarah C. (Greene) Stevens, old and highly respected residents of Buffalo, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds four children have been born, as follows: Kate, Beatrix, John S. and Doris.

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**HENRY MARELLI**—Though ranking as one of the best known and most active lawyers in the city of Paterson, Henry Marelli is primarily a man of affairs. He might be more fitly perhaps denominated a business man, who has also an expert knowledge of the law. He has engaged in large operations, and his connection with any organization is never a merely nominal one. He has made it a rule that his name should never be used in any organization to whose affairs he could not give enough attention to thoroughly understand them, and he has always carried out this rule. This thoroughness and conscientiousness is characteristic of the man, and marks his smaller, as well as his larger, dealings.

Charles Marelli, father of Henry Marelli, was born in Milan, Italy, Oct. 12, 1844. A ribbon weaver by trade, he came to this country when a young man, and upon landing here chose Paterson as the place in which he wished to reside, and subsequently found employment at his trade in one of the mills in the "Silk City." He retired from business about twenty-three years ago. Now maintained among the oldest inhabitants of his adopted city, according to the evidence of the calendar, and having the distinction of being the oldest Italian resident, Charles Marelli gives little evidence of the fact, as he is mentally the vigorous man who became identified here so many years ago. He was married, in the city



of Paterson, to Miskelle Reymand, a native of St. Etienne, France. Mr. and Mrs. Marelli are the parents of but one child, Henry, of whom further.

Henry Marelli was born in Paterson, N. J., June 7, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the local high school he matriculated at Rutgers College, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. He had conferred on him the degree of Master of Science three years later. After teaching school for a period of three years, he studied law in the office of Martin H. R. Van Hovenburg, of Paterson, was admitted to the bar of Passaic county in Nov., 1900, and later was admitted as counsellor.

Politically he is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with the affairs of the party. He was elected to the General Assembly for two terms, 1905 and 1906; delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, 1912; delegate for the county to the Progressive convention, 1912. Mr. Marelli is solicitor for the Italian-American Building and Loan Association, director of the Barnert Hospital, and president of the Paterson High School Alumni Association; he was president of the Alumni School, No. 10, which school has the distinction of being the best equipped school in the United States, and was built through the efforts of the Alumni. He is chairman of the mayor's rent committee. Mr. Marelli is a member of the New Jersey State Bar and the Passaic County Bar Associations. Of social nature, he holds membership in the Hamilton Club of Paterson, and affiliates with the Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent Lodge, No. 45, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Marelli was united in marriage, Nov. 24, 1903, with Ida Clerihew, daughter of Peter J. Clerihew, a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years a representative of the Clafflin concern of New York City.

An orator of power, a keen lawyer, an acute logician, and withal a student of men, possessing a rare insight into their natures, Henry Marelli is indeed a man of fine legal ability. His record at the bar and the honors which have been bestowed upon him stand proof of his worth. He is esteemed and honored, and enjoys the general confidence as one of Paterson's representative and useful citizens, and his career has been that of a man who attained success by thoroughly deserving it. He is public-spirited and progressive, ever ready to coöperate in any movement that is for the common welfare, or that tends to promote the material advancement of the community. Mr. Marelli has his offices, rooms 22, 23, 24, 25, in the Second National Bank building, and resides at No. 238 East 18th street, Paterson.

**REV. ADALBERT FREY**—To attain distinction argues the possession of those qualities which invariably imply a constant progress toward that success which distinguishes the goal of every man's ambition and urges him to seek the highest altitude of human endeavor. It is therefore a matter of particular gratification when one has not only achieved renown, but has acquired prominence in his particular line of endeavor. In this connection it is peculiarly appropriate to introduce the name of Father Adalbert Frey, rector of St. Boniface's Roman Catholic Church, who stands highly esteemed in the community.

Father Frey was born in Ober Ehrendinger, Province of Baden, Switzerland, Aug. 29, 1874. Upon the completion of his grammar course in the town of his birth, he spent four years in the high school at Baden, and upon graduating, entered the Maria Helf College at Schwyz, where he pursued his classical studies. He then matriculated at the Diocesan Seminary at Lucerne, and was ordained to the priesthood on July 28, 1898. After a brief vacation and rest he came to the United States, and upon his arrival in this country in Sept., 1898, he was immediately assigned to duty at St. Joseph's Church, West Hoboken, N. J. He remained there until his transfer on May 1, 1901, to St. Boniface's Church, Paterson, N. J., excepting a few months' curacy at SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Hoboken. Upon the death of the Rev. Eugene Dikovich, Oct. 17, 1904, Father Frey became administrator of the Parish and was duly appointed rector, much to the joy of the parishioners, by Bishop O'Connor, June 28, 1905.

The influx of Germans in this city and the corresponding increase in the number of parishioners, gave impetus to Father Schandel, who was at that time assistant to St. John's Church, having special charge of the Germans, to take steps to provide an edifice for the exclusive use of the people committed to his care. His plans met with the highest approval and the hearty coöperation of his parishioners, who assisted him in purchasing the site at the corner of Main and Slater streets. Work on the structure was immediately begun, and July 1, 1860, witnessed the first eventful day in the history of the new parish—the laying of the cornerstone. The work of construction advanced favorably, and the edifice was ready for its dedication in the latter part of Nov., 1861; on Nov. 26 and 27, 1911, was witnessed the Golden Jubilee of the dedication of the church.

Previous to Father Frey being appointed rector of the church, a number of the parishioners had signed a petition showing their intense desire of having Father Frey made the guardian of their flock, and the people at St. Boniface's Church have not lived to regret their action, for Father Frey has proved himself a real Father to his parishioners. He has not only been faithful in ministering to their spiritual wants, but has displayed the most



*Robert Fry*



commendable executive ability. During his regime and before he commenced to prepare for the golden jubilee celebration, Father Frey raised either for building purposes or in part payment of mortgage loans about \$18,000. His master work, however, developed while arranging for the great celebration of the parish's fiftieth birthday, and the figures gave mute testimony to the big task involved. In this connection it might be mentioned that the parishioners responded most loyally to the efforts of their self-sacrificing leader, who went from house to house asking subscriptions requesting the assistance of the parish societies and in other ways, by night and by day, planning this celebration which was never to be forgotten. It had, as a matter of fact, the tendency to open the door to a greater and better parish of St. Boniface, with a congregation of good and faithful souls, who have since and still are laboring shoulder to shoulder to carry to fruition any undertaking of their zealous and fearless spiritual guide. In June, 1904, plans were started toward the erection of a new school; Architect, George J. Lovatt, of Philadelphia, Pa. The school was dedicated May 15, 1905; the building cost \$34,000, and had an attendance of upwards of 300. In 1911 the church edifice was renovated at a cost of upwards of \$21,000, and has one of the finest interiors of any church in Paterson, as well as the oldest.

**RALPH JACOB BAER**—As president of the Paramount Throwing Company, Ralph J. Baer holds such a prominent place in the manufacturing circles of Paterson, N. J., that his name alone is a sufficient introduction not only to his fellow citizens, but to the community-at-large.

His grandfather, Jacob Frederick Baer, the American progenitor of the family, was born in Switzerland, Nov. 27, 1836. After receiving his education in his native country, and learning the trade of silk maker from his father, he came to this country in 1856, at the age of twenty years, and first engaged in the silk business in New York City, later removing to Paterson, N. J., where he passed the major portion of his life. He started as a silk manufacturer in a small way, but his operations gradually extended, and he enjoyed a successful career until 1873, when, in consequence of financial losses in the great panic of that year, he was obliged to discontinue his business. Subsequently he was employed for several years as superintendent of the Pioneer Silk Company and the William Strange Company. In 1888 he resumed silk manufacture on his own account, starting the Helvetia Mill, which soon developed into a flourishing concern. Mr. Baer was always at its head during his lifetime. As a citizen he was one of the most progressive men of Paterson. He was genial in character and popular socially. He was a member of the Hamilton Club. He married, in 1858, Louise Blattner, who like himself was born in Switzerland. They were the parents of several children, their eldest son being Frederick Albert.

Frederick Albert Baer, father of Ralph Jacob Baer, and the son of Jacob Frederick and Louise (Blattner) Baer, was born in New York City, Feb. 16, 1860. He received a common school and business education, graduating from Latimer's College, Paterson, in 1878. At the outset of his business career he began at the bottom of the ladder as an office boy, and then was apprenticed to learn silk weaving, subsequently acquiring a practical familiarity with every branch of the silk manufacturing industry. For five and one-half years he was employed with the William Strange Company, and then became connected with his father's extensive establishment, the Helvetia Mill. Upon his son founding the Paramount Throwing Company, Mr. Baer became the vice-president of this company and severed his connections with the Helvetia Mill. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in 1878, Annie Louise Wirz, a native of Zurich, Switzerland, and they became the parents of three children: Bertha; Anna, the wife of William Schaub; Ralph Jacob, of whom further.

Ralph Jacob Baer was born in Paterson, Nov. 29, 1883, the son of Frederick A. and Annie Louise (Wirz) Baer. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and then entered the Helvetia Mill as a bobbin boy, working his way up through the various branches of the business until he had gained much valuable information and knowledge concerning manufacturing methods and was placed in charge of all the coloring dye and loom orders, which but proves conclusively his excellent executive ability, sound judgment and clear insight. In 1916 Mr. Baer founded the Paramount Throwing Company and became its president, which office he still holds, but he does not confine his interests to this one concern, for he is also the founder of the Bluebird Ribbon Mill, and treasurer of the Carlisle Ribbon Mills at Carlisle, Pa. It is with the Republicans that Mr. Baer casts his vote, and no man has more at heart the welfare and true progress of his home city, but office-seeking is something for which he has neither time nor inclination.

Mr. Baer was united in marriage with Miriam McCram, a daughter of John and Julia (County) McCram, June 14, 1902, and they are the parents of one son, Cyril, born April 2, 1903, now associated with his father in business. The family home is at No. 438 Doremus avenue, Glen Rock.

To those who know Mr. Baer there is no mystery about his success. He is one of those business commanders who have analyzed the entire philosophy of successful business. He began as a boy to acquire this big viewpoint, which so few young men make any attempt

to get. He has studied the theory of manufacturing, which includes such vital things as costs, the science of wages, and adequate records. Above all he has studied the art of developing men and has the big vision of organization; he being one of the men who count in large cities for the reason that they are the men who help to make them.

**WALTER BUCKLEY JOHNSON, M. D.**—One of the prominent citizens of Paterson, N. J., where he has been active in the general life of the community for many years, is Dr. Walter B. Johnson, a native of this city, his birth having occurred here Jan. 3, 1856. He is a member of an old English family, his parents having been born in that country.

James Johnson, grandfather of Dr. Johnson, came to the United States and settled at Paterson, N. J., where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. He married Ann Beckett, who accompanied him to this country. One of their children was James, Jr., of whom further. James Johnson, Jr., father of Dr. Johnson, came to the United States in 1818, and for a time resided at Troy, N. Y., where he engaged in business as a silversmith, having learned that trade in his native land. He was the manufacturer of many articles of metal ware, and turned out the finest brass table castors made in this country. His establishment in Troy, which he ran in association with his brothers, was destroyed by fire, and from there they removed to Wethersfield, Conn., and began their business in that city. They were unfortunate, however, in the fact that once more their factory was destroyed by fire, after which they came to Paterson and went to work here in the old gun mill of Mr. Colt, which was the original factory of that great manufacturer of arms. After accumulating some little capital by means of their labors, they once more established a brass manufactory at Paterson, but the health of the elder Mr. Johnson having failed, he abandoned this line of business and opened, with his brothers, a hardware store at No. 141 Main street, Paterson, which is still being carried on by members of the family. His death occurred in the year 1892, at the age of seventy-six years, and that of his wife in the same week. James Johnson, Jr., married Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Dumfries, Scotland. She came with her parents as a small child to the United States, and was a daughter of James and Margaret (Waugh) Wilson, the former having been engaged in the manufacture of Paisley shawls in Scotland.

Walter B. Johnson was educated in the private schools of Henry A. Waters, a well known educator of Paterson, where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at the New York University in 1873, but, having determined to follow the profession of medicine, left that institution in his sophomore year and entered instead the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He was graduated from the latter with the class of 1878, receiving at the same time the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once began the practice of his profession in the City Hospital (Charity) of New York City, and the Chamber Street House of Relief there. Later he became associated with the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he remained until 1892. In that year he became associated with the Vanderbilt Clinic, under the leadership of Dr. Agnew, remaining for one year with this institution. In 1883 he came to Paterson, where he established and incorporated the Paterson Eye and Ear Infirmary. Under his supervision was built a handsome structure at No. 169 Van Houten street to accommodate this hospital, of which he is executive surgeon and which is operated with a high degree of success, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In addition to the operation of this institution, Dr. Johnson has been visiting physician at the Paterson General Hospital since 1884, and for twenty years was connected with St. Joseph's Hospital in this city. He has been for a number of years assistant surgeon in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and is now a well recognized authority on the branch of medicine in which he has specialized. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Passaic County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is regarded as one of the leading physicians of his State. He is also a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Otological Society, and of the American Laryngological and Otological and Rhinological Society. He is also affiliated with the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Johnson, in addition to his other activities, is consulting physician to the Good Samaritan Hospital of Suffern, N. Y., and is visiting surgeon to the Paterson Orphan Asylum and executive surgeon to the Paterson Eye and Ear Infirmary. During the war, Dr. Johnson acted as State chairman of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, and chairman of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and a member of the Medical Advisory Board, No. 1, of Passaic county, and general manager of the Paterson New Jersey Chapter of the American Red Cross. In these capacities he did wonderful war work, and earned the gratitude and respect of the entire community. In his religious belief, Dr. Johnson is a Presbyterian and attends the Church of the Redeemer of that denomination at Paterson.

Dr. Johnson was united in marriage, May 11, 1881, with Martha Hurd, a daughter of Abraham and Agnes (Brown) Hurd, old and highly respected residents of Paterson. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Elsie Wilson, who became the wife of Dr. J. C. McCoy one of the prominent surgeons of Paterson, who





*George Holstenholme*

became a lieutenant and later lieutenant-colonel in the American Expeditionary Force during the late war. 2. Eleanore Hurd, who resides with her parents in Paterson and is a graduate of Vassar College. 3. Margaret, who became the wife of Stephen G. Schuyler, and resides at Philipsburg, Mont.

**JOHN R. MORRIS**—Serving as register of deeds and mortgages of Passaic county, N. J., and one of the influential citizens of Paterson, John R. Morris is a member of a family of Scottish origin, and a son of John T. and Susan W. (Robertson) Morris, old and highly respected residents of this place. The elder Mr. Morris was born at Lochee, Scotland, and came to the United States as a young man, locating in Paterson, where he engaged in the furniture business. He eventually became vice-president of the Lockwood Brothers Furniture Establishment, and was regarded as one of the successful business men of Paterson. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but was never ambitious to hold office, devoting his entire attention to his business interests. He was, however, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was very active in the work of the congregation, holding the office of trustee at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1903, when fifty-one years of age. His wife, who before her marriage was Susan W. Robertson, is a native of Paterson, where she still resides, a daughter of Scottish parents. Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Sr., were the parents of five children who grew to maturity, as follows: Andrew K., who is now coal freight agent of the Erie Railroad at Paterson; Walter S., who is secretary of the E. M. Rodrock Company of Paterson; Edwin R., who is now a practicing dentist in this city; Edith K., and John R., of whom further.

John R. Morris was born July 7, 1876, at Paterson, N. J., and as a lad attended the local public schools, graduating from the Paterson High School with the class of 1894. He established an excellent record for good conduct and scholarship as a student in the latter institution, and was president of his class. Upon completing his studies at the High School, he secured a position in one of the local mills where he remained for about eight months, and then entered the county clerk's office in the humble capacity of office boy. Mr. Morris quickly showed a marked ability which recommended him to his superior officers, and he was rapidly promoted, holding various clerkships in that office until he was appointed deputy county clerk in 1903. This post he occupied until 1911, when he was elected to his present position as register of deeds and mortgages for the county of Passaic. His term lasted five years, and in 1916 he was reelected to his post and has continued to hold it with marked efficiency ever since. He has shown himself a most capable public officer and one who constantly has at heart the interests of the community which he serves. He has consistently devoted his life to the affairs of the county, and has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party here, his voice being always influential in Republican party affairs. Mr. Morris is also a conspicuous figure in social and fraternal circles at Paterson, and is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is fond of outdoor sports and pastimes, and is a member of the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Paterson General Hospital, member of the board of directors of the Charity Organization of Paterson, and treasurer of the Italian-American Building and Loan Association.

John R. Morris was united in marriage, Oct. 17, 1917, with Maude Thurlow, a native of Goderich, Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of the late James and Mary A. (Robertson) Thurlow, old and highly respected residents of that place. She is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which her husband is a vestryman, and they reside at No. 697 14th avenue, Paterson.

**GEORGE WOLSTENHOLME**—Paterson's growth is the natural result of tireless energy and ceaseless effort of a citizenship which excels in business acumen and creative genius—citizenship represented by such men as George Wolstenholme, a partner in the Paterson Ribbon Printing Works, which is located at No. 10 Jasper street, Paterson, N. J.

Jacob Wolstenholme, father of George Wolstenholme, was born at Mottram, England, in 1861, and came to the United States in 1899, where he had charge of print works in Canada until 1901, when he came to Passaic, N. J., and was employed by the Passaic Print Works for one year, subsequently being placed in charge of the printing department of the Peerless Finishing Company at Nyack, N. Y., where he remained until 1910, when he removed to Paterson, and was then associated successively with the Oriental Silk Company and with the Hamilton Print and Dye Works for three years, and in 1912 he established himself in the ribbon printing industry, locating first in the Lynch mill, later removing to Hawthorne, where with his son he formed the Paterson Ribbon Printing Works. He belonged to the Machine and Calico Printing and Dyeing Association in both England and America, and was affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Agnes Winn, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. John W., identified with the United Piece Dye Works of Paterson. 2. George, of whom further. 3. Gertrude. Jacob Wolstenholme passed away Aug. 6, 1919, at the age of fifty-eight years, and Mrs. Wolstenholme is still living and resides in Clifton, N. J.



George Wolstenholme was born in Broadbottom, England, Nov. 10, 1891, and attended the grammar school of his native place. In 1899 he came to this country with his parents and resumed his schooling in Nyack schools, supplementing this with a night course in chemistry in the Paterson High School. He learned the print business with his father in Paterson, and then took charge of the Allentown Silk Company's printing department at Allentown, Pa. He installed the plant, the first in Pennsylvania, where he remained for eighteen months. At this time he was made superintendent of the New York Watering Company, White Stone, Long Island, and then returned to his father's business, where he became a partner, in which capacity he still serves. The Paterson Ribbon Print Works is established in a modern brick and steel building, where they have seven machines, two block printing tables, and one washing machine, employing fifteen men and producing twenty-five thousand yards a day. They also have installed a special Ombre machine for rainbow effects which eliminates a number of copper rolls. Since the inception of the business in 1912, Mr. Wolstenholme has been associated with it, and through his personality and keen business foresight the business has expanded from one machine to its present dimensions of seven printing and two block printing tables, also other special machinery. The plant is modern and up-to-date in all its appointments. He is also a partner and organizer of the G. & E. Transportation Company. The only interruption to Mr. Wolstenholme's connection with the Paterson Print Works was during the World War, when he served with the 26th Division of the 101st Field Artillery.

In politics, Mr. Wolstenholme is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the affairs of the organization. He is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the American Legion. He is a member of the Charter Club of Clifton, and also of the Lakeview Heights Fire Association. In religion he is an Episcopalian and attends St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

The business capacity of George Wolstenholme is of the highest order, being honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct, and he stands as one of the prominent citizens of the community, using his talents and his opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertakes, which is an inspiration to all who are acquainted with him. Mr. Wolstenholme is unmarried, and resides at No. 56 South Fourth street, Clifton, N. J.

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**CHARLES J. MURN, M. D.**—A native of Paterson, educated in her schools, and professionally trained in Columbia University, Dr. Murn has by his ability and untiring devotion to his profession greatly increased his practice, the demands upon his professional skill being constant.

Charles J. Murn was born in Paterson, N. J., Sept. 16, 1882, the son of John T. and Lydia (Whitney) Murn, of Macclesfield, both of England. He obtained his early education in St. John's Parochial School, and subsequently entered the Fordham University, class of 1903. Completing his studies there he matriculated at Columbia College, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907. After having served his internship at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he remained eighteen months, he started in as general practitioner in Paterson. Commissioned first lieutenant, Aug., 1917, Dr. Murn was assigned to Chicamauga Park until Feb. 1, 1918, when he was sent to Waco, Tex.; while here he was promoted to captain, Feb., 1918. He left Waco, July 26, 1918, and landed in France, Aug. 11, 1918. Upon landing, he was sent to training sector No. 2, then to the front in the Toul Sector, where he remained until the armistice was signed. He returned to America, June 22, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Dix, July 3, 1919, having been promoted to major in Feb., 1919. He was with the 56th Infantry throughout his service of eighteen months. Dr. Murn was on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital School of Physicians from 1910 until 1913. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus; X. Y. X., a medical fraternity at Columbia Medical College; a member of the Passaic County, State and American medical societies, and is also a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Murn married, in Paterson, June 26, 1911, Ethel Flowers, of Manchester, England, whose father was Harry Belleford Flowers, a jeweler, of Manchester. They have no children.

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**HENRY H. SCHOONMAKER**—A man may well be proud of any success which comes to him in life through his own efforts, and, when such success is the result of hard work and upright dealing, that man is generally held in high esteem by his contemporaries. A self-made man of this type is Henry H. Schoonmaker, who from his earliest boyhood sought for the opportunities he made use of, for he received very scant help from any other source. He is quick to detect fraud and equally able to appreciate the advantages arising in all circumstances.

Born in Richfield, N. J., Oct. 12, 1864, Henry H. Schoonmaker was the son of Abraham L. Schoonmaker. Young Schoonmaker attended the public schools, and later took a course in business training at the Latimer Business College in Paterson. The young man began his career by obtaining a position in the Collins grocery store, at the corner of Market and Straight streets, where he remained for one year as joint salesman and bookkeeper; then, having an opportunity to better himself, he accepted the same kind of a position in the cloth-

ing firm of Marshall & Ball in their branch store at Paterson. For fourteen years Mr. Schoonmaker continued in their service, resigning to enter into a partnership with H. L. Quackenbush. On March 15, 1894, they opened a clothing store on a very small scale, their floor space being only twenty-three by sixty feet. From the day they started the business grew steadily until their store was much too small for the stock they found it necessary to carry; increasing their space they took in the entire ground floor of what is now the Paterson Savings Institution. Mr. Schoonmaker and Mr. Quackenbush continued to run the company for several years after this, when they admitted Samuel Gibson into the firm. He had been in the employ of Marshall & Ball during the time that Mr. Schoonmaker had been the bookkeeper there. In July, 1902, following the great fire of February of that year, the three partners bought the property they own at present, Nos. 225 to 233 Main street, where they erected a three-story building and added men's and women's shoes and haberdashery to their original stock. Even this enlargement of space proved too inadequate for the constantly increasing trade, and three more floors were added to the original three; at the same time they opened a new department, women's ready-to-wear clothing. Another partner was also admitted at this time, Mr. B. W. Mitchell, he having been associated with Mr. Schoonmaker and Mr. Quackenbush in their earlier lives. It now became an incorporated company under the title of Schoonmaker & Company, Inc., Men's and Women's Outfitters. The president of it is Henry H. Schoonmaker. They now have a six-story building with a frontage on Main street of sixty-eight feet. Since 1912, the date of the last enlargement of space, the trade has grown much beyond their expectations, it being now one of the leading furnishing establishments of Paterson.

Mr. Schoonmaker is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; he is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce. He attends the Broadway Reformed Church, of which he has been an elder for the last ten years.

On Feb. 6, 1887, Mr. Schoonmaker was united in marriage to Helena Williams, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Four children have been born of this marriage: 1. Elmer L., born Nov., 1887; he is at present employed in the store with his father; he married Christina Breen, a resident of Paterson. 2. Imogene H., born Dec., 1889; she lives at home; is a graduate of the Collegiate Institute of Paterson and also of Wellesly College, Massachusetts. 3. Raymond W., born July, 1891; he is also in the Schoonmaker business; during the war this young man enlisted in the navy, being one of the sailors taken to France on the "Leviathan;" at the close of the war he was honorably discharged and returned to the United States. 4. Henry H., Jr., born Jan., 1902; at the present time he is a student at Rutgers College in New Brunswick, N. J., this being his freshman year. Mr. and Mrs. Schoonmaker have a delightful home life at their residence, No. 620 East Twenty-fourth street. They are interested in their church work and the social life of Paterson; their children have had many advantages to fit them for success in life.

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**HENRY BEEUWKES HESS, M. D.**—Among the successful physicians of Paterson, N. J., must be numbered Dr. Henry B. Hess, who is daily adding to an already extensive practice.

P. W. Hess, father of Dr. Hess, was born in Closter, N. J., Nov. 11, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of his native place. He commenced his business career early in life, and by tireless energy worked his way up to the position of prominence which he now holds, that of superintendent of the Savoy Shirt Company of Paterson. He married Christina Beeuwkes, a native of Appledorn, Holland, and they are the parents of three children: Anna, wife of Andrew Van Antwerpen, a minister of West Sayville, Long Island; Henry B., of whom further; Cora G. Viola, a teacher of music and dancing at Atlantic City.

Henry B. Hess, son of P. W. and Christina (Beeuwkes) Hess, was born in Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 13, 1884. His early education was obtained in the local public schools, and after graduating from the high school he matriculated at the New York University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1915. He then came immediately to Paterson and served an internship of two years at St. Joseph's Hospital, after which he commenced the practice of his profession at his present location, No. 397 Main street, Paterson. He is a member of the out-patient staff connected with St. Joseph's Hospital, and is also visiting physician at the Isolation Hospital. Dr. Hess belongs to the New Jersey State Medical Association and the Passaic County Medical Society. Fraternally Dr. Hess affiliates with Benevolent Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Reformed church. During the World War he was commissioned first lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1918, and was assigned to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the officers' training camp. He was discharged from active service, Dec. 22, 1918.

Strength of character, tenacity of purpose, breadth of mind and liberality of sentiment—these qualities are manifested in his career. It is difficult to predict the future of a successful physician who is still in early life. In his character can be traced the sterling traits of his Holland forebears, and these in conjunction with his native ability and exceptional attainments seem to promise for him a brilliant career.

**JAMES WILSON**—A native of Paterson, and now the directing head of important business in that city. James Wilson is the president of James Wilson & Son, Incorporated, which, according to one of the leading newspapers of Paterson, "now controls an extensive trade (coal), representing one of the big business enterprises of the city." And James Wilson, also, is a factor of consequence in the public affairs of the city of Paterson; he is prominently identified with the functioning of many of the important public and semi-public organizations of the city, having held offices in connection therewith which definitely indicate his place among the leaders of the business and public activities of the city and county; twice he has been honored by election to the office of president of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce; he is president of the Paterson Coal Dealers' Association; holds a like office in the Charity Organization Society, of Paterson; has been president of the Paterson Rotary Club, and vice-president of the Drawing Room Club; and he is a member of the board of managers of the Paterson General Hospital, and now vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, affiliations which stamp him as a man of strong personality, financial integrity, distinct capability, and high moral character.

He comes of distinguished Scottish ancestry, but is a native-born American, born in Paterson, on Aug. 19, 1874, the son of James and Margaret (Miller) Wilson. Press notices, regarding the commendable career of his father, which notices appeared immediately following the latter's decease, stated that the Wilson family was descended from the Scottish peerage, and that a cousin of the late James Wilson was Sir John Wilson, Baronet, and member of the British Parliament. The Wilson family is certainly one of the leading families of Scotland, and had prominent part in early Scottish history. In the maternal line, also, the genealogy of James Wilson connects with a worthy Scottish family, the Miller family, of which was his maternal grandfather. Dr. Andrew Miller, an eminent surgeon in Scotland of his day, and a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh University. One famous scion of the Miller family was the eminent Scottish geologist, Hugh Miller, with whom Dr. Andrew Miller closely associated, but who was only a distant relative of the Glasgow surgeon. It will therefore be seen that the antecedents of James Wilson were directly Scottish, in paternal and maternal lines.

James Wilson, father of James Wilson, subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on March 21, 1842, the son of Thomas and Jessie (Beveridge) Wilson, the former of whom was a mine operator and merchant in Scotland during the greater part of his active career. Lanarkshire is one of the principal mineral areas of Scotland, and the Wilson family owned both coal and iron mines in that section, mines which now are part of the system owned by the Wilson and Clyde Coal Company, of which Sir John Wilson, Bart., M. P., is chairman, the latter office being equivalent to the American corporate office of president. After leaving school, the late James Wilson began his business career by taking part in the work connected with the coal and iron mines of his father, and probably passed some years gaining experience of Scottish mining, for his education was stated to have been only a public school one, which he would have completed, in all probability, before he had reached the age of sixteen years, and he did not leave Scotland for the United States until 1864, when he was twenty-two years of age, by which time he probably had obtained a comprehensive knowledge of bituminous coals, and a good insight into the science of coal mining and the commercial phase of that industry. When he came to the United States in 1864, and located in Paterson, he appears to have immediately become connected with a commercial coal and lumber enterprise in Paterson, and six years later formed business partnership with John Dunlop and James H. Westervelt, to trade in those staples, under the firm name of J. H. Westervelt & Company, their place of business being on Barclay street, adjacent to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Mr. Wilson was a man of sound business ability, and aggressive enterprise, and eventually saw that it would be to his material advantage to withdraw from the partnership, and to enter business independently. This he did, opening coal yards in Marshall street, on a site which is now used as coal pockets and storage plant by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. About the time of the sale of the property, Mr. Wilson admitted his son, James, into the business partnership, after which the business was expanded and the property at Railroad avenue, Slater street, and Dale avenue, was acquired, and thereon enormous coal pockets erected by the enterprising partners. At the time of their construction these coal pockets were the first of their kind to be used in that section of the State, and they materially added to the prestige as well as the facilities of the company, which became one of the leading firms of coal merchants in that part of the State, having an extensive factory trade, as well as retail connection of considerable extent. In 1908 the partners sought corporate powers, and in that year the firm received its charter of incorporation from the State, thereafter conducting its trading under the firm name of James Wilson & Son, Incorporated, and as such continuing to expand its scope of trading. For a generation the name of Wilson has been familiar, in connection with the coal industry, to the people of Paterson, and it continues to hold a conspicuous place in that relation. The name has also come into prominence in regard to public affairs of the city. The late James Wilson was a stalwart and active Republican, and had a sincere interest in the public affairs of the city of Paterson. In 1877 he was appointed, by Mayor Beckwith, to the office of commissioner of parks, and was one of those public-spirited workers who selected the



*James Wilson.*



sites and brought into beautiful being the Eastside and Westside parks of Paterson. He had the distinction of having been a member of the first Board of Public Works of Paterson, to which office he was appointed by Mayor Beveridge; and for two terms he served as president of that board, which effected, under his jurisdiction, many public improvements of importance to the people of Paterson. His death occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, Aug. 26, 1919, death being due to a complication of diseases which, in his enfeebled and aged state of body, he could not combat. He was much esteemed in Paterson for his business enterprise, his public work, and his personal character, which was upright and of marked philanthropic inclination.

Mr. Wilson was married in Hill Place, Glasgow, Scotland, on May 26, 1864, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Andrew and Christina Miller, of that city, the former being one of the leading surgeons of that city at that time. To James and Margaret (Miller) Wilson were born six children: 1. Christina, who became the wife of William W. Ackerman, of Elizabeth, N. J. 2. Jessie Beveridge, who married Arnold B. Huyssoon, of Paterson. 3. Jean Dunlop, who married Charles Ackerman, of Paterson, and died in the city in 1897. 4. James, of whom more will be written below. 5. David H., now of New York City. 6. Clyde, now the wife of Prescott R. Loveland, of Ridgewood, N. J. Mrs. Margaret (Miller) Wilson, widow of James Wilson, and mother of above-named children, is still in comparatively good health, notwithstanding her age, now seventy-six years, and is quietly living in Paterson, near most of her children and grandchildren. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1843, and has lived a long life of loving motherly solicitude, and of kindly interest in those more poorly circumstanced, who have been within the reach of her help and charity.

James (2) Wilson, fourth child of James (1) and Margaret (Miller) Wilson was born in Paterson, N. J., Aug., 19, 1874. He received elementary education in the public schools of Paterson, and received higher education in the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown, N. J. Entering commercial life, he became associated with his father in the conducting of the extensive trading in fuel, as has been reviewed hereinbefore. Since the death of his father, he has been president of the James Wilson & Son Corporation, and for many years prior to the death of his father had practically assumed direction of the affairs of the company, which has continued to advance its trading connections. He is a man of recognized business ability, and his public-spiritedness has brought him into many important associations with the public affairs of the city of Paterson. And his reputation as a man of consequential business affairs has brought him into consequential office in those public associations he has formed; the esteem in which he is held as an executive by the business people of Paterson caused them to elect him to the honor and responsibilities of the presidential office of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce; and the ability with which he carried through the affairs of that office for one term caused them to elect him for a further term. His standing in his own line of business is clearly shown by the office he holds in the merchant body, that of president of the Paterson Coal Dealers' Association; and an indication of his general character may be gathered from other public and church duties he undertakes; he is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; is president of the Paterson Charity Organization Society; and is a member of the board of managers of the Paterson General Hospital. He has always manifested a keen interest in the advancement of the city of his nativity, and in the betterment of living conditions of the poorer people of that place, and by his ability to handle public affairs has been of distinct use to his city. Among his other local affiliations are membership in the Hamilton, the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Drawing Room clubs, in some of which he has held office, having been president of the Rotary Club, and vice-president of the Drawing Room Club. Politically, he gives staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been a factor of some consequence to his party in his district. He, however, has never sought office in national or local politics.

Mr. Wilson married, in New York City, Annie Ryle, daughter of John C. and Annie (Rowson) Ryle. Her father was prominently identified with the silk industry; in fact, he was a nephew of John Ryle, whom he associated with in founding the silk industry. Mrs. Annie (Ryle) Wilson died on Aug. 3, 1917, leaving two children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Leda Margaret, who was born on Aug. 19, 1904.

James (3) Wilson, son of James (2) and Annie (Ryle) Wilson, was born in Paterson, N. J., March 9, 1899. He was educated in local schools, was prepared for college at the Donaldson School, Baltimore, and eventually entered Princeton University. Since leaving the university he has been associated with his father in business.

The career of James Wilson, present president of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce, has been one of commendable activities, and definite usefulness to his city; his association with public affairs has always been high-minded and unselfish; he has always steadfastly refused to consider offices to which there is attached an emolument for service; his public service has been altogether free from ulterior motives, and his public record is therefore all the more commendable.

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**HENRY L. BERDAN**—Numbered as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Paterson, N. J., with which community his entire active career had been associated, Henry L. Berdan was a member of an old and distinguished New Jersey family

which lived in this region for upwards of two centuries and the members of which have always occupied high places in the esteem of the community.

Two brothers of the name of Berdan came from Hackensack to Upper Preakness, sometime between 1715 and 1720, and there purchased 400 acres of land for which they paid what now seems the absurd price of eighteen cents per acre. One of the brothers was married and the other not at the time of their coming here. The unmarried brother, however, had a wife in view and began to erect a large house, but unfortunately died before it was completed. The other brother, however, finished it and became the progenitor of all those who bear the name of Berdan in this section of New Jersey, and which is apparently the oldest family of Preakness. It is, however, impossible to substantiate this fully.

The family was undoubtedly founded in the United States by one Jan Berdan or Baerdan, as he spelled his name, who came from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and settled in this country. His native land was Holland, and he was one of the Huguenots of that country who were obliged to leave the Continent of Europe in order to secure themselves from the Catholic persecution. He brought with him his wife and only son, who was also named Jan or John, as it afterwards came to be spelled, and settled on the site of what is now Brooklyn. Shortly afterwards his wife died and he married again, being the father of two daughters by the second union.

Jan, or John, Berdan, Jr., did not get along very well with his stepmother, and quite early in life left the parental roof, and a number of years later removed to Hackensack, N. J. He appears to have been the progenitor of the entire American family of Berdan, and was twice married. His first wife was Eva Van Siclen, to whom he was married, May 20, 1693, at Flatbush, Long Island, and by whom he had at least eleven and possibly twelve children. The eldest of these, a daughter, was born at Flatbush, but the remainder at Hackensack, N. J., to which place he had removed in the interim. His second marriage occurred about forty years after his first, on Nov. 6, 1733, when he was united with Vrouwtjen Van Dien, a widow, of Hackensack, and a representative of one of the very old families of that name there. Jan Berdan was the owner of several parcels of land in and about Hackensack, particularly in the region of what is now Maywood. He also possessed 362 acres at Upper Preakness, on the Singac brook, which he bought of the heirs of Thomas Clarke, Nov. 20, 1720, and for which he paid £72 and 10s. or just fifty cents per acre. Jan Berdan never lived on this land, but probably one or more of his sons did.

His fifth child and third son, Albert Berdan, who was born at Hackensack, Jan. 17, 1702, owned this property in his day. He married Dinertje Banta, by whom he had a son, Jacob, who was born March 28, 1746, and another son John. The latter, in his turn, owned a part of the old property and apparently lived on it, but sold it eventually so that it passed out of the possession of the family. That portion of it which fell to the elder son Jacob was retained by him and handed down to his descendants, a portion of it remaining in the ownership of the family until 1902, when it was occupied by his great-grandson, James D. Berdan, who is the seventh in descent from the immigrant ancestor.

Jan Berdan, Jr., was justice of the peace in Bergen county in 1716, 1720-21, 1723-27 and 1731, and also probably later. It was probably a son or grandson of his who was justice of the peace in 1741 and 1743, and a freeholder from 1745 until 1748. These were the ancestors of Henry L. Berdan, of this sketch, and the line comes down from Jan Berdan, the founder, through Jan Berdan, Jr., Dirk Berdan, the grandson of the latter, Jacob D. Berdan, Garret Berdan, and Jacob G. Berdan, father of Henry L. Berdan, of this sketch.

His grandfather, Garret Berdan, was born June 18, 1800, and died in 1895. He remained at the old homestead and lived to an extreme old age, witnessing his great grandchildren reach man's estate. He married his cousin, Rebecca Berdan, a daughter of Albert Berdan, of Upper Preakness, and they were the parents of three children, as follows: Dorcas, Jacob G., and Albert John. Garret Berdan, in association with Peter A. Voorhees, gave the two-acre lot on which the old Preakness parsonage now stands.

Jacob G. Berdan, father of Henry L. Berdan, spent his active years as general agent in a fire insurance company, operating largely in Spring Valley, near Hackensack, N. J. He married Martha Hogencamp, a daughter of William S. Hogencamp, who served as sheriff of Passaic county, and was a member of one of the oldest families in this region.

Henry L. Berdan was born in Bergen county, N. J., Sept. 3, 1858, and died April 28, 1920. He was educated in the local public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Paterson, where he found employment as manager in the plumbing establishment of G. D. Voorhees, in whose employment he remained a short time. Being ambitious to engage in business on his own account, Mr. Berdan, shortly afterwards, severed this connection and established a produce business at No. 109 Main street, Paterson, which he conducted with a high degree of success for some sixteen years. He then entered the newspaper world in connection with the staff of "The Guardian," one of the oldest papers in the State of New Jersey, and which was one of the periodicals that held membership in the Associated Press. This paper afterwards became "The Press Guardian," of which he was general manager, and he held that office as well as that of vice-president for upwards of sixteen years. During this period he directed his entire attention to the editorial conduct of the paper, and became one of the best known newspaper men of the State. He had, from the outset, been associated with the Democratic party, and had been a staunch and

effective supporter of its principles and policies as well as of its practical interests in this region. He did not, however, confine his activities to newspaper work, but became a prominent figure in financial and business circles here, and was associated prominently with the Silk City Safe Deposit and Trust Company, holding the office of vice-president with that concern for several years or until it became merged in the United States Trust Company. He had also been interested in real estate in and about Paterson, and at the time of his death was devoting his principal attention to the care of his large property holdings. Mr. Berdan was certainly as well known in connection with his career in public affairs as he was in any other department of the city's life, and held a number of important offices in the gift of the community. He was a member of the finance commission and the purchasing board, to which he was appointed in 1916 by Mayor Radcliff, of Paterson. He was also president of the City Food Commission, and took an active part in any legitimate movement for the public good. Mr. Berdan was prominent in social and club circles here for many years, and was a member of numerous important organizations. He was vice-president of the New Jersey Press Association, a member of the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Mecca Club.

Henry L. Berdan was united in marriage, Sept. 10, 1884, with Elizabeth Cowan, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Terhune) Cowan, old and highly respected residents of this city. They were the parents of the following children: Fred H., of whom further; Sue C.; Mabel, who became the wife of Abbott Cooper, of Paterson, N. J., and they have one child, Elizabeth Cooper; Carleton H., a graduate of Packard's School, New York, 1920, and who served as a volunteer in the United States Army during the World War, being in training at the time the armistice was signed; now associated with Frank Rea, a public accountant. Two children died in infancy.

Fred H. Berdan was born in 1891, and was educated in the public schools of Paterson and at the Peekskill Military Academy. After completing his studies at the latter institution, he took a business course at Packard's School, and afterwards became a teller in the Franklin Trust Company. He was one of the prominent young men of the city, and his premature death, which occurred Dec. 6, 1918, at the age of twenty-seven years, was felt as a severe loss by a large section of the community. He married Phoebe Cox, a daughter of Athima Cox, and they were the parents of one child, Frederick Berdan.

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**REV. DAVID STUART HAMILTON**—The brightest minds and the most gifted sons of the nation have ever been called into the circle of the clergy, and contact with other minds, equally brilliant, has sharpened their naturally keen intellect. The minister of ability rises above the ranks of the many, and attains a position among the few who achieve prominence. A position of this kind is the attainment of David Stuart Hamilton, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, N. J.

David S. Hamilton was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 18, 1864. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Lancaster, Pa., supplementing this with a course at Yeates Institute, in the same city. In 1883 he entered St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., from which he graduated three years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated at the General Theological Seminary at New York City, completing his course in 1889. He was ordained in Christ's Cathedral at Reading, Pa., in Jan., 1889, and became assistant at Christ's Church, Williamsport, Pa., where he remained until Dec., 1890, when he was made pastor of St. Paul's Church, Columbia, Pa. In the month of Sept., 1895, Rev. David S. Hamilton accepted his present charge, since which time his marked executive ability, strong character and remarkable powers of mind have been severely tested at the post assigned him by providence, but he has ever performed his labors so zealously that they have produced exceptional results. Under his guidance the church has a membership of more than 2,000 members, and the endowment now is great and growing. The present edifice was built under his supervision and completed in May, 1897.

The Rev. David S. Hamilton has brought to the shaping of his career a very happy and unusual combination of characteristics which have won for him his success. Underlying the rest of his personality, and serving as the surest and most imperishable foundations for it, is that strong, practical morality that has so distinguished the hardy race of Americans. One of the founders of the Paterson Tuberculosis Society, and a charter member of the American Red Cross, his philanthropy is great, and springs from the sincere kindness of his heart, which embraces all men in its regard, and from the culture and enlightenment of his mind, which gives intelligence and definite direction to his natural altruism. He has many friends, and among them, as in the community-at-large, he exerts a powerful influence which is always wielded on the side of right and justice. It would be difficult to overestimate the value to a community of the presence in it of a man like David S. Hamilton.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Hamilton is a practical man-of-affairs. During the great fire of 1902, he was appointed chairman of the relief movement by Mayor Hinchcliffe. He has been a member of various civic committees, and arbitrator of three different strikes which have been satisfactorily settled. There is scarcely a department in the city's affairs, an aspect of its life, in which his influence is not most potently felt, and felt invariably on



the side of the public good. He is also president of the standing committee of the Episcopal church of the Diocese of Newark, N. J., and was deputy to two conventions, one at St. Louis, Mo., the other at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Hamilton is a man of the world, yet never does he lose sight of the public interests, and in the many official capacities in which he has served he has always been credited with having the purest and most altruistic motives.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton affiliates with Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 89, Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of the Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce; and has won for himself a wide circle of friends who have been attracted by his accomplishments and his strong and amiable character.

**JOHN JACKSON BROWN**—The late John Jackson Brown, for many years a resident of Paterson, N. J., died July 23, 1894. He was one of the most prominent figures in the life of this community during the generation just past. Mr. Brown was of English parentage, and a member of a family which had lived for a number of generations at Hertfordshire, England, the arms of the Brown family being as follows:

**Arms**—Sable three lions passant between two bendlets argent and as many trefolls slipped ermine.

**Crest**—A buck's head sable attired or, issuing from a crown, paly, gold.

**Motto**—*Si sit prudentia.*

John J. Brown was a son of John and Anna (Jackson) Brown, the former a native of Harddabon, Hertfordshire, England, born Aug. 10, 1783. The elder Mr. Brown came to the United States in the year 1806, and landed at Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1806. Later he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was married, on May 9, 1816, to Ann Jackson, a native of Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, born Feb. 3, 1793. They were the parents of a number of children, one of whom was John Jackson, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

John Jackson Brown was born Feb. 13, 1817, in New York City, during his parents' residence at that place, but when only five years old came to Paterson, N. J., with his parents, having left the city on account of an epidemic of yellow fever, which was then raging there. The elder Mr. Brown was at that time engaged in a general grocery and provision business, and opened up an establishment of this kind at Paterson, where his son grew to manhood. Young Brown attended the public schools at Paterson until he had reached the age of thirteen years, and then found employment as a clerk in a local druggist's establishment. For four years he remained thus employed and then, in 1834, went to New York City and secured employment with a manufacturer of hats and furs. This occupation was, however, cut short by the failure of his employer, and Mr. Brown's intention of starting in business on his own account was thus postponed. Accordingly, he returned to Paterson, where he once more took a position in a local establishment, this time a dry goods store, and a few years afterwards succeeded to his father's large and prosperous business. This he continued with a high degree of success until 1844, when he gave it up in order to open a large dry goods enterprise of his own, he being more familiar with this line of business than with that of groceries. In this new venture Mr. Brown met with a notable success, and gained a position among the leading merchants of Paterson, where he occupied a high place in their regard and esteem. For twenty years he remained in this line and then, in 1867, sold out his interest to G. C. Cooper. In the meantime the First National Bank of Paterson had been founded in the year 1864, and was experiencing a considerable amount of financial difficulty, to such an extent, indeed, that there was some danger of its charter being revoked. About the time of his giving up his dry goods business, Mr. Brown interested himself in the affairs of this organization, and by radically reorganizing the concern was able to restore it to a secure position, after which he was elected president, an office which he continued to hold until the time of his death. How successful was Mr. Brown's management of the First National Bank of Paterson is to be seen in the fact that when he entered upon his official duties, Oct. 1, 1864, after its reorganization, the resources amounted to \$149,135.80, while just thirty years afterwards they had increased to \$2,327,215.95, the institution in the meantime having become one of the strongest of its kind in the State. Mr. Brown did not, however, confine his attention to the First National Bank, but was associated in influential positions with a number of financial institutions here. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Capital Savings Institution was organized and incorporated in 1869, a concern which grew so rapidly that one year after it had opened its doors for business the savings deposit accounts amounted to \$104,442.67, while at the time of Mr. Brown's death, they had still further increased to \$4,000,000, with 16,500 depositors. Mr. Brown was also connected with the Passaic Water Company and was its treasurer at the time of his death, and he was one of the principal organizers of Cedar Lawn Cemetery Association and served in the offices of director, vice-president and president at various times. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Paterson Board of Trade, a concern which has been exceedingly active in promoting the material interests of the city, and the influence of which was greatly increased through the indefatigable labors of Mr. Brown. It was Mr. Brown who was largely instrumental in securing for Paterson the splendid system of parks, which is one of the chief beauties of the city, and very justly the pride of its citizens.









*John J. Brown*



*Mrs. Brown.*



*John J. Brown*

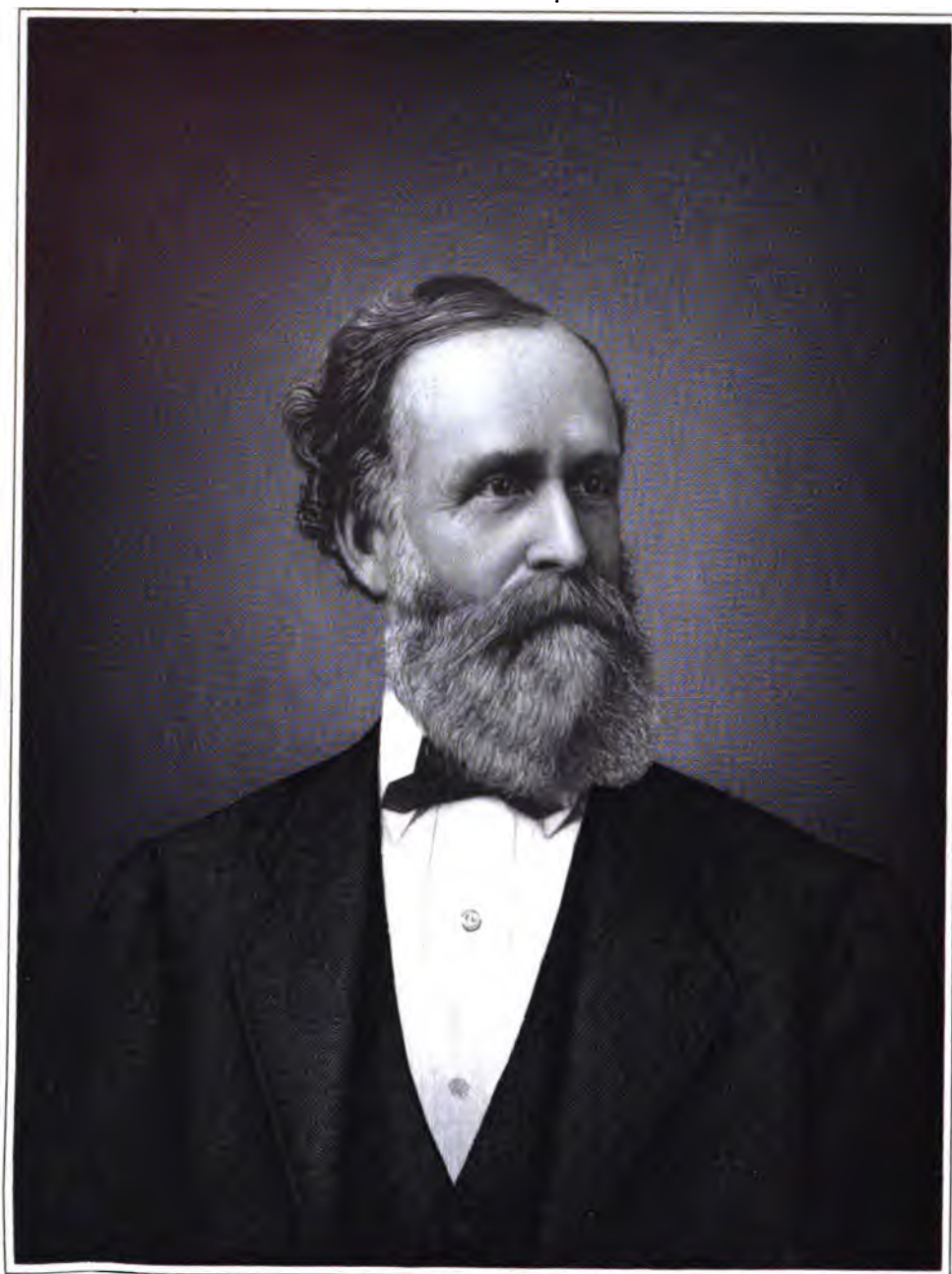






John J. Brown





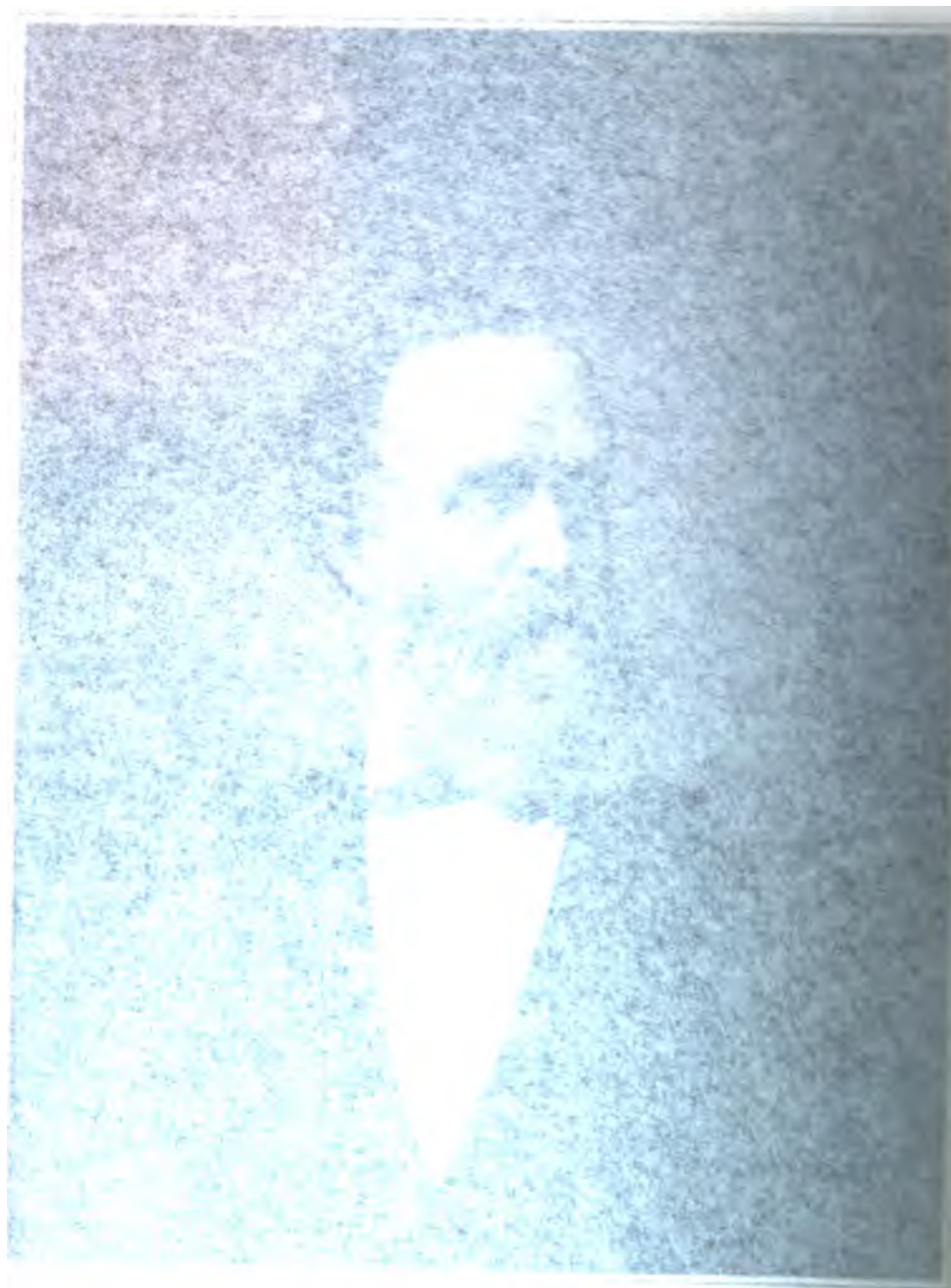
ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y.

John J. Brown



*May Swinburne Brown.*





May









*Edmund J. Brown.*

But Mr. Brown was not alone prominent in business and financial circles in Paterson. He was also exceedingly active in the public life of the community, and was a well known figure in local politics from the earliest days of Paterson as a city until his death. He was chosen one of Paterson's first Board of Aldermen, and again was elected to that place, while absent on a tour of Europe. In 1854 he was elected first mayor of Paterson and gave the city a splendid administration, but thereafter consistently refused renomination. It was during his incumbency that the paving of the city was projected and carried through, and it was at the same time that the first city sewer was constructed. In 1856 Mr. Brown was persuaded to become the Republican candidate for the State Legislature and was successfully elected. He served on that body with great ability, and proved himself a most capable and disinterested public servant during his term, but afterwards refused to accept a renomination. During the Civil War, in association with several other influential citizens, Mr. Brown engaged in the erection of the building known as the "Wigwam," which soon became the rallying place for the loyal people of the city. Its motto, "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men," became a famous slogan throughout the region. In his religious belief, Mr. Brown was a Baptist and for many years attended the First Church of that denomination at Paterson, being exceedingly active in the work of the congregation and a liberal supporter of all its undertakings. He gave largely to the fund for the erection of the church, and served as chairman and treasurer of the building committee which had charge of that work. In the First Baptist Church, Mrs. Brown has placed a memorial window to commemorate his faithful connection with that society.

Mr. Brown was a man of unusually attractive personality and sterling character, and his relations in private life were as wholly worthy as those in his more public career. He was known as a delightful companion and a most affectionate husband and father, and his household found him always laboring for its happiness and willing to make any personal self-sacrifice to that end. Mr. Brown was very fond of traveling, a taste which he gratified largely, enjoying greatly the contact with other types and classes of men into which it brought him. He was a shrewd judge of the motives and aims of his fellows, but was always tolerant in his attitude toward others and possessed a wide culture and an unusually enlightened mind. He retained, in a remarkable degree, his capabilities and facilities to the end of his long life, and never lost the fresh and youthful outlook upon the world which through so many years rendered him a charming companion and friend. At the time of his death the various organizations, financial, industrial, etc., passed appropriate resolutions, which, together, formed a eulogy of which any man might feel proud.

John Jackson Brown married (first) in New York City, Oct. 28, 1841, Caroline L. Cogswell, a native of that place, born Nov. 22, 1825. They were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Catherine Cogswell, born May 3, 1844, died May 26, 1844. 2. Henry De Camp, born Sept. 2, 1845, died when two years of age. 3. George Baldwin, born April 27, 1847, died Dec. 31, 1868. The death of the first Mrs. Brown occurred Feb. 16, 1852, and Mr. Brown married (second) April 19, 1855, at Matteawan, N. Y., Mary Swinburne, a daughter of William and Melisse (Doughty) Swinburne, the former of whom was one of the founders of the company, which afterwards became the Rogers Locomotive works of Paterson. The second Mrs. Brown was born May 14, 1834, and survives her husband. By this second union four children were born, as follows: 1. A daughter, born June 2, 1856, died in the following July. 2. Edwin Swinburne, mentioned below. 3. Walter F., born May 21, 1859, died Jan. 29, 1871. 4. Caroline Cogswell, born March 23, 1864, died Feb. 12, 1894; married Llewellyn T. McKee, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis, to whom she bore three children: Mary, born Sept. 8, 1889, John Brown, July 19, 1891, and Llewellyn T., Jan. 2, 1894.

Edwin Swinburne Brown, eldest son of John Jackson and Mary (Swinburne) Brown, was born Nov. 19, 1857, at Paterson, N. J., and passed his childhood and early youth there. As a lad he attended the military school of Henry Waters, who was a well known educator of this city, and was graduated from that institution. He then turned from his studies to begin his business career, and began work in a silk weaving establishment, where he made a very thorough study of all the details of silk manufacture. Mr. Brown then went to Hornell, N. Y., where he was engaged for a number of years in the silk industry and met with a marked degree of success. Upon his retirement from that industry, he returned to Paterson, and there made his home until his death, Sept. 6, 1907. He married, at Hornell, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1890, Gertrude Babcock, a daughter of Francis G. and Elizabeth (Clark) Babcock, old and highly respected residents of that place. They were the parents of the following children: Dorothea, born Dec. 11, 1891, and Carolyn Brown, born March 30, 1903.

**WILLIAM SWINBURNE**—In the midst of the comforts, conveniences and scientific marvels of the present day it is a pleasurable privilege, as well as an imperative duty, to give recognition and appreciation to those pioneers, in whatever line, whose gift to progress and civilization was in the beginnings of those things now an unquestioned part of modern life. Such honor is here again paid to William Swinburne, a pioneer locomotive builder of Paterson, N. J., and a highly regarded public official of the city.

William Swinburne was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1805, learned the carpenter's trade

in young manhood, and worked on St. Anne's Church, which was later removed to make place for a part of the Brooklyn bridge. Later he was employed as a pattern maker at Matteawan, N. Y., and in 1833 moved to Paterson, N. J., where he worked in the same capacity in the Jefferson Works of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor. About 1835, Mr. Rogers undertook the construction of a locomotive, and this venture marked Mr. Swinburne's entry into the field of locomotive building, for when the work was languishing because of lack of proper direction, Mr. Swinburne was induced to take charge, and the completed engine, "The Sandusky," considered a beautiful piece of work for the time, marked the founding in Paterson of an industry that gave its growth and development impetus for many years. This engine was built at a cost of \$6,750, and was a far cry from the engines of vast tonnage and power of the present day. During the next ten years Mr. Swinburne, in association with Mr. Rogers, devoted himself to locomotive building, and achieved widespread reputation for his work in the early days of the industry. Subsequently he aided in the establishment of the New Jersey Locomotive Works, later known as the Grant Works, and in 1851 he built shops of his own on Market street, adjoining the Erie tracks. His operations here were uniformly successful until the panic of 1857, when he retired from active business.

For nearly twenty years Mr. Swinburne was officially connected with the Paterson school system, and the years of his services were filled with beneficial and progressive result to the city. He was school commissioner in 1854, 1866, and 1867, president and superintendent in 1861-62-63, secretary and superintendent from 1864 to 1870, and superintendent in 1871. His educational ideals were high and his ideas as to instruction and curriculum liberal and advanced, and Paterson profited by his earnest zeal in the discharge of his duties. In 1872 he was appointed city controller and until 1882 filled this important position, declining further appointment because of advancing age.

William Swinburne died in Paterson in 1883, survived by three daughters, his wife, Melisse (Doughty) Swinburne, having died in 1867. He is buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

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**NATHAN BARNERT**—The most formidable handicap imposed upon the historians or the biographers of current history and contemporary men is their closeness to the events or persons of which they write. The effect of good institutions is cumulative, one worthy innovation begets another, and a single improvement in civic affairs, one forward step in government may, at the end of a decade, be responsible for an almost ideal condition of public business. This, without exception, is true of the lives of men. So the following record of the life of Nathan Barnert, stating the results he has accomplished in many fields of endeavor can, in the main, give but actual facts, outline the benefits already enjoyed from his useful, inspired life, and indicate the potentialities in the works he has founded. Paterson's history has his name written large across its face; the city has turned to him in its hour of need to find willing service; and his contributions to all phases of its life have been of the highest order. In the succeeding paragraphs will be contained the briefed story of his active career, the record of his political activity, the story of his most generous philanthropies and those of his devoted wife, Miriam Barnert, and the summary of his long years of high-minded and ceaseless devotion to a lofty conception of duty.

Nathan Barnert was born in Posen, Kingdom of Prussia, on the holiest day in the Jewish calendar, Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, Sept. 20, 1838. His education was begun in his native city, and in 1849, a lad of eleven years, he came to the United States. He worked first in his father's tailoring shop on Forsythe street, near Grand, New York, and his spare time was devoted to home study and study in the Talmud Torah on Henry street. At this time the gold fever was rife in the country and thousands from all classes were hurrying to the newly discovered fields of wealth in California. The boy determined to join the quest and earned money for the journey by selling candles and soaps. Despite the attempt of his parents to dissuade him, in company with another lad of his own age, he secured passage for Nicaragua. His comrades on this voyage were an oddly assorted crowd, comprising men of all ages, to whom fortune up to that time had not been favorable. The passage on the vessel did not include meals and the two companions worked as stokers during the trip, each earning thirty-six dollars. Proceeding to Marysville, Cal., and then to Sacramento, Nathan Barnert, observing closely the varied fortunes of the miners, decided that there was still another pathway to wealth. He went to San Francisco, purchased a supply of candles and scented soaps, and in a successful tour of the mining camps saved \$1,400. Mr. Barnert to-day, as an object lesson to those similarly tempted, tells how in one of the glittering gambling halls, with all its brilliant attractions, he lost all of his possessions, after which he took an unbroken pledge never again to play cards. Taking up his work anew he worked tirelessly selling his wares among the miners, then became an office boy in a store maintained by a Mr. Dixon, the largest establishment of its kind on the coast. He was well received by Mr. Dixon and his family, and he afterward had the opportunity, at the time of the San Francisco fire, of aiding Mrs. Dixon in her misfortune. After several months in this occupation, he once more entered independent business, purchasing a mule and peddling outfit and resuming his early work in the mining regions. This was successful in a satisfactory degree, but Mr. Barnert, seeking new fields of endeavor,



*William Swinburne*



sold his equipment and branched out into the express business, the field then principally occupied by the Wells Fargo and Freeman's Express companies. After a brief career in this line, he visited the Hawaiian Islands, and later joined the hunt for gold on the Fraser river. While his efforts to "make a strike" were unrewarded, his experiences during this time are among his most pleasurable memories.

Returning to New York City in 1856, a strong, healthy, broad-shouldered man, with broadened outlook, strengthened character and courageous purpose, he at once entered the clothing business. For two years he continued in this line of business, then made Paterson his home and opened a tailoring establishment in partnership with Marks Cohen. Their store was on Main street, and Mr. Barnert afterward became associated in the same field with Solomon Mendelsohn, whose interest he subsequently purchased. The store was then located at No. 149 Main street, in the middle of Van Houten street, before that thoroughfare was cut through. The outbreak of the Civil War followed soon afterward, and throughout the course of the conflict Mr. Barnert executed large contracts for clothing for the Union forces, giving employment to hundreds whom unsettled economic conditions made idle. The site of the business was, in 1863, changed to No. 134 Main street. Mr. Barnert's clothing business expanded steadily after the return to peace conditions, and he invested largely in real estate. He at one time stated that he "could have bought all of Main street on one side of the street from Market down to Ellison, forty-seven years ago, for \$100 a foot front. I bought the property where the Five and Ten Cent Store is now located for \$50,000, and people thought I was crazy, that something was wrong in my head."

Mr. Barnert continued in mercantile life until 1878, when he retired to devote his entire attention to his extensive real estate interests. These attained very large dimensions, his holdings chosen with the sagacity and judgment that have marked his entire business course. He fostered the founding of a new industry in Paterson, the furnishing of supplies for paper mills. He formed the Annandale Screen Plate Company in association with Robert A. Haley and William C. Martin, Mr. Barnert retiring from the company in 1893. He was one of the first to undertake the erection of great modern mill structures as a speculative project, and in these undertakings he was uniformly successful. The first of these buildings was the Barnert Mill at the corner of Railroad avenue, Grand street and Dale avenue, which was completed in 1882.

The generous portion of Mr. Barnert's time that at the urgent solicitation of his fellows has been spent in public office is one of the most interesting chapters of his active life. Paterson was normally a Republican city, with the representatives of that party in control of municipal affairs. Mr. Barnert, a lifelong supporter of Democratic principles, was, in 1870, delegated by the board of aldermen to make a special investigation of the city's finances and tax accounts. He delved deep into the financial standing of the city, armed himself thoroughly with exact information, and overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles rendered a report that disclosed the maladministration of the public business and deplorable municipal dishonesty. A part of the result of his work was the prosecution and imprisonment of a number of officials. Mr. Barnert's influence, not only in his party but for the entire cause of reform, became a byword in the city, and in 1876 he received the Democratic nomination for alderman from the sixth ward, then strongly Republican. At the end of an unrelenting campaign he was victorious over his opponent, "Bob" McCullough, by a generous majority. At the end of his two years' term he was reelected for a like period. This term of office was an almost continual conflict between Mr. Barnert and the exponents of privilege and graft, and his sturdy companionship of the people's cause brought an insistent demand that he run for the office of mayor. He finally acquiesced in the wishes of his friends, and in the following spring became a candidate. Opposed to him was David T. Gilmore, and in a keen election, hard and fairly fought, Mr. Barnert was elected by a safe plurality. On the day after the election, Prosecutor Stevenson, later a vice-chancellor in the New Jersey Court of Chancery, made the following statement: "It has been the cheapest campaign on both sides that ever took place in Paterson. Both parties had detectives employed and I had detectives watching them both. I have not heard of a case of suspected bribery. It was the most honest election we have ever had."

As chief magistrate of Paterson, Mr. Barnert entered upon the herculean task of securing desirable results, unsupported by a sympathetic Board of Aldermen, and harassed at every turn by the incumbents of political office. His was not a new situation in politics, but the unwavering courage and persistence with which he attacked his problem were a revelation even to those who had the most confidence in his ability. He went to all lengths to prevent the improper use and waste of the public funds, and in all traction questions, sewerage improvements and all public work he guarded well the best interests of Paterson. That reputations fell and officials were discredited in the course of his earnest pursuit of his duty was a matter of regret to him, but deterred him not one particle. When he felt that the occasion demanded he unhesitatingly broke precedent and appeared in person in the council chambers. He had everything to gain for the people of the city and personally nothing to lose. In his own words: "My 'political aspirations' are overestimated. Public office has no charm for me. To be serviceable to the people who have put their trust in me as executive is my aim. It is my only object to accomplish a more careful, honest, systematic method of business." Mayor Barnert each month gave his official salary as mayor

to the hospitals and to the poor, irrespective of creed. He was defeated for reelection at the end of his term, the Republican party, always a power in the community, placing in nomination Charles D. Beckwith, a highly honored and esteemed member of the city. It was a bold master stroke the Republicans played, although not a new one, and with the aid of every agency known in those days, Mr. Barnert's defeat was encompassed. In 1886 a delegation of prominent Democrats endeavored to persuade Mr. Barnert to accept the nomination for Congress. He had at that time, however, undertaken an extensive program of charitable work, and was also busy in building up the business interests neglected in the heat of the campaign. Through his influence Mr. Cornelius Cadmus was nominated, and he was subsequently elected. In 1888 Mr. Barnert responded to the universal request that he reënter politics, and was nominated by his party for mayor, opposed by Peter Ryle, Republican. The spirit in which he made his fight is exemplified in the following speech of acceptance of the nomination:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: To accept this nomination or not, that is the question presented for my consideration. If I were to consult my inclination for rest, my health and comfort and my private affairs, I ought certainly step back into private life. But I have the feeling within me that I ought not desert the cause now, when the success of the hungry pack around the City Hall would embolden them to do bolder acts of plunder.

Mayor Barnert then launched into a defence of the city charter form of government for Paterson, which was being advocated in the legislative halls at Trenton, rehearsed the various scandals brought to light during his administration. He continued:

I may be stepping on somebody's toes, but I cannot help it. Some of our newspaper men belong to cliques and are compelled to write at the dictation of their party bosses. One of the main features of the new charter is to do away with this system, as it provides for a commission, which would regulate that part of the city's business in such a way that no newspaper would ever be handicapped by bossism. . . . Now my friends let me tell you right here that I have not sought this nomination and will now willingly give \$500 to the Sisters' Hospital and an equal amount to the General Hospital, if you will relieve me and select another candidate. I know I need rest as I have been abused by those rascals in the City Hall. It was the "ring" connected with the City Government that defeated the new charter, and I am prepared to prove it with the assistance of others who were with me at Trenton. . . .

Likewise indicative of his zealous pursuit of what he felt his duty as mayor is the incident related by Mr. Arnold Levy:

Alderman—we will call him Gallagher—at a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, proposed that the city purchase street lamps. The Mayor made up his mind to investigate, and one day on his rounds, discovered at the old city scale house on Bridge Street, something like 1,500 lamps, which were new and not paid for. He naturally meant to mention that at the next meeting of the Board. However, to his amazement, at the next Board meeting, Mr. Gallagher stated that 1,500 lamps had been purchased from a New York firm at a cost of \$3.75 each. The Mayor knowing something about the value of lamps, made up his mind to investigate the matter very thoroughly. He secured the name of the firm who supplied the lamps and made a trip to New York, going to the lamp concern and stating that he was from Pittsburg and that the city of Pittsburg needed 1,000 lamps. If they would quote him the closest possible price, no doubt they would get the order, providing their samples were satisfactory. They were glad to take the order at \$1.75 per lamp and were told by the Mayor to send a sample lamp to a wholesale clothing house (where the Mayor was doing business at the time), and mark them for Mr. Blank, of Pittsburg. In the meantime he instructed the clothing house to forward the lamps to him by express.

The night of the meeting of the Aldermen when the bill for the lamps was to be presented arrived, and the city fathers were assembled and duly called to order, when Mr. Barnert, with an imposing looking package under his arm, in strange contrast with his usually dignified bearing, strode in. There was an onimous shifting of feet, for the entrance of the Mayor on these occasions invariably meant that there would be a crossfire of questions, with consequent disastrous results to those whose interests were inimical to that of the city.

Mayor Barnert, being given permission to address the Aldermen, arose and made this startling announcement: "I am going to sell some lamps!" From the audience there came half suppressed laughter, in which several of the Aldermen, believing they scented a joke, also joined. "Yes, gentlemen; I am going to sell you some lamps," reaffirmed the Mayor. "Yesterday," he continued, "I underwent the painful ordeal of going under an unassumed name, to-night I am Nathan Barnert." The Mayor then told of his investigation and his trip and purchase, and then presented his bill together with the lamps which he had bought for \$1.75. There was an uproar at the meeting where all sorts of charges were made and the matter was finally dropped after an opera bouffe attempt to remedy matters.

Before undertaking the narration of Mr. Barnert's philanthropic and charitable works, it is well to pay tribute to her who was his constant inspiration and co-laborer in such endeavors, his wife, Miriam Barnert. They were married, Sept. 2, 1863. Mrs. Barnert was, before her marriage, Miriam Phillips, daughter of Henry L. and Jane (Chapman) Phillips, a member of a wealthy Hebrew family, one of her brothers being twice alderman of London. She had come to the United States when a young girl, the family for some years residing on 42nd street, New York City, her father at the time a furrier on Grand street, and property owner of Paterson.

That Mr. Barnert owes as much of his success to Miriam Barnert as he does to his own endeavors, he has often stated. What aspirations, ambitions, ideals he held were strengthened by her gentleness, her soothing touch, her magnetic personality, her nobility of character. The couple were happily mated. Through the splendid spirit, the kindly

administrations of that charming woman, the granite texture of his nature gradually underwent a change, followed by a rich vein of imagination, poetry and romance. Over their intense identification of the present hovered the mellow afterglow twilight of the past. Pathos, research, logic, wit, humor, knowledge of mankind, were her instruments and she played them all for the best service to humanity. Miriam Barnert was the friend of all members of the Israelitish race. Many times had the press published news of the apprehension of poor Jewish peddlers for selling wares without licenses. Later in the day, Mrs. Barnert's carriage would stop at a police station and the fine would be paid. Usually Mrs. Barnert would send for the unfortunate man and try to ascertain his condition. Were he poor, Mrs. Barnert would present him with a purse of money and send him on his way with her best wishes. Was there a sick or ailing family of the Jewish faith in Paterson, the carriage of Mrs. Barnert would be seen at the door and money, provisions and delicacies would pour in. The same spirit of philanthropy animated Miriam Barnert in her family life; she was devoted to her nephews and nieces and a constant watcher of their welfare. In the fraternal world she was the dominant spirit. In various entertainments planned for charity, Mrs. Barnert was always in the lead. She was an excellent impromptu speaker, and her advice and instructions were invariably complied with. When Miriam Barnert's lifelong battle ended on Sunday afternoon, March 31, 1901, men, women and children mourned her. They had lost a friend, whom they had deeply revered, one upon whom they had placed so much reliance and faith, a woman whose charity was unbounded and whose sympathy had quickened the pulses of those with whom she had come in contact. And what of her lifelong partner, whose sorrows and joys she had shared? Ordinary measures of estimate, stereotyped terms of descriptions are instruments which fail in this analysis. The intense love, the admiration, the reverence for Miriam Barnert have found expression in the handsome memorials which have been built and which are in the building to-day. How well Miriam Barnert was beloved can be judged when it is said that for the first time in its history, a woman was buried from the Barnert Temple, an unusual honor, for none but women who have distinguished their lives by learning, benevolence or holiness are accorded this privilege. At the home on Broadway and at the Temple, thousands, rich and poor, came to pay homage to their friend and benefactor. The funeral service was in keeping with her lovable character—unostentatious. At the Temple, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs, rabbi of the congregation, delivered a most intimate eulogy. He was assisted by the Rev. Raphael Benjamin, of New York City. There was no floral display, a simple cluster of forget-me-nots being the only adornment on the casket of a woman whose life had made adornment unnecessary and whose memory will live through the years to come. On the heights of Mount Nebo, looking down the valley of dead in Laurel Grove, is an imposing tomb, where is hidden the mortal frame work of her

Who gave her honors to the world again,  
Her blessed part to Heaven, and sleeps in peace.

Throughout his Paterson residence, Mr. Barnert has been a leading member of the Congregational B'Nai Jeshurun, more generally known as the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple. On May 16, 1889, he and Mrs. Barnert deeded the plot of land at the southeast corner of Broadway and Straight street, running westerly on Van Houten street, to the trustees of the congregation, for the erection of a synagogue to be designated as "The Nathan Barnert Memorial Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun." The deed of transfer simply stated the end and aim of the gift, with the provision that after the decease of the said Nathan Barnert, and also after the decease of the said Miriam Barnert, a memorial service "Kaddish" shall be held in the said synagogue on each and every anniversary of his and her decease. Considered in their collective aspect, Mr. Barnert's gifts to the congregation B'Nai Jeshurun cannot otherwise be described than as truly munificent. As already noted, he first donated this valuable parcel of land in one of the most conspicuous and select sections in the city, and then purchased an adjacent strip and presented it to the congregation with a considerable sum of money to start the building fund. Later he assumed the entire expense of construction and, in addition, paid off the first debt of the congregation. At the dedication of the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple President McKinley was the guest of honor, entering the synagogue arm in arm with Mr. Barnert.

On May 1, 1902, Mr. Barnert deeded the land at the Erie crossing and Broadway for a home for the Hebrew Free School Association of Paterson, N. J., to be named "The Miriam Barnert Memorial Hebrew Free School." The school was dedicated Sept. 27, 1904, with impressive services, and at the present time its graduates are prominent in the business and professional channels of the city, and the school in its solution of the problem of religious instruction has already attained a national reputation. On an average, 500 pupils, ranging in age from six to fourteen years, are in daily attendance, excepting Saturday, between the hours of four in the afternoon and seven in the evening. Instruction is given in Biblical and Post-Biblical history, reading and translation of Hebrew, together with a comprehensive knowledge of the Jewish ritual and ceremonies. The first requisite of attendance is that the applicant must be an attendant of one of the public schools. The expense of an efficient staff of teachers, headed by the principal, together with text books



and stationery, is defrayed by voluntary contributions and membership in the Hebrew Free School Association. Donations from the Gentiles are not infrequent.

One of the most beneficial of Mr. Barnert's philanthropies has been the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital, first incorporated as the Miriam Barnert Dispensary Association, Nov. 28, 1908. On June 26, 1911, additions were made, with the creation of several wards, and patients were admitted for regular hospital treatment on July 6, 1911. On April 6, 1914, the name of the institution was changed to the Nathan and Miriam Barnert Memorial Hospital Association.

On his seventy-fifth birthday, Mr. Barnert donated \$450,000 and sixteen city lots, situated on Broadway, between 30th and 31st streets and 13th avenue, for the erection of a new hospital building. With this splendid structure in full operation, Mr. Barnert has recently added to his gifts in the building of a suitable and comfortably equipped home for the nurses.

The above are those of Mr. Barnert's gifts that are most familiar to his townsmen, by whom they are appreciated in a degree that has brought warm pleasure to the heart of their donor. Those that are not so well known are his gifts of a synagogue in Santomischel, Germany, the building of an orphan asylum in Jerusalem, and others equally obscure, but conveying the same message of generous service and faithful stewardship. Under Mr. Barnert's direction a band was organized among the boys of the Jewish Free School, and he equipped the organization with instruments and uniforms. All of its members are required to pass a rigid examination for admission, and the musical standard is thus kept high, the services of the band being given to the city free of charge. Mr. Barnert's ready fund of humor and keen wit are proverbial among his friends and acquaintances. Despite his close devotion to the more serious things of life, this geniality and love of fun form one of his most marked characteristics. His practicality and sentiment are combined in an interesting degree in a plan that he has followed for many years. Whenever a young man and woman are united in matrimony through his aid, he makes a gift of \$1,000 to each couple. Ninety-one dowries have been paid by him in this manner, in one instance to three generations of one family.

Volumes have been written, in the public press and published works, of the life and work of Nathan Barnert. He has been a tower of strength to the cause of reform in Paterson, a pillar of cloud and fire to the unfortunate, a citizen true to the duties imposed by citizenship, a Jew stalwart in his faith, a man loyal to his fellows. He belongs not to Paterson, no business contains him, Jewry cannot compass his spirit, for he is an American, a citizen of the world.

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**THE REV. SAMUEL OLIVER** was ordained in 1918, and now is pastor of the Cedar Cliff Methodist Episcopal Church of Paterson, N. J., where he has done a wonderful work in instilling new life into the organization, causing a healthy growth in new membership, as well as a new vigor to the financial part of the church, the members of which are planning many improvements to the church edifice. He has inaugurated many innovations and formed many classes, all tending to promote and advance interest in church work. He was for many years prior to his American ordination an evangelical preacher of ability and power; in fact, his life since his early conversion has been spent almost wholly in evangelical work, mainly in England, where he was one of the evangelical leaders in the midland counties. During the stupendous war just ended, he indefatigably furthered all home activities having a bearing upon war needs, and although debarred by age and other causes from personally serving in the theatre of operations, he sent his son to France, and had the satisfaction of knowing that his family gave worthy national service during the great emergency. The record of William M. Oliver in the national war work of the Young Men's Christian Association is an enviable one. With headquarters in Paris, he eventually became assistant director of entertainments for the entire area occupied by the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and was responsible for the proper staging of sixty-nine entertainments weekly. He also managed the largest Young Men's Christian Association theatre, the Champs Elysee, in France.

Samuel Oliver was born at Cookley, near Kidderminster, England, on Oct. 21, 1866. He did not go to college, but received an education adequate for the general needs of a business life, in which for a time he continued, even after his conversion and determination to enter the ministry. His conversion was at the Mafeking Road Mission, Smethwick, near Birmingham, England, and from that time he entered with whole soul and spirit into evangelistic work. For a time he worked at his business during the day, and followed his evangelistic desire at night, all the while preparing himself by close study for the time when he would be able to confidently and effectively devote his entire time to mission work. Mr. Oliver has been in evangelical work during the whole of his ministerial life, and as such has occupied the pulpits of churches of all denominations in this country and in Britain. He was largely responsible for the building of a substantial church on the site of the little mission at which he was converted, in Smethwick, England. For years he labored to bring that project to successful consummation, advocating the cause and explaining the need in many widely separated parts of England. Smethwick is peopled almost wholly by the





**John H. Hopper**



laboring class, metal workers, factory hands, miners, and the like, and it was in such environment that the Rev. Samuel Oliver saw that his ministerial duty lay. Amid many discouragements, he labored for the Christian good of this working class community, and for the firm establishment of his mission church. It took thirteen years to build the church, and Mr. Oliver is perhaps justifiably proud of the achievement. As an evangelical preacher, Mr. Oliver has always been forceful and effective; his converts at the Smethwick Mission Church were wholly converts—men thoroughly imbued with the Christian spirit and the desire to bring others into the church. Consequently there was demand for their services as speakers in other churches; in that way the church of Mr. Oliver came into much prominence. There was much destitution in that community also, and the church, through Mr. Oliver's efforts, established what was termed a helping mission for the needy. It was a distinct and in that section unique charity, and brought much credit to the mission. Another bulwark of the mission was Mr. Oliver's Bible class for men. At one time it was composed of sixty-five men, all elderly, and for the most part horny-handed, but fervent in spirit. Then frequent prayer meetings featured the work of the mission, which developed until two pastors were necessary, Mr. Oliver, as secretary, undertaking the management of the institution. Altogether his life in Christian work was a busy one. Even while still holding to his business occupation, Mr. Oliver would have a schedule of Sunday duties somewhat as follows: 8 a. m., until 9.15 men's Bible class; 10.45 a. m., service; 2.30 p. m. until 4 p. m., Bible class, and also afternoon visits to the sick and needy; 6.30 p. m. until late, evening service.

Although Mr. Oliver has not passed through a theological college, his earnest study of the Bible for so many years has given him an understanding of it and of ministerial work such as could not come by many courses at a seminary for theological instruction. And the natural gifts of a ready tongue, an alert mind, and an intelligent sympathetic understanding of human nature, have produced in Mr. Oliver an effectiveness of expression such as produces definite result, and brings him into much demand as an evangelistic preacher.

He left England in 1911, his departure being deeply deplored, the respect in which he was held being clearly indicated by the testimonials tendered to him prior to his departure. His first ministerial charge in this country was at Carlton Hill, N. J. There he remained for five years, bringing marked prosperity to the church. During his association with the Carlton Hill church it was cleared of debt, and its membership was trebled, which testifies to the power of Mr. Oliver's rendering of the Scriptures, and to the place he gained in the hearts of the people. One feature he instituted was a large building, devoted to the recreational needs of the young people of the church and community, and it was a facility much appreciated and productive of much manly good and Christian keeping of the growing generation. Mr. Oliver's ordination into the American ministry occurred in 1918, and in April, 1919, he was called to his present charge. He is well regarded in Paterson, is looked upon as a good organizer, and has proved himself to be a worthy minister and a forceful preacher of the gospel.

His wife, Kate (Kelly) Oliver, whom he married in England, is of a Cookley family, and has borne to him three children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were: 1. William M., was born on Oct. 7, 1886, at Kidderminster, England. After leaving school, he worked as a mechanic for a while, but his heart was in music, and he took the night course of the Birmingham and Midland Institute of Music, eventually graduating with credit to himself. Possessed of an excellent voice, he specialized in voice culture, as a tutor, and also on the piano. His fine voice brought him appointment to a church choir, and concert engagements also added substantially to his income. He came with his parents to this country in 1911, and for a time was soloist at Passaic, N. J., later accepting a position with the Knabe Piano Company. At present he is developing a satisfactory connection in Paterson, as a teacher of the piano, and in voice culture, and is tenor soloist of the East Side Presbyterian Church of that city. In 1917 he placed his services at the disposal of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was sent to France, as a secretary, and there assigned to the entertainment department, with headquarters in Paris. He was sent to practically every sector in which American troops were, and gave more than 300 entertainments, and managed nineteen different units. He was made assistant director of entertainments, eventually, for the whole of France, and was responsible for the proper staging and continuance in supply of sixty-nine shows weekly, affording entertainment to 80,000 men weekly. He successfully managed the Champs Elysee Theatre, Paris, the largest theatre the Young Men's Christian Association leased. His work was of even greater importance after the signing of the Armistice, and he held to his duties there until after the signing of peace, in fact until Aug., 1919, when he returned to America, and took up residence in Paterson. He married Sarah R. Roberts, of Passaic, N. J., on Sept. 17, 1913. 2. Samuel, born in Birmingham, England, March 5, 1893; engaged in business in Passaic, N. J.; married Elsie Woodhouse, a native of Birmingham, England. They have one child, Irene, who is now two years old.

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**JOHN H. HOPPER**—Son of the eminent jurist, Judge John Hopper, and a descendant of Andries Hopper, of Holland, John H. Hopper came to the business world well introduced, and in his own right as silk manufacturer and citizen won a high place among

the foremost men of his native city, Paterson. His father, Judge John Hopper, was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the Paterson bar, a man of the highest character, and a ripe scholar. He served Passaic county in every legal capacity, and as senator, and for many years under appointment of three governors of New Jersey, Bedle, Green, and Abbett, presided over her district courts. Judge Hopper was one of the leading Democrats of his State, and stood high among that galaxy of men of his profession who virtually controlled the destiny of the party for many years. Judge John Hopper was a son of John J. Hopper, who spent his entire life as a resident of Hackensack, a market gardener and raising small fruits for the New York market. John J. Hopper was a son of Jacob G. Hopper, son of Garret Hendrickse Hopper, son of Hendrick Hopper, second of the three sons of Andries and Giertje (Hendricks) Hopper, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1652, and settled in New Amsterdam, and there died in 1659.

Hendrick Hopper, son of the Dutch ancestor, was born in New Amsterdam, in 1656, and in 1680 moved to Bergen, N. J., where he married, March 14, 1680, Mary Jans Van Blaikum, whose father, John Van Blaikum, came from Holland. In 1687 he moved to Hackensack, N. J., where, with his brother, Matthias, he bought from Capt. John Berry a large tract of land lying between the Hackensack and Saddle rivers. This they divided into two farms of 150 acres each, built two dwellings and established homes. Hendrick Hopper was a devout church member and a good citizen, tilling his acres profitably, and performing well his part in community affairs. Descent is traced through his fourth son, Garret Hendrickse.

Garret Hendrickse Hopper was born in Bergen county, N. J., in 1686, and was taken by his parents to their Hackensack farm the following year. There he ever resided, a farmer and substantial citizen. He married (first) about 1725, Catherine Kejoyne, and they were the parents of a son, Jacob G. Hopper, through whom descent in this line is traced.

Jacob G. Hopper was born at the home farm at Hackensack, N. J., about 1727, and there died in 1814. He had his residence on his father's estate, his own house standing on the road leading out from the Paterson turnpike at Carlstadt. He was an excellent farmer, thrifty and careful, holding the good opinion of his neighbors. He married Cornelia Ackerman, Sept. 22, 1750, according to the records of the Hackensack church. They were the parents of sons and daughters, descent in this branch being traced through their youngest son, John J.

John J. Hopper was born at the homestead in Hackensack, N. J., in 1775, and there spent the greater part of his life, dying in 1833. He was a thrifty, successful farmer, bringing his land to a high state of productiveness and marketing his produce intelligently, driving in a spring wagon with his vegetables and fruit to the New York market. It is said that he was one of the first farmers of his section to drive with their produce to New York. In 1818 he built a substantial mansion of brown stone on an elevated portion of his farm, that location becoming Terrace avenue in recent years. He served the First Reformed Church as both deacon and elder, and was a man highly regarded in his neighborhood. He married Maria Terhune, born in 1781, died Jan. 1, 1856, daughter of Albert Terhune. They were the parents of nine children, descent in this line being traced through John, the sixth child.

John (Judge) Hopper was born at the homestead farm in what is now Lodi township, Bergen county, N. J., March 2, 1814, and died in Paterson, Oct. 15, 1897. He attended both Washington and Lafayette academies in Hackensack, and prepared for college under Rev. John Croes, and under the special instruction of Thomas McGahagan, the then famous instructor at the academy in Bergen Town, now Hudson City. He entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College in 1830, and was graduated A. B., class of 1833, *cum laude*, dividing second honors with Robert H. Pruyn, afterward United States minister to Japan. He began legal study under Governor Peter D. Vroom, of Somerville, N. J., remaining under his preceptorship two years, and this was followed by a year's study under Elias B. D. Ogden, of Paterson. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, Sept. 8, 1836, and on Feb. 27, 1840, was admitted as counsellor. He began practice in Paterson as a partner with his old preceptor, Judge Ogden, and as Ogden & Hopper they practiced until 1848, when the senior partner was elevated to the bench of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Mr. Hopper practiced alone until 1869, when he admitted his eldest son, Robert Inlay Hopper, as a partner, a young lawyer recently admitted to the bar. This partnership existed until the senior partner withdrew from practice, the son continuing the business alone. Mr. Hopper's practice was almost entirely civil, and it was ever his policy to discourage litigation. His cases were carefully prepared and he was powerful in his presentation of a cause, approaching his subject with dignity, and in the light of principle and common sense addressing the court and jury, never appealing to their passions.

Throughout the period of his professional life, Judge Hopper was much of the time an incumbent of office in connection with the operation of the courts and the administration of the law. From 1843 to 1847 he was Paterson's town counsel; 1845-1855, surrogate of Passaic county; 1855-1864, counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders; 1863-1868 and from 1871 to 1874, prosecutor of the pleas; 1868-1871, and 1874-1877, State Senator from Passaic county. In March, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Bedle judge of the district court

of Paterson, serving in that office until Jan. 8, 1887, when he resigned to accept Governor Abbott's appointment as president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the unexpired term of Judge A. B. Woodruff, deceased. He was reappointed by Governor Green, March 15, 1887, and again on April 1, 1887, for a term of five years, and on April 1, 1892, was again appointed to succeed himself. In 1879 he was appointed one of the advisory masters in Chancery by Chancellor Runyon. He was a Democrat in his political belief, and one of the strong men of the party. From 1851 until his death in 1897, he was a trustee of Rutgers College; was the first secretary of the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad in 1844; its treasurer in 1851; member of the New Jersey Historical Society for many years; and a member of the professional societies of his city and State. What was true of him as a lawyer was also true of him as a jurist, fairness, impartiality, and justice ruling him in his judicial intercourse with his brethren of the bar. Dignified, but ever courteous, he was always considerate of the rights of the attorneys, and particularly interested in the young lawyers who appeared before him.

On June 16, 1840, Judge Hopper married Mary A. Inlay, daughter of Robert Inlay, a one-time prominent merchant of Philadelphia. Judge and Mrs. Hopper lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, and were the parents of six children: John H., of further mention; Robert Inlay, a lawyer, his father's partner and successor; Mary A., married Frank W. Potter; James, who removed to Texas; Caroline; and Margaret Inlay, who married John T. Boyd.

John H. Hopper, eldest son of Judge John and Mary A. (Inlay) Hopper, was born in Paterson, N. J., Nov. 12, 1841, and died in May, 1911. He was educated in the Paterson schools and at Lawrenceville Academy, finishing with graduation from the last-named school. He began business life as clerk with a commercial house in New York City, going thence to a desk in the office of the Todd & Rafferty Machine Company of Paterson. He continued with the latter firm as bookkeeper until their retirement from business in 1876, then until 1879 was engaged in various forms of employment connected with the silk business. In 1879 he engaged in business with Robert W. Scott under the firm name of Hooper & Scott, silk throwsters. The firm was a successful one and the partnership existed until 1890, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Scott. Mr. Hopper continued the business alone, but under the same firm name until his death, many years later. He was well known in the trade and won for himself an honored name in Paterson's business world.

Not less well known and popular was he in social circles, being at one time president of the Hamilton Club, and Holland Society, and succeeding John W. Griggs in that office. He served the club as a member of its board of governors for many years, and was also a trustee of the Paterson Free Public Library. He was a member of other organizations, business and social, and for a number of years was connected with the New Jersey National Guard. He enlisted in 1887, was made quartermaster of the First Battalion, and upon the reorganization of the Guard was appointed to the same position in the Second Regiment. When his regiment volunteered for service in the Spanish War and was called into service in April, 1898, Quartermaster Hopper accompanied it and continued in active service until the Second Regiment was mustered out in the fall of 1898. Shortly after the return of the regiment it was disbanded, owing to another reorganization of the Guard, the field and staff officers being placed upon the retired list, Quartermaster Hopper among them. He continued in business until his death.

Mr. Hopper married Julia F. (Beckwith) Christie, daughter of F. C. and Esther Ann (Clark) Beckwith. Mrs. Hopper had one son by a former marriage with J. S. Christie, Franklin B. Christie, deceased, who married Sarah A. Sedgewick, born in Connecticut.

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**JUDGE ROBERT WILLIAMS**—A resident of Paterson, N. J., conspicuously identified with many departments of the life of this city, and regarded as one of its leading citizens, Judge Williams is a member of an old New Jersey family, which has been prominent in the community for a number of generations. Judge Williams was born at Paterson, March 16, 1860, a son of the late ex-Mayor and ex-Senator Henry Augustus Williams and Mary Louisa (Van Saun) Williams.

The childhood of Judge Williams was passed in his native city, where he attended the local schools and was prepared for college. He later matriculated at Princeton University, where he took the usual classical course, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater* in 1884. Having determined upon the law as a profession, the young man began the study of his chosen subject in the office of his father, a well known attorney of Paterson at that time, and afterwards continued his studies at the law school in connection with Columbia University. He was graduated from the last-named institution in 1884, receiving his degree as LL. B., and was admitted to practice at the bar of New Jersey in the same year. Three years later he was admitted as counsellor and appointed special master in chancery in 1896.

Judge Williams did not confine his activities to the practice of his profession, however, but took an important part in the business and financial life of the community. He was a director of the First National Bank of Paterson, and of the National Ribbon Company. Judge Williams became actively interested in journalism as a young man, and became

affiliated with the Paterson "Morning Call," the leading daily of the city, being secretary-treasurer of the Call Printing and Publishing Company. It was also as a young man that Judge Williams began to take part in local politics, and it was as early as 1890, when only 30 years of age, that he was elected to represent Paterson in the State Legislature. The following year he was the choice of the minority for speaker of the State Assembly. He was elected to the New Jersey State Senate in 1895, and served in that year and in 1896 and 1897, being president of that body in the two latter years. He was also a member of the Republican State committee and executive committee in 1898, and continued to serve on that body until 1911, resigning on May 1 of that year to accept the office of president of the Public Utility Commission. In 1903 he was elected State director of railroads, by a joint session of the Legislature, but resigned. He was riparian commissioner from 1904 to 1909, and president of that commission in the last two years of the period, resigning to accept the position of State railroad commissioner in April, 1909. This commission was changed to the Public Utility Commission, July 4, 1910, and Judge Williams was elected its president the following year, serving in that capacity in 1911 and 1912. In 1912 he resigned from this responsible post in order to resume the practice of his profession, but his public services were of such a character that he was not allowed to remain in private practice for very long and was appointed, May 1, 1914, judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, to fill a vacancy, and was reappointed Jan. 25, 1915, for the term ending in 1921. Judge Williams also held the office of judge advocate for the First Battalion of the New Jersey National Guard, with the rank of captain. In religious belief, Judge Williams is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Arcola Country Club and Princeton Club of New York.

Judge Robert Williams was united in marriage, April 23, 1891, with Alice Winslow Ingham, of Salem, N. J., where she was born, a daughter of George T. and Annie (Thorp) Ingham, old and highly respected residents of that place. He has two sons: Robert, Jr., and Henry A. Williams.

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**ROBERT HAYES FORDYCE**—Ex-Mayor of Paterson, banker and public-spirited citizen, Robert Hayes Fordyce is one of the many men of whom the "Silk City" may be justly proud. He came from an old Paterson family that has been active in the affairs of this city for many years.

Robert Hayes Fordyce was born in Paterson, Oct. 19, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and supplemented this with a course in a private school in Paterson. His first appointment was with the firm of Harrell & Hayes, coppersmiths, both members of the firm being his uncles. Later he became shipping clerk for the New York Steam Engine Works of Passaic, entering the employ of this concern in 1872. One year later he desired to learn drafting, and associated himself with the Watson Machine Company, but, after a brief experience in the architectural department of this concern, he was forced out of a position with thousands of other men by the panic that swept the country in 1873. For the next eight years he worked in the Paterson post office, the last four years of that time officiating as deputy postmaster. In 1882 Mr. Fordyce left the post office and entered the employ of the First National Bank, remaining there eight years, or until 1890, when he went to Seattle with the idea of starting a business there, but he was unfavorably impressed with the opportunities which the place offered, and returned to Paterson after a few months' absence. The year following, 1891, he took a position as a paying teller in the Second National Bank. Mr. Fordyce's connection with this bank covered a period of twelve years, and he only severed it then to become the first secretary and treasurer of the German American Trust Company, which was then being organized. He opened the new bank, in Feb., 1903. Mr. Fordyce was the only experienced banking man connected with the new institution and there was hard work cut out for him. How well he succeeded may be seen from the fact that the bank has risen to one of the strongest and best patronized financial institutions in Paterson. It is now known as the United States Trust Company, and Mr. Fordyce holds the official position of vice-president of this institution, which has grown to be the largest commercial banking institution in Passaic county. Several other institutions also have the benefit of Mr. Fordyce's business ability. He is a director of the Laurel Grove Cemetery Company, and vice-president and a director of the Mausoleum Builders of New Jersey.

In politics, he has always manifested much interest, and as a vigilant, attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinion, his ideas have always carried weight among those with whom he discusses public problems. In 1915, by the hand of the party of his choice, he was elected mayor of Paterson, serving one term. Mr. Fordyce was long prominent in military circles, being a charter member of the Paterson Light Guard, which was organized in 1879. This organization later became the First Battalion National Guard of New Jersey, and Mr. Fordyce served ten years as a line officer; was captain of Company B, for the last four years, resigning in 1890. Always active in fraternal and club life, he is a member of the Hamilton and North Jersey Country clubs of Paterson, the Drug and Chemical Club of New York City, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Fordyce married, in Paterson, June 17, 1885, Daisy A. Hindle, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth Hindle. Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce were the parents of three children: Elizabeth Hindle, Beatrice, and Donald Newell.

While assiduous in business, Mr. Fordyce is moved by a generous interest in his fellow-citizens, promotes every suggestion for the welfare of the city, and is a potent factor in many movements. His devotion to his friends and his strict probity in all his business relations, so well known to all his associates, have met with that return of warm, personal regard and financial success such distinguishing qualities merit.

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**GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART**—The twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, Garret A. Hobart, was a man whose strict sense of honor and devotion to the public welfare did much to raise the conduct of party politics in New Jersey and elsewhere above the none too edifying level it had unfortunately reached in the past generation, and gave to it a character of greater disinterestedness and altruism. He was for many years a distinguished citizen of Paterson, and is, perhaps, the individual in whom, next after its great founder, Alexander Hamilton, this city takes the greatest and most justifiable pride. His extraordinary mental qualifications, his singleness of heart and mind, and his great capacity for concentrated effort, enabled him to excel in every line of achievement with which he was identified, and he became in the course of his diversified career a leading financier, attorney and statesman. His death, which occurred at his home in Paterson, Nov. 21, 1899, in his fifty-sixth year, while yet occupying the high office of vice-president of the United States, was mourned sincerely, not only by his home community, but by everyone who had come into contact with his strong and attractive personality and by all whose interest in the true welfare of our institutions made them rise superior to partisan considerations and regret the loss of such men, of whatever political faith, who had consistently stood for a high ideal of statesmanship and pure political motives.

Born June 3, 1844, at Long Branch, N. J., a son of Addison W. and Sophia (Vanderveer) Hobart, Garret A. Hobart was a member of a family that had come to this country as early as 1635, and of which many representatives had won distinction in professional careers, one of them having given its name to the town of Hingham, Mass. Addison W. Hobart, father of Garret A. Hobart, was for many years a merchant and also taught school. He and his wife were well known figures in Long Branch, where they made their home for many years.

Garret A. Hobart attended the public schools of Monmouth county during his childhood, and later was a student at the Classical School of William W. Woodhull, at Freehold, N. J., and the Classical School of James W. Schermerhorn, at Matawan, in the same State. At the latter institution he completed his preliminary education, and then entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863. He was a brilliant and painstaking student, and won the prize in mathematics as well as being salutatorian of his class. For a time after his graduation he followed the profession of teaching and conducted classes for three months in a school at Marlboro, N. J. Feeling, however, that a career more in line with his tastes and abilities awaited him in the profession of the law, he gave up teaching and entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, who later became his father-in-law. Here he pursued his legal studies to such good purpose that in 1866 he passed the bar examinations of New Jersey and was admitted to practice at the bar of his State. In June, 1871, he became a counsellor-at-law, and in the following year was appointed master in chancery. From the outset of his career, Mr. Hobart made a specialty of corporation law and, while he also gained a large general practice in which he won distinction, devoted the major portion of his time to the services of several corporations which he represented as special counsel. His professional activities were soon subordinated to his work in the various political and official capacities in which he served, and which about this time began more and more to occupy his attention and time.

Indeed, from early in his youth, Mr. Hobart had always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and upon coming to Paterson at once turned his attention to that aspect of the city's life. In the year 1865, he was appointed clerk for the grand jury, in which post he added greatly to his practical experience in legal matters and procedure, and in 1871, six years later, was appointed corporation counsel for the city of Paterson. In 1872 he was chosen counsel to the Board of Freeholders of Passaic county, N. J., and discharged the difficult duties of that responsible office to the entire satisfaction of the board during the single year that he held it. The following year he was Republican candidate for the State Assembly, and was elected to that body and returned to it in the two years following. To the reputation that he had already won for integrity and talent, he now added that for prudence and disinterestedness as a legislature and, his knowledge of parliamentary procedure being unusually complete, he was elected speaker of the House for 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, where the same qualities again won him distinction and caused his return until 1882, and his election as president of the Senate during the last two years. He also served, during the eleven years between 1880 and 1891, as chairman of the Republican State Committee, and from 1884 to 1896 was the New Jersey member of the National Republican Committee. During these years, when Mr. Hobart was in the thick of party politics in New Jersey and enter-



ing into each campaign and factional struggle with all his characteristic energy and enthusiasm, he preserved his sense of justice and fair play to a degree most unusual, and never condescended to use any of the smaller and more underhanded means or devices so easy under the circumstances and which are so often seized upon, especially in the heat of conflict when men's minds are least capable of preserving their cooler judgment. An event which illustrated this ability on his part with unusual clearness occurred in the year 1883, when an opportunity arose for him to gratify an ambition most worthy in itself and which he had long held, by means that fell short of the highest standards of party honor. It is unquestionable that Mr. Hobart had felt a strong desire to serve his State as United States Senator and yet, when the chance was suddenly opened to him by one of those curious occasions that now and again occur in politics, he refused to take advantage of it because of the injustice that he felt it would work to a political rival. In that year the Democrats were slightly in the majority in the State Legislature, and the death of the regular Democratic Senator from New Jersey left his place to be filled. Factional disputes in the party led five of the disaffected members to approach Mr. Hobart with the offer to vote for him, an accession of strength that would have secured his election, but this aid he refused emphatically and went to the point of telling his would-be supporters that if they should carry out their intentions, he would release enough of the Republican members to preserve the normal party balance. It was this strict adherence to ideals that gave to Mr. Hobart the great influence he exerted upon his party and politics generally, and that in spite of many corrupting elements which incessantly worked against him. In 1876 and 1880 he was sent as delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the Republican National Conventions, and in 1892 he was offered the nomination for governor by his party. This honor, however, he declined as he did a similar offer three years later, but in 1896 he was nominated vice-president of the United States on the ticket headed by William McKinley. In the election that followed the Republican candidates were elected, and Mr. Hobart took the oath of office, March 4, 1897. An unusually close relationship existed between himself and Mr. McKinley, whose confidential advisor he became and who greatly mourned his death in 1899, while yet holding the office that was the crowning honor of his political career.

As a financier, Mr. Hobart showed no less than as an attorney and statesman that grasp of practical issues and those strong conservative qualities that made him a safe man in which a community might repose its trust. In spite of the many duties that inevitably devolved upon him in his various political capacities, he found time and opportunity to take a leading part in the business activities of the home community and served as a director and in other official capacities with many important enterprises in Paterson and Passaic county. He was president of the Passaic Water Company, the Acquackanonk Water Company, a director of the First National Bank of Paterson, and the Paterson Savings Institution, and was interested in a number of railway and street railway companies. He was a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 82, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Paterson, the Hamilton Club of Paterson, and the Lawyers', Republican and Union League clubs of New York City.

Garret Augustus Hobart was united in marriage, July 21, 1869, at Paterson, with Jennie Tuttle, a daughter of Socrates and Jane (Winters) Tuttle, of this city, the former his preceptor in youth in his legal studies. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart were the parents of the following children: Fannie Beckwith, born Nov. 30, 1871, died at Lake Como, Italy, in June, 1895; Elizabeth Tuttle, born Sept. 10, 1875; Garret Augustus, Jr., born Aug. 31, 1884; Katherine Grey, born Oct. 28, 1886.

The sterling qualities of Mr. Hobart as a statesman and man of affairs have been touched upon, though inadequately, in the foregoing, but nothing has been said of his no less admirable traits of character as disclosed in the relations of private life. Of friends he had many and these were bound to him by the strongest ties of admiration and affection and by the many instances of his faith and loyalty. Though possessed of strong convictions, he was tolerant of all opinions that he had reason to believe were held sincerely, and a broad charity for the deeds of others. He was an affectionate and devoted husband and father, and those who were closest to him loved him most. Altogether he exhibited in every relation of life those traits of mind and character that we like to associate with the highest type of American manhood, and his fellow-citizens have paid him a fitting and appropriate honor in erecting as they have a handsome statue to his memory in front of the Paterson City Hall.

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**SAMUEL MCCOLLOM**—The life of Samuel McCollom, silk manufacturer of Paterson, constitutes an interesting, instructive, and inspiring story. It is interesting to all Paterson people who have pride in their city, and in the notable success that has come to some of its native sons; it is instructive to all who desire to know what are the true fundamentals of success; and it will give inspiration to any poor boy just beginning life's business struggle, dismayed at his poverty and the humbleness of his start. To the last-named class it will be encouraging to realize that Samuel McCollom, who began work in a silk mill at the age of eleven years, as a boy of all work, orphaned and without any influential friends to help him in his early stumbling years of business effort, became an employer eventually, and for twenty-three years has been one of Paterson's leading silk manufacturers; to those who seek instruction in the fundamentals of success, they can find it in the



*Samuel McCallow*



nightly attendance at Paterson schools of the boy Samuel McCollom after long days spent in hard toil, for little pay, at the silk mills; they can find it also in his character as indicated by his long life of active association in Christian work. And the first-named class must surely be interested in realizing that the once poor Paterson boy, Samuel McCollom, has for twenty-three years been one of the principals of the Paterson silk manufacturing firm of Bristow, McCollom & Post, and latterly of McCollom & Post; that he is a factor of national consequence in silk manufacturing circles, being a member of the board of managers of the Silk Association of America; that in many of the labor disputes of recent years he has been one of the principal negotiators among the employers who sought to bring justice to both sides in the dispute; and that he is to-day one of Paterson's leading capitalists, respected by his class, and by many men who have spent many years of their life in his employ. And to all earnest Christian workers in Paterson, it must be a pleasure to realize what a commendable long life of church association and earnest and useful Christian endeavor has been that of Mr. McCollom; since his early years of manhood, he has been associated with the work of the laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Paterson; has been president of its board of trustees for many years; has given earnestly and enthusiastically of his time to the affairs of its Sunday school, of which for many years he was superintendent; has for a very long time been actively interested in the development and operation of the Paterson Young Men's Christian Association, of which for the last five years he has been president; and has in very many other ways strenuously and unselfishly endeavored to strengthen Christian influence and practice in his native city. That church workers in Paterson recognize and appreciate Mr. McCollom's lifelong association with Christian work in their city may be inferred by their election of him to the presidential office of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of Paterson and vicinity. And during the recent war, Mr. McCollom was a factor of powerful influence in Paterson, in regard to the direction of local campaigns to meet the financial needs of the government and of governmental agencies for the purposes of the war. Especially was Mr. McCollom prominent in connection with the raising of the enormous sums required by the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. Altogether, the life of Samuel McCollom has been of noteworthy usefulness to his native city, consequential in its relation to the industrial development of the city, and notable in its furtherance of the communal and Christian well-being, of its residents, especially of its rising generation.

Samuel McCollom was born in Paterson, May 11, 1857, the son of Samuel and Letitia (Morrison) McCollom, of Paterson. When old enough, he began his schooling in the elementary schools of the city, but was only eleven years old when he was forced to close his school days altogether, the death of his father and the resulting poverty of his mother, burdened as she was with five children of tender age, making it necessary for Samuel to take seriously to wage-earning efforts without delay. He was a far-seeing boy, and early realized that his education, in general subjects, was deficient, and that if he would rise appreciably in the world, further study of academics, and much study of technical subjects, was necessary. And he was of that sturdy type of boy which recognizes and holds to the real, despite the alluring enticements of the artificial and unsubstantial. Many boys, that is, those who eventually fail, or only moderately succeed, in business, when they first begin to handle money of their own, when they first draw pay, hasten to throw it away in lightness and artificialities. Samuel McCollom gave his first earnings to his mother, and passed his nights in hard study at Paterson night classes, and at home. In that way he developed with his knowledge of academics an invaluable strength of purpose; and, although he may not have known it at the time, he created in his employers a strength of confidence in him; and all the while he was steadily advancing, financially, in technical ability, and in general knowledge. In the course of the twenty-eight years during which he was an employee, he gained comprehensive knowledge of silk manufacturing; in fact, he knew it in all its phases, and had become an efficient executive. He then, in 1896, formed business partnership with George Bristow and Frank A. Post, both of Paterson and both identified with silk manufacturing enterprises in the city, and the three became established as silk manufacturers in that year, trading under the firm name of Bristow, McCollom & Post. As such, the partners conducted a prosperous manufacturing business in Paterson until 1914, when Mr. Bristow died. The surviving partners thereafter conducted the mills under the firm name of McCollom & Post until April, 1919, when they sold their Paterson mills, and devoted their entire time to the operation of the mills they owned in Nazareth and Allentown, Pa. The success that has attended the operations of the Paterson firm has been appreciable, and their Pennsylvania properties are valuable, being extensive plants. The Allentown mills were opened in 1912, and have been maintained in almost continuous operation since. The firm confines its operations to broad silks, and its product is widely known to silk buyers. Mr. McCollom, personally, is also widely known in silk manufacturing circles, and is evidently in good standing among the leading silk manufacturers of the country, for he is a member of the board of managers of the Silk Association of America.

Mr. McCollom is a man of strong personality and commanding presence, and he is widely known among Paterson people, employees as well as employers, as a man of unflinching adherence to the right, ready to acknowledge and to concede just rights to workmen, and to exact it for the masters. In general he has had the confidence of both sides,

and has been a factor of considerable influence in bringing to an amicable ending many serious labor strikes in Paterson. Especially was his power as a negotiator evident during the great Industrial Workers of the World strike in Paterson, in 1913. His handling and disposal of the causes of dispute at that time were masterly, and withal fair and high minded.

Politically a member of the Republican party, Mr. McCollom has not, however, taken active part in political movements, that is, in national campaigns. In local affairs, he has on many occasions taken keen interest; in fact, in all things pertaining to the city, he has taken a keen interest, and in most projects of consequence to the community he has had appreciable part, either in personal advocacy, or in financial furtherance of it. But he has never sought political office. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its establishment, and has aided in its functioning.

Outside his business efforts, however, the activity which has brought greatest credit to Mr. McCollom has been his indefatigable church work. Always a conscientious Christian since his boyhood, and early a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has perhaps been one of its most consistent and loyal workers and supporters. He is generally known in Paterson for his earnest identification with Christian work in the community, and has helped many churches, and other Christian causes, as well as his own. Notwithstanding the many important and exacting ties of consequential business, he has found time to give to the young people of his church, for years having been Sunday school superintendent; he has been president of the board of trustees of the church; is president of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in Paterson and vicinity; and for six consecutive years has been elected president of the Paterson Young Men's Christian Association. These affiliations indicate the character and the capability of the man.

Samuel McCollom is of Irish antecedents, his parents, Samuel and Letitia (Morrison) McCollom, having both come from the North of Ireland. Their first meeting, however, was in Paterson, where eventually they were married. Both were of the Protestant faith to which all their children have staunchly adhered.

Samuel McCollom married (first) in Paterson, Sept. 6, 1883, Margaret M., daughter of Thomas A. and Margaret (Orr) Stewart. To them one child, a daughter, May, was born, July 13, 1884. She is now the wife of B. L. Wharton, of Somerville, N. J. On April 18, 1901, Samuel McCollom married (second) Margaret M., daughter of Aaron B. and Mary E. (Allee) Doremus, of the old Colonial family of that name. To this marriage has been born also one child, a son, Vivian C., born March 22, 1902, and eventually a graduate of Blair Preparatory School, and now in his first year at Wesleyan College.

As a patriot, Mr. McCollom certainly stood out in Paterson during the World War, stood out fearlessly and effectively for one hundred per cent. loyalty, serving as chairman of the Community War Board; he did so not only in words, but his actions in war work were his most forcible recommendation to full and virile patriotism. That the city did so creditably in subscribing to the various war funds was to some extent due to the active work the example of Mr. McCollom inspired; particularly was it so in the case of the Young Men's Christian Association war work funds. And he was one of the most earnest in devising plans for the maintenance in comforts and in cheerfulness, and in general wellbeing of the many Paterson young men who entered the national forces. Samuel McCollom certainly merits a good place in the historical records of the city of Paterson.

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**EDWIN ROYLE MORRIS, D. D. S.**—Doctor of Dental Surgery, graduate as such of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, class of 1909, and since that time prominently connected professionally with certain important community projects in the city of Paterson, N. J., Dr. Edwin R. Morris was the prime mover in the organization, establishment, and maintenance in operation, of the Charles D. Shaw Memorial Clinic, out of which has grown, within nine years, the Clinic of Public Schools of Paterson, which in the future will be of inestimable value to the people of the community in the general improvement it will effect in the health of their children. But for the unselfish public-spiritedness manifested by Dr. Morris in the first days of the operation of the first dental clinic above referred to, the movement might have failed in its object for, according to the Paterson newspaper, of June 14, 1910, Dr. Morris was "the only doctor to volunteer his services" up to that time. Other dental doctors came forward soon afterwards to assist Dr. Morris in the heavy work of the free dental clinic, but from the newspaper reports regarding the opening of the charity it appears that to Dr. Morris is properly due the premier place among the public workers by whose efforts the suggested dental treatment of the poor of Paterson became an established operating institution of the city. Dr. Morris is quite a young man, but his record of public service has been consequential; for six years he has been a member of the Paterson Board of Health; for three years he was trustee of the Paterson Orphan Asylum; he is now associate dental surgeon at the Paterson General Hospital; for four years he conducted the clinic before mentioned; and for many years he has participated earnestly in church work, latterly having been superintendent of the Bible School of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson.

Dr. Morris is a native of Paterson, born Feb. 28, 1884, the son of John T. and Susan (Robertson) Morris, and brother of John R. Morris, who of late years has been prominent

in public affairs of the city and county, and latterly has held the office of registrar of deeds and mortgages in the county administration. Regarding the career of John R. Morris, note has elsewhere been written for this volume, as well as additional data regarding the late John T. Morris, father of John R. and Edwin R. Morris, who was well known and respected in Paterson. For many years he was connected with the Lockwood Brothers Furniture Company, of Paterson, latterly as its vice-president, and was a man of marked intelligence, and a broad-minded, comprehensive understanding of human nature. He had traveled extensively for a Scottish firm of importers, Messrs. Cox Brothers, and had an interesting and valuable collection of souvenirs, gathered during his years of travel. His strong personality, engaging manner, and conversational powers, gained him a host of friends in Paterson, and in many widely separated parts of the country. His widow, Susan (Robertson) Morris, mother of Edwin R., is still living in Paterson, and is experiencing comparatively good health, having regard for her age, sixty-three years.

Edwin R. Morris, as a boy, attended the public schools of Paterson, and after having been adequately prepared, he proceeded to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. In due course he transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, where he became a graduate, and received the University of Pennsylvania degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, in the class of 1909. Returning to Paterson, he immediately entered into the practice of his profession, opening office on Van Houten street. There he practiced for a while, but was forced to take more favorably situated and more spacious quarters on Broadway, where he continued to practice for four years, when another change of location became necessary. He next located at No. 113 Ellison street, and in 1918 removed to his present address, No. 135 Ellison street, Paterson.

During the years of successful private practice, Dr. Morris has also interested himself much in other movements of public nature having bearing upon his profession. To him must be accorded the enviable honor of having been chiefly instrumental in bringing to consummation, and into successful operation, the Rev. Dr. Shaw Memorial Clinic, in 1910, the first of its kind to be established in the city of Paterson, and the factor primarily responsible for the eventual establishment, as part of the City Administration of the Clinic of Public Schools of Paterson, which has just come into being. The work done by Dr. Morris among the poor of Paterson, at the Shaw Memorial Dental Clinic, served to emphasize to the city administrators the need of such a free service in the city, and the vital importance to the city of the proper caring for the dental needs, and consequently the general health of the rising generation of Paterson residents, who would, in their turn, for good or ill, carry forward the affairs of the city, the degree to which they would by their productiveness further advance the city of their fathers, being governed, fundamentally, by their general state of health; and the degree dental perfection shares, in resulting good health, is now generally recognized.

At the time of the establishment, in June, 1910, of the Charles D. Shaw Memorial Dental Clinic, the Paterson papers featured the part taken in it appropriately. The Clinic had its inception in the desire of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson to fittingly memorialize, in a useful manner, the long service of their late deceased pastor, the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, who had devoted one-half, or more, of his life to the service of the church, and the poor of Paterson; and Dr. Morris, a member of the church, actively urged and enthusiastically and indefatigably furthered the project, bearing the original work of the institution, and holding loyally and unselfishly to it during its first four years of operation, years during which it would either fail as a charity, or become useful, appreciated, and firmly established. Quoting from a Paterson newspaper, issue of June 14, 1910, the following excerpts might be embodied in this article of the main organizer of the clinic. The paper stated that:

One of the newest and most important additions to the system of caring for the poor in the city is the dental clinic, which through the efforts and activities of Dr. Edwin R. Morris has been established, in connection with the Visiting Nurse Settlement House, at 46 Ward street.

After remarking that at the outset, Dr. Morris was the only dentist to offer his services, but that other dental surgeons, Dr. F. C. McLane, Dr. F. Rightmire, Dr. George S. Carr, would later give some of their time to the maintenance of the dispensary in operation, it gave a review of the early efforts of the projectors, stating that:

When the matter of starting a free clinic was suggested, one of the members prominently connected with the work of the settlement, after speaking of the work in general, branched off on the possibility of a dental clinic. It was pointed out that . . . a man with means has a dental surgeon to fall back upon. Not so the poor man. They recalled other charitable institutions: "Here in Paterson, we aim to treat the poor through hospitals, the eye and ear infirmary, the tuberculosis clinic. . . . These agencies, though worthy and commendable, would be lessened one-half if the dental mechanism of every one of the patients applying for treatment was put in a healthy condition." . . . Here are a few statistics of . . . Passaic county, and Paterson. Forty to sixty per cent. of the county is without the services of a dentist. . . . One out of every eight children in the city is growing up in ignorance of the use of a tooth-brush, or of any form of dental hygiene. "The dental clinic," continued the member, after it had been definitely decided to have one in the city, "will not be an experiment, but a living necessity. If they (the teeth) are neglected, they will decay; care for them and they will repair themselves

for twenty, forty, or sixty years. Therefore give them all a chance, God's poor, and the few poor devils who can't enjoy life for the reason that we have no dental clinic to care for their important needs."

The member, prominently connected with the work of the settlement, was Dr. Morris, and his forceful appeal directly influenced the direction of the proposed Dr. Shaw Memorial should take. The cost of maintaining the clinic was borne by a special fund raised by the Second Presbyterian Sunday school, of which Dr. Morris was an earnest and active member. And he loyally gave of his professional hours for four years after the establishment of the clinic to the gratuitous treatment of the poor of Paterson, a service of good Christian charity, for his own private practice was growing appreciably every year.

Other public activities of Dr. Morris might be referred to: He was a trustee of the Paterson Orphan Asylum for the period 1913-1916; for five years he was a member of the Paterson Board of Health, having received the appointment in 1912, during the administration of Mayor Fordyce; in 1918, he was appointed associate dental surgeon at the Paterson General Hospital. Having regard to the fact that it was only ten years ago that Dr. Morris began practice, he has had distinct success, advancing far in his profession. He is associated, in membership, with many professional organizations, including the Passaic County Dental Society, the New Jersey State Dental Society, and the National Dental Association. Politically, he is a Republican; fraternally, he is affiliated with the Xi Psi Phi Greek letter fraternity, of the University of Pennsylvania. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian denomination, and an active worker and supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson, being also superintendent of the Bible school of that church.

Dr. Morris was married, on June 14, 1911, to Catherine D. Landau, who comes of an old American and Paterson family. Her father was for many years a Presbyterian minister in the city; her mother was of a Sullivan county family. They have two children: 1. Walter S., now (1920) seven years of age. 2. Edwin R., now three years of age.

The professional efforts of Dr. Morris, because of their bearing upon an important phase of the affairs of the city of Paterson, are particularly noteworthy; in any event, the worthy efforts of an earnest professional man to give service, without heed of financial gain, to the poor of the city in which he practices, is worthy of note in the current historical records of that city.

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**EDMUND BROWN RANDALL**—Though still a young man, Edmund Brown Randall has won for himself a name and reputation that many an older man, who had spent twice his number of years in the legal profession, might well envy. He has been much in the public eye in the last few years, having been a member of the New Jersey Legislature for four terms, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, the legislative manuals for these years giving a complete record of his career during that time.

Edmund Brown Randall was born in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 12, 1883, the son of Thomas W. Randall and his wife, Jennie S. (Perry) Randall; the former the well-known and highly respected counsellor-at-law of Passaic county; the latter, an educator of some note in the Paterson public schools. She is now deceased.

During his boyhood, Edmund B. Randall attended school in his native town until he was fourteen years of age, and in 1897 entered the Mohegan Lake School, at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, where he took a preparatory course, remaining there for three years. After his graduation from this institution, Mr. Randall entered Princeton University, graduating therefrom in 1904. Immediately thereafter he became a student in the law office of the firm of Crouse & Perkins, at Jersey City. While connected with that firm he attended the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1907. At the June term of that year Mr. Randall was admitted to the bar of the State of New Jersey, and at once began the practice of his profession in Paterson. In 1910, he formed a partnership with Gustav A. Hunziker, the firm being known as Hunziker & Randall, and they are now among the best known and most successful lawyers in Passaic county. Previous to entering into this connection with Mr. Hunziker, Mr. Randall had also been a counsellor-at-law of New Jersey.

In all public affairs pertaining to the welfare of Paterson, Mr. Randall has always been greatly interested, and having lived there all his life naturally has the interest of his native city much at heart. In 1914, he was appointed a member of the Paterson Board of Health, and in 1916 was made president thereof. He is a member of the board of directors of the Paterson Charity Organization Society, and in 1914 was chosen to serve on the Passaic County Mosquito Extermination Commission.

Mr. Randall's political faith has always been Republican, and he has been elected to represent that party upon several different occasions, notably the years in which he was a member of the State Legislature. At the time of his fourth term he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 8472 over William E. Lewis, the highest Democratic candidate on the ticket. Mr. Randall is a Supreme Court commissioner of the State of New Jersey, and judge of the Paterson District Court, being appointed to that office by Governor Edge in April, 1918. In addition to these political and legal positions, Mr. Randall is affiliated with several clubs, being a member of the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the Princeton Club of New York, and also of the Princeton Elm Club, of which latter he was president for the year 1904. In 1906, Mr. Randall joined the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, being a member of the Fifth Regiment, and served five years as a lieutenant of Company C.







S S Sherwood

Evans is greatly interested in the fraternal organizations of the city. He is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, Free and Accepted Masons; also of William Parker Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is, in addition, a worker in the Paterson Chamber of Commerce. In religion, Mr. Evans is an Episcopalian, being a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Paterson. He has made a great study of church music, and has been an organist and choirmaster for many years, having held that position in Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the Second Presbyterian Church.

On April 23, 1913, William Wadsworth Evans was married to Isabel Urquhart Blauvelt, the daughter of William D. Blauvelt, a resident of Paterson, and his wife, Annie E. (Elvin) Blauvelt, now deceased. One child has been born of this union, Barbara, born in Paterson, April 18, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. William W. Evans have a delightful home at No. 396 East Thirtieth street, Paterson.

**SAMUEL S. SHERWOOD** was born in New York City, Jan. 3, 1831. His first American ancestors were Thomas Sherwood and his family, who came to this country from England—Old Sherwood Forest—in 1654, fourteen years after the "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth. The family shortly afterwards removed to Fairfield county, Conn., where all of Mr. Sherwood's succeeding ancestors were born. In early life he obtained employment as cashier in a dry goods house in New York; he found this occupation not sufficient to satisfy his disposition to activity and soon after he became of age he formed a partnership with Alexander Douglas; the firm of Douglas & Sherwood carried on the dry goods business in New York for four years, after which they began the manufacture of hoop skirts; in this venture they were the special partners of Nathaniel Wheeler, president of Wheeler & Wilson, manufacturers of sewing machines. The firm was the first in this field of industry. This disorganization of many branches of industry by the outbreak of the Civil War induced the firm to reduce the manufacture of hoop skirts and to add to its output hospital requirements for the government. They occupied the building situated at No. 343 Broadway and subsequently at Nos. 51 and 53 White street, being the first firm to carry on the wholesale business west of Broadway. In 1860 Mr. Sherwood removed to Paterson, having been attracted hither by the opportunities offered by a flourishing manufacturing city. Four years later he retired from business in New York and began to devote himself to the development of Paterson. He was induced to make this change at the solicitation of Jacob S. Rogers, a prominent builder of locomotives, with whom he had formed an acquaintance in the metropolis. Mr. Rogers had a great deal of faith in the promises held out by the east side of Paterson and he thought Mr. Sherwood best qualified to look after its development. While deliberating about undertaking this task he was one day going to Paterson in company with Mr. Rogers when they met William G. Watson, then mayor of Paterson. The prospects of the development of Paterson being soon under discussion, Mr. Watson earnestly entreated Mr. Sherwood to act in compliance with the wishes of Mr. Rogers. The result was that Mr. Sherwood gave an affirmative answer. There were at that time a number of men in Paterson anxious for the growth of the city, but what they lacked was a leader and this leader they found in Mr. Sherwood.

In a very short time he was in the forefront of every enterprise that could tend to the growth and welfare of the city. He was active in the formation of the first horse railroad company organized in Paterson and in almost countless other enterprises of a similar nature. Whenever any new venture in the interest of Paterson was mooted, the question invariably was asked, "What does Mr. Sherwood think of it?" and his approval was considered a warrant of success. He became a member of the Board of Aldermen, when that board was the sole governing power in the city, and very quickly its guiding spirit. Not only did he regulate and establish its department of finances, but his help was eagerly sought in nearly every branch of the city government. But the time came when mere politicians began to exert their influence and when integrity and ability were no longer recognized as the stepping-stones to high places in the city government. Principles foreign to the convictions of Mr. Sherwood were introduced into the municipal administration; Mr. Sherwood protested and when he found his objections unheeded he retired, for he could no longer work in concert with those who shared with him the duties and honors of the city government. But as American institutions, in Paterson as well as elsewhere, have a way of purging themselves, there were many in Paterson who looked to Mr. Sherwood to again take the lead. He was importuned to accept candidacy for office, but he had tired of building up for others to destroy, and he resisted all the proffered blandishments and devoted himself to looking after his own private affairs, much to the improvement of these.

His altruistic disposition, however, would not permit him to refuse his assistance when this was necessary in the interest of his fellow beings and his name again figured on city and state commissions; what he did he did well, but it is true that he worked reluctantly; this reluctance, however, gave way to his former energy and enthusiasm when it came to the charities of Paterson and in this field he continued prominent for many years. Increasing years, doubled in effect by exertions principally required for the benefit of others, compelled Mr. Sherwood to limit his activities, but idleness is contrary to his nature and his vitality is ever at the service of all who can lay claim thereto.

place among the successful business enterprises of the city of Paterson. Another enterprise, of a manufacturing nature, with which Mr. Myers has been responsibly connected of late years has been the Myers Pump Company, of Paterson. In all, George A. Myers has shown himself to be a man capable of undertaking magnitudinous business affairs, and to have the faculty of holding the confidence of employees and customers. That maybe is in great measure because he has always endeavored to give value for value, and to hold to a strict code of honor in all his dealings.

Mr. Myers has been for many years a Republican in national politics. He has never sought, neither has he accepted, office of a political character; in fact, in the ordinary conduct of national politics he has not concerned himself greatly, excepting upon subjects of great national import, or of direct consequence to the people of his own community. In matters relating to the Americanization of alien peoples who come to this country, he has been emphatic and helpful; and in great national crises like that which resulted in the entry of the United States into the European War, he has known no party, but has shown himself to be at that time only an American, unmistakably so, it may be added. As a patriotic American citizen, he has always been outspoken; and as a loyal citizen of Paterson, he has always been ready to further any project which in his opinion would be likely to bring benefit to some phase of the community affairs of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Myers married, in Paterson, Feb. 4, 1880, Josephine Christie, daughter of George Christie, who in that year became his business partner. They have two children: 1. Anita, who married Valentine A. Whitla, later vice-president of the George A. Myers & Company corporation. They have two children, Gordon M. and Irene A. 2. George Frederick, who is a veteran of the Great War, now at home, and actively assisting in the direction of the hardware company, of which he is now assistant treasurer. He received a good education, academic and technical, being a graduate, in mechanical engineering, of Cornell University. Not long after graduating from Cornell, he joined the 5th New Jersey Regiment of National Guard, with which regiment he went, as first lieutenant, to the Mexican Border, when trouble between the United States and Mexico came in 1916, and when the national guard forces returned to their home stations in early 1917 and were mustered out of the Federal service, Lieutenant Myers became active in the formation of a heavy artillery unit, at Paterson. The entry of the United States into the European War had come by this time, and the heavy artillery company, with George Frederick Myers as its captain, sought active service and he obtained a transfer to a machine gun company, upon which arm of the service was falling the most desperate fighting; and as a captain of such a company he eventually was ordered to France. He took part in some of the heaviest fighting in which American forces participated, and eventually was singled out for staff duty. He served on the staff of General Morton until the close of the war, and thus closed a meritorious war record. Eventually, he returned to civilian life fit and well; in fact, better fitted, physically, for the active affairs of a busy business. He is unmarried, and is becoming a valuable assistant to his father, in the direction of his many business connections.

George A. Myers, in the forty-eight years of business association with the merchants and people of the city of Paterson has made very many friends; he is esteemed by most men who know him well, and he is generally well regarded by the people. His store has always been recognized as the place in Paterson where one might be sure of getting a hardware requirement filled to satisfaction, both as to modernity of type and high grade of workmanship. And in his public interest, Mr. Myers' name has appeared among those of the promoters or supporters of many of the most worthy projects consummated in and for Paterson.

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**WILLIAM WADSWORTH EVANS**—In the immediate family to which Mr. Evans belongs there are two attorneys practicing law at the present time. William Wadsworth is an attorney with an office at No. 207 United States Trust building, Paterson, N. J.; John F. Evans, also in the same city, a brother of William W. Evans, is also an attorney-at-law.

William Wadsworth Evans was born in Paterson, Oct. 5, 1886, the son of John W. and Emily A. (Wadsworth) Evans, the former born in Llandudno, Wales, in 1855. He came to the United States when he was twenty-two years old, and settled in Paterson. The mother was a native of England, born in Brighton. Her parents brought her to this country while still an infant. They have only two sons, William Wadsworth and John F., mentioned above.

The early education of William W. Evans was acquired in the public schools of Paterson; after finishing the high school course he entered the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1908. A year later, March, 1909, he was admitted to practice law in the State of New York, and two years afterward, Nov., 1911, became a member of the bar in New Jersey. In 1912, Mr. Evans opened an office in the Silk City Trust building (now United States Trust Company) at No. 126 Market street, and he has carried on a most successful law practice ever since. Mr. Evans has become quite prominent in political matters in his county; in 1911 he was appointed assistant journal clerk of the State Senate, and in 1912 secretary to the speaker, Thomas F. McCran. In 1918, Mr. Evans was elected on the Republican ticket to represent Passaic county in the Assembly, and was reelected for the term 1919-1920. He is very popular among his constituents, and is regarded politically as one of the rising young men in the district. Beside his political activities and his legal work, Mr.





among the more important of the numerous structures erected by the John W. Ferguson Company:

In New Jersey: Edison Electric Power plant, Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company's plant, and the State Armory, at Paterson; Hackensack Trust Company building, Hackensack; Babbitt Soap Company's plant, Babbitt; Babcock & Wilcox plant, and Everlastik Company's plant, at Bayonne; Newark Warehouse, Newark; Michelin Tire Company's plant, Milltown; the Gera Mills, the recent large additions to the already vast buildings of the Botany Worsted Mills, several large additions to the New York Belting and Packing Company, General Silk Importing Company's plant, all at Passaic; extensive plants for Forstmann & Huffmann Company at Passaic and Garfield; New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, Garfield; Brighton Mills at Passaic and Allwood; large extension to the plant of Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison; DeLaval Steam Turbine Company's plant at Trenton; hospital buildings and large extensions at Camp Dix; the Salvation Army military hotel at Wrightstown, and also in Virginia at Newport News; J. A. Migel silk mill, North Bergen; the plant of Whitlock Cordage Company, and the Riegel Sack Company's plant, both at Jersey City; Central Railroad of New Jersey pier and motive power buildings at Jersey City, and at Ashley, Pa. In New York: Kings County Power building, Brooklyn; J. H. Williams & Company plant, Buffalo; terminal buildings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Shadyside yards, and the plant of National Sugar Refinery Company, both in Long Island City; DeLaval Separator Company, Poughkeepsie; Firth Carpet Company's plant, Auburn; Klots Throwing Company's mills at Lonaconing, Md., Keyser, W. Va., and Carbondale, Pa.; Follmer, Clogg & Company's plant, Lancaster, Pa.; DeLaval Dairy Products Company plant, Peterboro, Ontario, Canada; Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.; Atlas Powder plant, Stamford, Conn.

Mr. Ferguson is a director in the Paterson National Bank. He is vice-president of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, to which office he was elected in 1913, president and director of the Remedial Provident Loan Association, a director of the Riverside Steel Casting Company, and a director of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company. He holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a life member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, New York. His clubs are: Arcola Country Club, the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, the Engineers' Club and the Hardware Club, of New York. He served on two New Jersey State commissions, one, the Rahway Reformatory Commission during the construction of the State Reformatory at Rahway, and the other the Commission on Industrial Education.

During the World War he was appointed industrial adviser to the Draft Board, and was chairman of the Merchants' Committee for the last four liberty loans. It is interesting to note that in 1918, during the war period, Mr. Ferguson delivered an address before the State Federation of Labor, calling upon all organized labor to stand firm to the principles of Americanism. This speech may be considered a masterpiece, for while his remarks were perhaps somewhat severe, they were straightforward and to the point and brought satisfactory results. It can be truly said that the labor party holds no man in higher esteem.

Mr. Ferguson was married in Paterson, May 26, 1893, to Jennie Beam Cooke. She is the daughter of William and Lydia (Stitt) Cooke, and was born in Scranton, Pa. They have three children, all born in Paterson: John W., Jr., May 12, 1894; Arthur Donald, Feb. 17, 1899; Jean B., April 11, 1906.

In his profession Mr. Ferguson has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few. Progressive and public-spirited, he is thoroughly in touch with modern advancement, and is a close student of all questions which have to do with the general welfare. He has that strength and nobility of character which everywhere commands esteem. He is held in the highest regard by all for his many desirable traits and true, manly principles.

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**RAYMOND J. WALSH**, the energetic, popular, and efficient general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Paterson, N. J., has come somewhat prominently into the public life of that city since he came into it, in 1917. His endeavors for the young people of Paterson, his efficient and enthusiastic work in behalf of the various national funds raised since that time for the general and particular purposes of the nation in the war, his solicitude for the wellbeing and comfort of the soldier departing from, sojourning in, or returning to Paterson, emphasized his fitness for the office with which he has been entrusted; and the general state of the affairs of the Paterson Young Men's Christian Association since he has been in supreme charge is such as to indicate that he is a man of thoroughness, and possessed of distinct executive ability, as well as affability and likable personality.

Raymond J. Walsh was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1892, son of George and Mary R. (Terwilliger) Walsh. His father, George Walsh, was born in London, England, but has been a resident in the United States since he was nineteen years of age. He learned the trade of machinist, and was a steady skilled workman. He has prospered well in life, and latterly has lived in Springfield, Mass., where his present industrial connection is that of assistant superintendent of the plant of the American Bosch Magneto Company. His wife, Mary R. (Terwilliger) Walsh, was born in Kingston, N. Y. They were the parents

of three children: Raymond J.; Laurence, who is now in business in New York City; Beatrice, who lives in Paterson with her brother, Raymond J.

Raymond J. Walsh was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and eventually he matriculated at the College of the City of New York, having attained that degree of academic knowledge before he had reached his majority, in the matter of years. Early in his teens he appears to have indicated the line of effort he desired to follow when he would ultimately pass from school to the serious purposes of business or professional life. He was only seventeen years old when he became identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, as a worker, and as a student of social service. Eventually, he took a technical course at the Young Men's Christian Association training centres in New York City, and at the Eastern Association School for employed officers. His alertness of mind and physical vigor seemed to indicate that he was well adapted for the physical training phase of Young Men's Christian Association work, and it was in a capacity in this relation that he was first officially employed by the association. He was appointed associate physical director of the Harlem branch, and for five and one-half years he maintained that connection therewith. From Harlem he was transferred to the larger opportunities and more responsible position at the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, where he remained as physical director of boys' work for eighteen months. His coming to Paterson, in 1917, was in the capacity of physical director of the Paterson Young Men's Christian Association. He created a good impression among Paterson people who were associated with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and when it became necessary, in September, 1917, to appoint an acting general secretary of the local institution, he was selected for the responsibility. And he has since held that responsibility, being confirmed in the office by definite appointment as general secretary, in March, 1919. He successfully undertook the duties of that office, when the work of the institution was the most consequential and comprehensive of its history. During the European War, when much important work in connection with the army was entrusted to the Young Men's Christian Association for execution, and when the home institutions of the association had in that connection almost as important a part to undertake as that detailed to branches that followed the army to France, it was hard for the patriotic, full-blooded and vigorous officials of the Young Men's Christian Association to remain at home stations to which they were detailed, while their hearts were with their brothers in France, where they longed also to be, and it was only the loyal official, true to the best principles of the association, who could cheerfully and enthusiastically continue to labor from morning until night, and sometimes long after nightfall, in the prosaic, but necessary, tasks of the home institutions during those days of martial excitement. Their consolation was in the additional work that came to their hand, work directly connected with the soldiers; work of great importance to the men who were leaving for the military camps, but which had not the glamour to which was associated the work of the Young Men's Christian Association secretaries in the war zone. But the faithful home workers labored whole-heartedly, straining every endeavor to the utmost so that their service to the fighting men of the Nation should be the best it was possible to afford. And none entered more heartily and actively into this phase of war work than did Raymond J. Walsh, as general secretary of the Paterson Association. What the Paterson Young Men's Christian Association did, under his direction, for the soldiers of the city during the time of service is well known, and brought Mr. Walsh and the association much credit. He indicated his capability for even more consequential things by the manner in which he handled the heavy work of the local institution during the two years of the war, and undoubtedly it was in recognition of his good work that he was appointed from acting to permanent general secretary, in March, 1919.

He is a man of upright purpose, and strong courageous Christian spirit. He has a Bible class at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member; and he has entered a good deal into the general community movements of Paterson; he is a member of the Paterson Rotary Club, and takes active part in its functioning. Politically, he is a Republican.

Mr. Walsh married, in New York City, Sept. 24, 1914, Elizabeth O. von Neidermayer, of that city. They have one child, a son, Raymond James, Jr.

If Mr. Walsh remains for many years in Paterson, he will probably enter much more prominently into public affairs, for he is a man of strong personality, and has gathered to himself a great deal of credit during the brief period of his Paterson residence. He is earnest and enthusiastic in his work, and is maintaining a high standard of service at the Paterson Young Men's Christian Association.

**FRANK VAN CLEVE**—An able, successful lawyer, known and honored professionally in local and State courts, learned and eloquent, Frank Van Cleve in his legal practice has gained a clientele influential and devoted. His successful conduct of noted cases has firmly established his reputation as a lawyer of ability, and at the Passaic county bar he has gained a reputation for great accuracy in preparation and conscientiousness of purpose.

The paternal grandfather of Frank Van Cleve was Abraham Van Cleve; his great-grandfather was Joseph Van Cleve. On both sides he is descended from families who have resided in Passaic and Bergen counties for more than two hundred years. His maternal grandfather, Hon. Henry Schoonmaker, held the office of judge of the Court of Common







*Alfred H. Posh*

Pleas of Passaic county, and his maternal great-grandfather, Rev. Henry Schoonmaker, was pastor of the First Reformed Church of Passaic, one of the oldest churches in that part of the State.

Frank Van Cleve was born in New York City, Jan. 24, 1853, the son of Garrett and Catherine (Schoonmaker) Van Cleve. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and the New York Free Academy, which is now the College of the City of New York. At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Corona, a village near Hackensack, N. J. There he was employed for some time as ticket agent for the New York & New Jersey Railroad Company. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one, he went to Paterson and entered upon the study of law in the office of John C. Paulison. He was admitted to the Passaic county bar at the June term in the year 1879. Upon the death of Mr. Paulison, which occurred in 1882, Mr. Van Cleve succeeded to his practice, also purchasing his law library. In April, 1886, he was appointed judge of the District Court of Paterson by Governor Green, and continued in this office until January, 1887. Five years later, in 1892, he was appointed police justice of Paterson by Governor Abbott, and was also a member of the Police Commission at that time. He is now (1920) acting as referee in bankruptcy. As a citizen with high ideas of good government and civic virtue, Judge Van Cleve stands in the front rank. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Judge Van Cleve married Catherine Van Riper, on Feb. 13, 1873, and they are the parents of two children: Garrett Van Cleve; and Gertrude Van Cleve Bonham, wife of Robert C. Bonham.

In a professional career of well-nigh forty years, Frank Van Cleve has achieved a State-wide reputation, and from a man of his type much is still to be looked for. His sympathetic nature, warm heart and eminently social disposition draws around him a large circle of devoted friends, irrespective of profession, nationality or creed.

**ALFRED H. POST**, successful silk manufacturer, generally esteemed in his native place, Paterson, N. J., where he has lived all his life of seventy-five years, has for many decades been among the business leaders of the city. For thirty-six years he was identified responsibly, and as partner, with the Van Dyk Furniture Company, of Paterson, and one of the founders, and he is now associated with his son, George A. Post, in the management of the extensive silk manufacturing interests the latter now directs as president of the Post Sheldon Corporation, of Paterson, N. J., and New York City. Alfred H. Post is vice-president of that corporation, which owns mills in Slatington, Slatedale, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Elysburg, of the State of Pennsylvania, and in Paterson and Passaic, of the State of New Jersey.

Alfred H. Post was born in Paterson, Feb. 29, 1844, the son of Henry H. and Mariah (Clinton, *nee* Post) Post, and a descendant of one of the old colonial families of America, and formerly of ancient European record. The earliest authentic record of the Post family seems to have been that regarding Herron von Post, who is named among the conquerors of Nettelburg, later known as Shaumburg, in the year 980. The place-name von Post was undoubtedly that of the family whose later generations used the derivative Post as their patronymic, and as such the name is encountered in many of the early German and Dutch historical records. In 1030, Adolph Post was a member of the Reichstag of Minden, and in the same town, in 1273, Ludwig and Heinrich Post appear as witnesses to a deed. The family is found numerously spread, according to Dutch records, in Holland in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and of more definite record in annals of the Netherlands for the seventeenth century, when there were some movements among adventurous and deeply religious men to cross the seas to the new land of the West. The grand-ancestor of the American branch to which the Posts of Paterson belong was Capt. Adrian Post, who according to early colonial records came to America in 1653, from Harlengen, Holland, although other apparently authentic data now in the possession of the Holland Society of New York, places the coming of Adrian Post as somewhat earlier, about 1650, and from the Hague. Through the generations of American history from that of Adrian Post to the present, many members of the Post family have gained note, and as a family, which now has very many branches, it appears to have been more than ordinarily successful in business and professional affairs, especially throughout the Eastern States where there may be found many well-to-do families of that patronymic. The Paterson family has certainly been true to the Post family record, for both father and son, Alfred H. and George A., have had notable success in their business endeavors.

Alfred H. Post was educated in Paterson schools, and early entered commercial life in Paterson. And he did not despise a humble beginning. In his 'teens, he might have been seen almost any week-day behind the counter of a Paterson grocery store, courteously attending to the small needs of retail customers. Eventually he became associated with the business of the Van Dyk Furniture Company, of Paterson, and in course of time became a partner with Mr. Van Dyk. His connection with that well-known Paterson firm lasted for thirty-six years, during which he prospered appreciably. Latterly, he has given his time to the affairs of the Post Sheldon Corporation, silk manufacturers, which business was established

by himself, his son, George Alfred Post, and Mr. Sheldon, in 1896, and has had enormous development. Starting with one small mill on Godwin street, Paterson, in 1896, the operations of the company, by good business ability, have spread until latterly the company has owned and kept in almost continuous operation mills in Slatington, Slatedale, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Passaic and Paterson, N. J., and holds a one-third interest in the Mutual Silk Company of Scranton, Pa., and an interest in the Doherty & Wadsworth Silk Company, of Paterson, N. J., and Allentown, Pa. Alfred H. Post is vice-president of the Post Sheldon Corporation.

He has spent practically every year of his life in the city of Paterson, and during the many decades of his responsible connection with consequential business enterprises has upon many occasions come into prominence in the city. He has always been generous in his support of local projects which he has considered to be likely to bring benefit to some phase of the affairs of the community, and has always manifested a commendable public spirit. In politics, he has given allegiance to the Republican party, but has never been inclined to accept political office. He has always been a producer, and has preferred to devote his time to matters of production and business, than to interest himself actively in national politics, which in the main would only indirectly affect his city. On matters pertaining to the city, however, he has been ever ready to cooperate, personally and financially. In church affiliations he has been consistent throughout his life; he has been one of the loyal members of the Church of the Covenant (Reformed), Paterson, for very many years, and has been constant and open-hearted in his support of it.

Mr. Post has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in Paterson, was Henrietta R. Zabriskie, of Paterson. She died in 1888, having borne to her husband six children. In the order of birth, the children were: 1. George Alfred, silk manufacturer, regarding whose commendable success in business a special article follows in this volume. 2. Frank A. 3. Jacob Z. 4. Myrtie M., who became the wife of David A. Lyle, of Paterson. 5. Alfred H., Jr. 6. H. Irving, who is now a silk manufacturer at Lehighton, Pa. The second wife of Alfred H. Post was Elizabeth Case, of Paterson. She died on July 3, 1918.

Alfred H. Post, Jr., was married to Alice McLaughlin, of Paterson, and is now in professional life in Paterson, having graduated in the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, in May, 1916; has two children: Helen and Alice.

Alfred H. Post, Sr., has lived a long life of commendable business effort, long-sustained and appreciable in its volume. He has held loyalty to his native place, and has grown with it, and consequentially aided in its growth. He has an enviable record in Paterson, both as a citizen and as a man of important business. Mr. Post is now making his home with his son, Dr. Alfred H. Post, Jr., at 593 East Twenty-fifth street.

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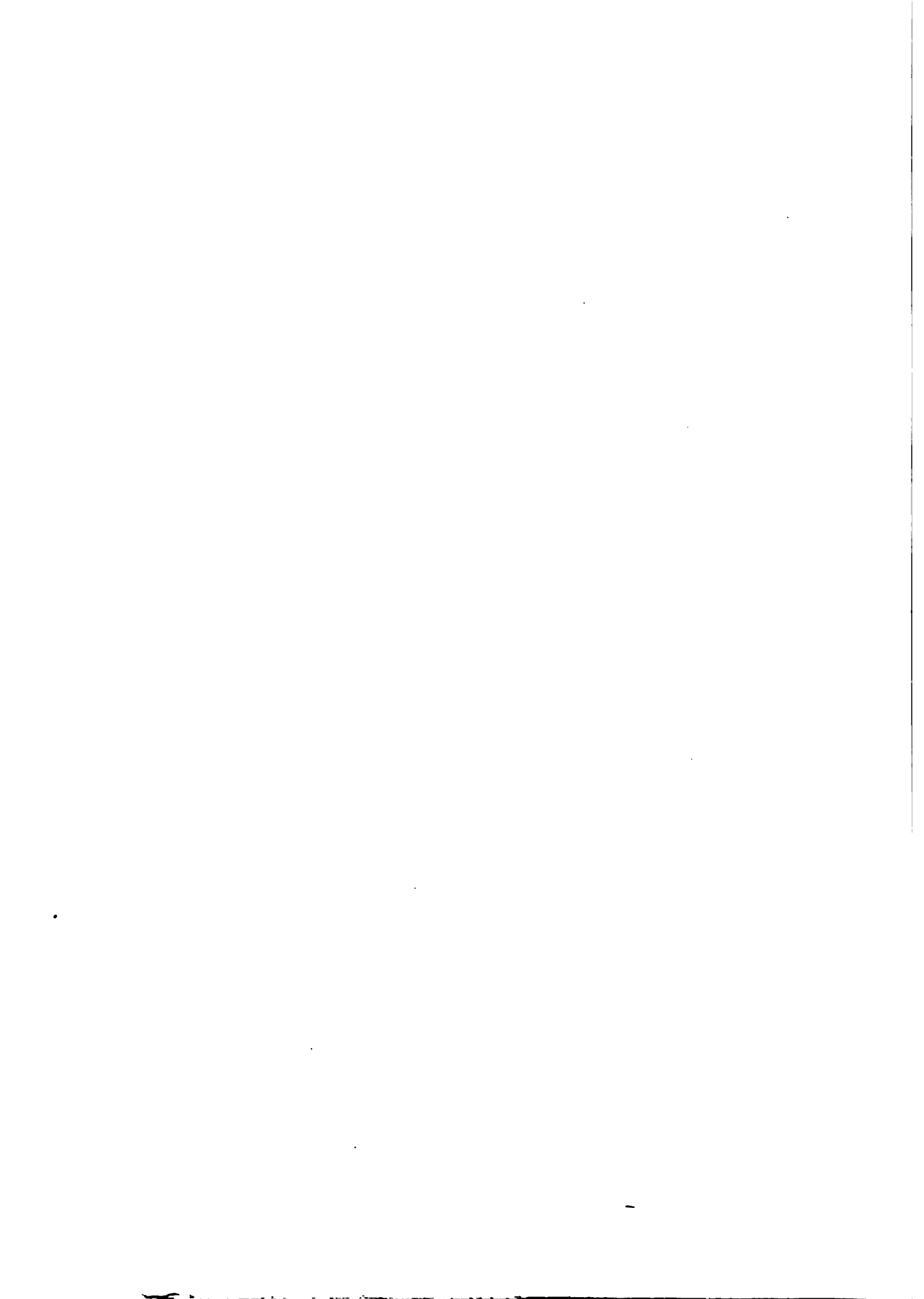
**GEORGE ALFRED POST**, silk manufacturer, interested in the operation of many silk mills in the Paterson district and in several parts of Pennsylvania, is one of the leaders of the business and financial life of Paterson. As a silk manufacturer, he is nationally known, and his operations have been extensive and important; in 1896, he, with Samuel Sheldon, established the Post & Sheldon Corporation, of Paterson; in 1904 that firm purchased a mill in Slatington, Pa.; later, the firm considerably extended its outside manufacturing operations, acquiring mills in Slatedale, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, and Elysburg, of Pennsylvania, and Paterson and Passaic, of New Jersey, all of which mills the Paterson firm has maintained in operation.

Mr. Post is well known in silk manufacturing circles throughout the country, and is one of the managers of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, of New York. He has been consequentially associated with all branches of the silk industry in America, and his place among American silk manufacturers is a good one. By his successful business enterprises, he has definitely furthered the industrial interests of Paterson, and his sincere interest in the city, the place of his nativity, has upon many occasions been clearly manifested in his ready and substantial support of worthy local projects and charities; and for many years he has been a director of one of its leading financial institutions, the United States Trust Company. Through all his prosperity, and his extensive business associations with other parts of the United States, he has always held loyalty to Paterson, the place of his birth, and has always sought to place its interests first. His whole life has been practically centred in the city, and association of half a century, for he was born on Feb. 19, 1869, the son of Alfred H. and Henrietta R. (Zabriskie) Post, the former also born in Paterson. His career is noted on a preceding page in this volume.

George Alfred Post did not reach his present enviable standing as a capitalist through any early financial advantages derived from his parents; his success in life has been entirely of his own making. He was educated in Paterson schools, graduating from the high school and from a business college, and immediately thereafter took employment as a bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Second National Bank of Paterson. During the two years of service in that semi-public capacity, he came into contact with some of the leading business people, and his ability or his personality must have favorably impressed one, for in 1887 he was approached by Mr. Simpson, head of James Simpson & Company, of Paterson, silk manufacturers, who sought to influence him to enter the employ of the silk manufacturing



*Geo. A. Post*







*Frank A. Post*

firm, with a view to learning the business, and eventually taking responsible capacity in the affairs of the firm. He remained with that company for nine years, in that time becoming conversant with most phases of the silk industry, and having important part in the executive affairs of James Simpson & Company. In 1896 he formed business partnership with his father, Alfred H. Post, and Samuel Sheldon, also of much experience in the manufacture of silk, and the two in that year established the Post & Sheldon Corporation, with the view of entering energetically into silk manufacturing. The company established its first mill on Godwin street, Paterson, but in a short while the business they had developed outgrew the maximum capacity of the Godwin street mill, and eventually the bulk of the firm's operations was transferred to a new plant they built on Fulton street, Paterson. In that location the firm remained until 1904, when the mill was completely destroyed by fire. To cope with the demands of their trade, however, the partners purchased an established mill in Slatington, Pa., which plant they have since maintained in continuous operation. The operations of the Paterson firm soon expanded considerably, and other mills were acquired, first, at Slatedale, Pa., and later a mill at Allentown, of the same State, the firm still operating these mills. Next it acquired the original Wilkes-Barre Silk Company, which is a coöperative throwing mill, for a group of manufacturers; and the Post & Sheldon Corporation also own a third interest in the Mutual Silk Company, of Scranton, Pa., and have throwing mills at Passaic, N. J., and Elysburg, Pa., and also is interested in the Doherty & Wadsworth Silk Company, of Paterson, N. J., and Allentown, Pa. Mr. Post has also been interested in the National Silk Dyeing Company. By this reviewing of his business associations, it will be appreciated to what extent George Alfred Post has succeeded in business; his advancement though rapid has always been solidly based; and probably was solidly based in experience and logical business deduction before each expansion was decided upon; at all events, he has had practically no serious setbacks during his business career. The disastrous fire of 1904 did not seriously affect the firm financially, for, with proper business prudence, the firm had covered such risks with insurance. In 1915, Mr. Sheldon, partner for nineteen years in the enterprises of Mr. Post, died, and his share in the firm was taken by his sons, James H. and Fred Sheldon. The business is still in active operation; in fact, is as enterprising and aggressive as ever, and there is more than a possibility that further expansion of operations will have to be recorded before Mr. Post ceases his business endeavors, for he is still in his mature prime of business activity.

Mr. Post is a member of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce; is a director of the United States Trust Company of Paterson; and socially belongs to the following clubs: Hamilton Club, Arcola Country Club, Lehigh Country Club; and the Manhattan and National Arts clubs of New York, and the Old Colony Club. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, attending the Church of the Redeemer, in Paterson.

He was married, on Oct. 30, 1889, at Paterson, to Eleanor Collier Sanderson, daughter of Judge and Mary (Armstrong) Sanderson, of Paterson. To them has been born one child, Eleanor Thorp, and who is at home with her parents.

The business career of George Alfred Post has been noteworthy; and throughout his life his actions have consistently conformed to a high standard of honor such as would be the prompting of a conscientious Christian mind.

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**FRANK ALFRED POST**—Among the men active and prominent in the silk interests of to-day is Frank Alfred Post, of Paterson, of the firm of McCollom & Post, silk manufacturers. Mr. Post has thus far been a lifelong resident of the New Jersey metropolis, and is numbered among those citizens who have always manifested an earnest interest in her welfare and advancement.

Frank Alfred Post was born Feb. 4, 1874, in Paterson, N. J., the son of Alfred H. and Henrietta R. (Zabriske) Post. He attended the public schools of his native city, passing thence to the high school, and then studying at the Paterson Business College, from which he graduated in 1890. At the outset of his business career, Mr. Post entered the service of James Simpson & Company, in March, 1891, remaining five years, and laying a foundation for future success by the acquisition of much valuable experience. He then accepted a position with Post & Sheldon, and at the end of two years formed a connection with Bristow & McCollom. All these companies were associated with silk interests. Mr. Bristow died in May, 1909, and then the firm became known as McCollom & Post, silk manufacturers, with mills at Nazareth and Allentown, Pa. All the output of the looms is sold exclusively in America. The New York office is at No. 373 Fourth avenue. Mr. Post is also interested in the Post Silk Company, which was organized in May, 1918, and is located at Lehigh, Pa., and he is secretary of the Wilkes-Barre Silk Company of Pennsylvania. These facts alone speak volumes for his judgment, sagacity and foresight, and it is a self-evident truth that the present flourishing condition of the companies with which he is interested is largely due to his possession of these qualities, and the businesses have substantial benefits by being the objects of his attention.

The principles of the Republican party have always received the support of Mr. Post's vote and influence, but he has never taken any conspicuously active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Broadway Reformed Church. In appearance and manner, Mr. Post



is a thorough business man and a true gentleman, with a rare capacity for friendship and a gift for inspiring loyalty in others.

Mr. Post married, June 19, 1895, Jennie C. Felter, daughter of David and Margaret J. Felter, of Paterson, who still reside in Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Post are the parents of two sons: Frank, born May 17, 1900, now in his second year in Princeton College, after having graduated from the public schools of his native city and Princeton Preparatory School; and Melvin, born April 27, 1905, studying at Blair Academy, at Blairstown, N. J.

The silk power is chief among the industrial sources of Paterson's prosperity, and while such men as Frank Alfred Post help to maintain it, it will undoubtedly remain so.

**WILLIAM H. YOUNG**—Having been identified with Paterson for the past forty years, Mr. Young is known in the business world of the "Silk City" as recorder of the local court. It is not, however, with that interest alone that he has been actively identified, but to everything essential to the progress and wellbeing of the city of his adoption he has ever given aid, not of money alone, but of what counts for even more, the aid of personal influence and well directed effort.

William H. Young was born in Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 3, 1868, the son of John and Margaret (Mackenzie) Young. His father came to the United States, but remained for only a short time, then returned to his native country where he died in 1909. His mother died when William H. was very young. He has a brother David, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. William H. Young attended the public schools of his native place, and when sixteen years of age came to this country, settling in Paterson. His first venture in the business world was his employment with James H. Rogers' tapestry mills, where he remained about six years, during which time his spare hours were occupied with the study of law under the supervision of David Ackerman, New York, counsellor, for two years. The following two years he took a course in law at the University of New York City, being a member of one of the evening classes there. Terminating this course, he studied a year with Isidore Klenert, counsellor-at-law, after which he passed his examinations and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1898. All this time Mr. Young had been working during the daytime in the mill, but this was only to enable him to get the money necessary for his advancement in the work he had chosen for his life's career. This having been accomplished, he left the mill in January, 1899, and opened a law office in the Paterson National Bank building, which was burned down in the great fire in 1902, and he suffered a severe loss, but nothing daunted, he secured a temporary place at No. 109 Broadway, where he remained until the Romaine building, which had also been burned, was reconstructed. In the year 1906 he located at his present place, which is at No. 140 Market street, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Young is an active member in his chosen party. In 1903 he became a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket, but conventions were in order at that time and he got only 490 delegates, which number was not enough to nominate him. In 1906 he was appointed as secretary to the Board of Taxation for Passaic county. He retained this office until 1912. On the first of January, four years later, Mr. Young was appointed recorder by the members of the Police and Fire Commission for a term of three years, and was reappointed on Jan. 1, 1919, for another term, which office he accepted and is performing with notable efficiency the duties involved in its tenure.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Young is well known and influential. He is a member of Fall City Lodge, No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons, the Fraternal Order of Moose, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was one of the instigators of the local Warrpers' Union, a matter of which he is very proud, and still retains his membership in that organization. His clubs are the Lincoln and Central Republican.

Mr. Young was united in marriage with Annie McMullen, daughter of Andrew and Esther McMullen, of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of a son, William H., Jr., born May 23, 1897. He was educated in the schools of Paterson, and later matriculated at Stevens Institute from which he graduated with the class of 1917. He is now taking a course in mechanical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and during the World War he was in the officers' training department connected with the college. He is athletic head of the fraternity of his college, and has won great fame as a swimmer, holding the championship record for 1919 in swimming. He was elected president of his class in 1918.

Using his talents and his opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertakes, Mr. Young fulfills to the letter every trust committed to him, and is generous in his feelings and his conduct toward all. He has made for himself a record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service, and he is esteemed by many.

**JAMES C. HINCHLIFFE, JR.**—In the way of business management there is not a man in Paterson who is brighter or quicker of brain action than James C. Hinchliffe, Jr. His interests are many, and yet he keeps the various concerns clearly defined in his mental storehouse without confusing one with the other. He is a young man, and yet he has made





**Hugh C. Lendrim**

such a success of his opportunities as few men realize in twice the number of years he has lived.

James C. Hinchliffe, Jr., was born in Paterson, Sept. 29, 1889, the son of James C. Hinchliffe, president of the Safety Storage Company at No. 41 Governor street, Paterson. The elder man is a first-class business man, and it is from his father that James C., Jr., inherits his ability. Young Hinchliffe was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after he had graduated from the high school entered Fordham College, from which he graduated in 1911.

After completing his education, Mr. Hinchliffe obtained his first position with the Hamilton Trust Company, where he received such effective training in the management of business affairs that a year later he left that concern to accept the managership of the Safety Storage Company, which was then forming. This concern occupied the first fireproof building for the storage of furniture in the city. There is not a single piece of wood in its construction, and, as far as humanly possible, all danger of destruction from fire has been eliminated. Beginning in small way, the business has grown to large proportions, doing the most extensive work in the line of furniture storage of any concern in the State, their great motor vans travelling in every direction, either for goods consigned to their care or to deliver the same.

For five years Mr. Hinchliffe continued to be manager, then in 1917, he was elected treasurer of that stock company, which office he now holds. In addition to this he is secretary of the Hinchliffe Investing Company, capital \$150,000, for the conduct of real estate business and automobile finance; and president of the Hinchliffe, Brown Company, dealers in real estate. In 1918 the young man started a cold storage plant in the next block to the storage company building; after getting it into a good, safely running condition, he turned the active conduct of it over to its present management, Mr. Hinchliffe being its promoter for only a year.

In many of the activities of the city, our subject is greatly interested, be they social or business in their object. He is a member of the Board of Education, being one of the board of examiners; he is much engaged in the work of the Chamber of Commerce; he is an Elk, belonging to local lodge No. 60. In 1917, when the Kiwanis Club was organized, Mr. Hinchliffe was one of the charter members, being among the prime movers in the idea. He was secretary of the club during its first year, and is now secretary and treasurer of the district of New Jersey. He is also a member of the North Jersey Country Club.

For five years of his earlier life, Mr. Hinchliffe was a member of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, first as a private, then as second lieutenant, and finally as first lieutenant. For six months he served on the Mexican border when the trouble there occurred, and during that time he was injured to such an extent that he was crippled for a year. When the United States became involved in the war with Germany, Mr. Hinchliffe tried to enlist, but owing to the Mexican injury he was rejected and received an honorable discharge for physical disability. In politics, Mr. Hinchliffe is a Democrat, but his efforts in that line have been confined to a very few local interests. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, being an attendant at St. Joseph's Church.

James C. Hinchliffe, Jr., married, in Jan., 1915, Emily A. Dietz, the daughter of Henry C. and Helena Dietz, residents of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Hinchliffe have one child, Joan L., born Jan. 21, 1918. Their residence is at No. 738 East Twenty-third street, Paterson, N. J.

During his college days, Mr. Hinchliffe was very active in everything pertaining to athletics, and in his senior year was chosen president of the Athletic Association of Fordham College. Now, owing to his injury, his participation in such sports is greatly curtailed, though he is exceedingly fond of an outdoor life. At the time of his graduation from college he was an honor man of his class.

The Hinchliffes, father and son, are among the foremost men of the city; let the work be what it may, civic or business, they are ready to do their share with brains, time, hands or purse, and among the commercial leaders they have a very solid reputation.

**HUGH CAMPBELL LENDRIM**—One of the busiest men in Paterson, N. J., is Hugh C. Lendrim, president and treasurer of the Hugh C. Lendrim Company. From the inception of his business career, Mr. Lendrim has been identified with local industrial interests, gradually making his way to the position of prominence which he now holds. Mr. Lendrim, in addition to his prominent connection with the business life of the city, is officially and influentially associated with the various other elements of her life as a municipality.

Hugh Campbell Lendrim was born in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 13, 1868, a son of the late Thomas Lendrim, a well-known blacksmith of the early days of Paterson. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and subsequently served an apprenticeship in the tinsmithing business with John Beaumont, and remained in the latter's employ until 1893. At this time Mr. Lendrim organized his present business, that of metal ceilings and cornices, tinner's and roofers' supplies, at No. 78-84 Clay street. He commenced his business in a small way, but through his ability and tireless energy he has built up one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State. He is vice-president of the James Radcliff Sons Company.

As a citizen, Mr. Lendrim manifests the same qualities which characterize him as a business man—promptness and efficiency in the performance of duty. Taking no active part in politics, he is yet quietly influential, by the simple force of example and personality, in the affairs of the community. Outside of his large business interests, he has found time to devote himself to many organizations of a public and a semi-public nature. He has been president of the Peoples' Building and Loan Association for thirteen years; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the Masters and Plumbers' Association, and treasurer of the Paterson Industrial Company. In 1917 he was appointed by Governor Edge to the State Board of Tenement House Supervision, and elected president of the board in 1919. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Benevolent Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons; and the various Masonic bodies up to and including Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Hamilton Club. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and a member of and treasurer of its board of trustees.

Mr. Lendrim was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Lewis, of Paterson, in 1893, and they are the parents of two sons: George, employed in his father's business; Charles, a student.

**EUGENE BOGERT**—With the coming of the spring of 1920, The Bogert & Carlough Company reaches the legal age of twenty-one years, having been organized in the spring of 1899. The organizer of the company, Eugene Bogert, then a young man of twenty-four, a graduate civil engineer, and experienced in the profession, was chosen the first secretary and treasurer of the company which bears his name, and during the twenty-one years which have since intervened he has known no other business interest and still serves in the same official capacity. The Bogert & Carlough Company manufacture all classes of iron work for buildings and bridges, and since 1915 have manufactured "Boca" solid steel sash under patents issued to Eugene Bogert, inventor. This new department of manufacture augurs well for the future of his company, and the record of twenty-one years shows that these possibilities have been or are being realized. He has won honorable place in the business world through ability to meet and compete with the strong forces that comprise that world.

The ancient Dutch family, of which he is a descendant, Bogaerdt, was founded in America by Cornelius Jansen Bogaerdt, who came from Holland prior to 1661, and settled at Flatbush, Long Island. He became one of the owners of the Flatbush Patent, and there died, in 1684. His son, Jan Cornelius Bogaerdt, sold his property on Long Island in 1694, and joined with others in the purchase of a large tract of land in Bergen county, southeast of Hackensack. Jan Cornelius Bogaerdt married Angenitie Strycker, and had male issue, from whom descended a numerous family, spelling the name Bogart and Bogert. From this ancient Dutch family sprang John Jacob Bogert, president of The Bogert & Carlough Company, for many years a successful farmer and grain merchant of Bergen county, and one time mayor of Harrington Park, where he still resides. In 1903 he became identified with The Bogert & Carlough Company through purchase of the Carlough interests, was elected to the presidency of the company and still serves in that capacity. John J. Bogert married Hester Jemima Ackerman, born in Etna, N. J., and they are the parents of Eugene Bogert, whose career is herein traced.

Eugene Bogert was born at Harrington Park, Bergen county, N. J., Aug. 10, 1874. He attended the public schools of Old Hook, Norwood and Hackensack, N. J., being a student in Hackensack High School, 1890-1891. He entered Rutgers College in 1891, and graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, having been awarded in his junior year the golden key which is the emblem of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and which signifies that his college work was of the very highest merit. For one year following graduation, Mr. Bogert taught school. Subsequently he associated himself with R. W. Hildreth & Company, inspection engineers, of New York City. In 1898 Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of civil engineer. From 1897 to 1899 he was employed as draftsman, serving successively with Post & McCord, Jackson Architectural Iron Works, and Milliken Brothers, all of New York City; and the Cooper, Hewitt Company, of Trenton, N. J.

In the spring of 1899, Mr. Bogert left the employ of the Cooper, Hewitt Company, and with Wilbur H. Carlough, of Paterson, N. J., organized The Bogert & Carlough Company, whose special field has been the manufacture of all classes of iron buildings and bridges, and whose plant is located at Straight and Peach streets, Paterson, N. J. Success has attended the enterprise, which from the first has been characterized by wise, energetic and most capable management in all departments.

Intimate association with modern building gave Mr. Bogert opportunity to learn its details and he was impressed by the need of a solid steel sash to meet the requirements for abundance of daylight for factories and also its need if buildings are to be considered fireproof. He gave a great deal of his time to perfecting such a sash, and in 1915 he received from the United States Patent Office rights to an invention which The Bogert & Carlough Company manufacture and sell under the name "Boca."

Outside the realm of business, Mr. Bogert has many interests, for his public spirit leads him to aid in the many movements associated with good citizenship. He is a Republican in politics, but his interest is manifested in private action only. He is a member of Paterson's





*Jas. T. Jordan.*

Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. During the World War he took an active part in the various drives and Liberty Loan campaigns, and the plant was employed almost exclusively on work for government requirements; and since the signing of the armistice he has served the Red Cross of Glen Rock, N. J., as a member of its finance committee. For several years he has been a warm friend of the Boy Scout movement in Glen Rock, serving on the merit badge committee, in making those tests which enable the Scout to pass to higher grades of Scout life. He is also a trustee of the Public School Board of Glen Rock. His social clubs are the North Jersey Country Club, and the Delta Upsilon Club, the latter of New York City. He is affiliated with Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and as has been said is a member of Phi Beta Kappa (Rutgers Chapter).

Mr. Bogert married (first) March 31, 1902, at Wilmington, Del., Laura Edna Baymore, daughter of Joseph and Emily L. (Taylor) Baymore, her father of Philadelphia, her mother of Virginia birth. He married (second) Sept. 1, 1915, in Newark, N. J., Lillie Dudley, daughter of Francis Dean Dudley, of East Douglass, Mass., and his wife, Elizabeth (Simmons) Dudley, of Orange, N. J. Children: Eugene, Jr., born Sept. 27, 1905; John Jacob, born June 27, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Bogert are members of the Reformed church of Glen Rock. Mrs. Bogert is prominently identified with women's club work.

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**WILLIAM ALLEN HOPSON**—Prominent among Paterson's citizens is William A. Hopson, president of the Paterson "Morning Call," and who for many years has been a conspicuous figure in the political life of his native city.

William A. Hopson was born in Paterson, Aug. 24, 1853, the son of Charles R. and Elizabeth (Mays) Hopson, now deceased, the former having been a harness manufacturer, carrying on a successful business for a number of years on Main street. William A. Hopson received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city. There being no high school at that time, he took several courses in private schools. One of the schools he attended was the Hopper Private School, which was held in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church. Later, Mr. Hopson was connected in business with his father for a short time, working in the capacity of bookkeeper. In 1879 he started in the harness business for himself, at No. 67 Broadway, where he remained for twenty-five years, retiring in 1904. Since then he has connected himself with various other interests. Mr. Hopson early gave proof of a superior capacity for business, and in the course of time he took his place among the best known and most respected members of the commercial circles of the city.

Mr. Hopson is probably even better known in connection with his political and public career than as a merchant, although in the latter capacity he is certainly well and favorably known throughout the entire community, and enjoys a reputation second to none for probity and fair dealing. As a public officer, however, he is also very well known, although a man of retiring disposition and one who rather avoided than sought such notice. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has risen into well deserved prominence through the offices which he has held, performing with notable efficiency the duties involved in their tenure. He was police and fire commissioner for eight years, county coroner for three years, sheriff of Passaic county for one year, and postmaster of the city of Paterson for a term of four years, by appointment of President Harrison.

He has the combination of qualities which have made for him success as a business man and a public official; the cool, calm judgment, the insight into character, and the adherence to a lofty standard of ethics. To his kindness of heart and his loyalty in friendship, a large number can testify. As a business man, Mr. Hopson established an unassailable reputation for probity and fair dealing, and as a public officer, officiating in his present capacity of commissioner on the Passaic Valley Sewer Commission by appointment of Governor Edge, and president of the Paterson "Morning Call," one of the leading newspapers of Paterson, he has set an example of devotion to duty truly worthy of emulation, not only by his colleagues, but by men in all walks of life.

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**JAMES T. JORDAN**—Prominent among the successful business men of Paterson, N. J., is James T. Jordan, president of the Jordan Piano Company. From the inception of his business career, Mr. Jordan has been identified with local industrial interests, gradually making his way to the position of prominence which he now holds. He has also associated himself earnestly and actively with church work and religious enterprises, his name being as intimately if not as conspicuously connected with those as with undertakings in the business world.

Born near Birmingham, England, Oct. 28, 1864, James T. Jordan emigrated to Canada with his parents in 1871. After spending one year there, the family moved to Paterson. Here he received his meagre education, and entered active life at the age of thirteen, his first employment being in the Dexter, Lambert Company Silk Mills. The ambition of the young man is clearly shown in the fact that during this time when the responsibility of aiding in the support of his mother and of his brothers and sisters was thrust upon him, he sacrificed his own selfish interests and accepted this trust manfully and cheerfully, grasping at every opportunity that would help in aiding him financially. After taking lessons for six months on the



organ, he had advanced to the point where he was able to teach music; this he did evenings. He also played the organ in different churches, sang in the Sunday schools, and on Wednesday evenings of each week sang and played in the Church of the Redeemer, receiving a minimum wage in these various musical endeavors, which he most generously used toward the support of the family. Ever faithful in the duty of caring for his own, his mother finds to-day a warm place in the heart of his home, for his greatest pleasure is in having her with him. After Mr. Jordan left his position with the silk mills, his next occupation was as salesman for M. A. Spickers Piano Company; two years later he entered F. G. Smith's employ in the same capacity, on Broadway, for three years, when he succeeded Mr. Smith in business. He moved his business to Main street, and after the great fire of 1902, when he was burned out, had special plans drawn up for a new building, his present establishment, which is located at 131 Market street, where he specializes in pianos and talking machines. In March 1920, Mr. Jordan retired from active business life to the enjoyment of a well-earned rest.

In politics, Mr. Jordan is a Republican, but the engrossing duties of his business take all his time, and he has never accepted office. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church, and has for several years served on the official board, ever caring for its finances. During the Sunday Evangelistic Campaign in Paterson, he organized the choir of 1,000 voices, which was pronounced by Mr. Sunday as one of the best. Indeed, it is in the activities of the church that he has found his greatest pleasure outside of his home, it being through his efforts largely that the money was raised for the building of the present beautiful structure, the Park Avenue Baptist Church. In recognition of his endeavor, the church presented him with a silver plate suitably engraved. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was active on the board for many years, since which time he has been called upon to address meetings of this organization. He is active in the Masonic order, being a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons; Cataract City Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; Melita Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Jersey Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark, N. J. A man of action rather than words, he has demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements, having been president of the Chamber of Commerce during 1916-17, and vice-president of the Rotary Club, 1914-15. Mr. Jordan was a delegate to the Rotary Convention which was held in 1915 at San Francisco. He has been vice-president of the Paterson Orphans' Asylum for three years.

On May 17, 1893, he married Alice Bradberry, a daughter of James and Alice (Bowker) Bradberry, of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are the parents of two children: Florence B., a teacher and former graduate of Paterson Normal School; and Dorothy, a graduate of Drake's Business College, now employed with J. W. DeYoe, attorney.

Mr. Jordan is in the best sense of the term, a "selfmade man." Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in business methods, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, James Jordan's career has been rounded with great success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having. The simple account of his life, however, and the various activities engaged in, tells far more eloquently than any formal praise of the remarkable powers possessed by Mr. Jordan, especially if it be recognized that his ardent, enthusiastic nature will not permit his undertaking anything which he is not prepared to do, any obligation which he does not observe to the fullest. His labors are great but his powers are equal to their adequate performance.

**JANE KINCAID HOOVER**—The Hoover School was founded in 1886, in Paterson, N. J., Mrs. William Nelson, a former pupil of Miss Hoover, having very successfully established primary and intermediate departments the year before. The school in two years outgrew its quarters, and moved into the adjacent building, where modern school rooms were added to a private dwelling. In five years the school outgrew these quarters, Mrs. Nelson in the meantime having married, and was called the Mary Brigham Institute. Miss Hoover had a new modern building erected in 1893, and the school was called "The Hoover School." Miss Annie M. Hoover, now deceased, and Mrs. Elizabeth McCully, sisters of Miss Hoover, have been associated with Miss Hoover, to whose efficiency and rare teaching ability the success of the school has been largely due.

The Hoover School has sent its graduates to Harvard, Princeton, Amherst, Cornell, Smith, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, and Wellesley, where they have won honors, scholarships and fellowships. Twenty-five of its pupils served in the World War, and one made the supreme sacrifice. Character building, how to study and how to concentrate, are the essential characteristics of the work of the school. It is Miss Hoover's firm belief that all the problems of education are in a sense comparatively easy of solution if proper training and instruction are given at the beginning. As she expresses, "Nothing can surely be ended whose beginning is either feeble or faulty."

Jane Kincaid Hoover was born in Millville, N. J., daughter of George Whittaker and Ellen (Kincaid) Hoover, her father a sea captain who sailed his own ships, a man active in the social, civic and political life of his city. She received her early education in the private and public schools of Millville, was graduated from Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and took a four years' Latin and Greek course at Oxford University, England, traveling in Europe when

not in residence at Oxford, studying art, French and German. She also took a course in Child Study at Clark University, Massachusetts. Miss Hoover taught in the Waters School of Paterson, and was head of the Latin department of Smith College, from which she resigned to open the Hoover School in Paterson, N. J., in 1886.

One evening, when coming from an executive meeting of the presidents of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Paterson, Miss Hoover was surprised to see a very large number of young boys pouring out of the old opera house and disappearing in the adjacent buildings. She decided to do something for the boys of Paterson. Miss Hoover joined the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, but found boys were not allowed in the association. She served twenty-two years as president of the auxiliary, organizing the Woman's Auxiliary Convention of New Jersey. Largely through the efforts of the auxiliary a boys' department was established, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Miss Hoover became interested in the wage-earning girls of Paterson through a club of girls which met at her home throughout several years for self-improvement. When these girls, with 300 others, called for a meeting of the citizens of Paterson and asked for a Young Woman's Christian Association, Miss Hoover became one of the organizers, served as the first president for eight years, and in 1905 laid the cornerstone of the Young Women's Christian Association building. One of the happiest thoughts in this work is that one of her pupils, Mrs. Harold Barbour, gave the site of the present administrative building, and has recently bought a boarding home for the wage earning girls of Paterson. Miss Hoover at one time established a kitchen garden under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has always been an honorary member of the organization. She is one of the directors of the Mary Fisher Home for Professionals, and is a member and served as vice-president of the New York division of the Mt. Holyoke Alumnae, and as president of the Paterson College Club. She is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

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**WILLIAM C. SMITH**, latterly in successful independent business in Paterson, as a designer of textile fabrics, has had a long, consequential and varied career, mostly in professional life, in which he has given indication of the possession of a strong intellect, and versatility in production. He has been successively and successfully a newsboy, a printer, a news reporter, a newspaper publisher, and latterly a designer of textile fabrics. He has lived in Paterson practically all his life.

William C. Smith was born in the Eighth Ward of Paterson, N. J., Marshall street, Jan. 21, 1856, son of Robert and Rachel (Doremus) Smith. His father, Robert Smith, lived in Paterson for many decades, and became well known. For forty-five years he was in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, and had reached his eighty-eighth year when death came to him, in 1915. The Smith family, in the paternal line, is of Irish descent, but has long been resident in Paterson. Another brother of Robert Smith was Samuel, who in his day was a well-known and successful boiler manufacturer in Paterson. In the maternal line, William C. Smith comes into the genealogy of the Doremus family, for his mother, Rachel (Doremus) Smith, was a daughter of Henry F. Doremus.

William C. Smith was educated in local public schools, but his education in general subjects cannot have ended with his school days, for his record shows that he left school when only fourteen years old, so that probably he did not take, or at all events did not complete, the high school course. However, most of the leading men of letters of the last few generations did not reach eminence because of comprehensive knowledge gained in their school days; the studious application of many learned men may truthfully be said to have seriously begun after the completion of their school days. After leaving school, at the age of fourteen years, it appears that for a while he found profitable scope for the expenditure of some of his abundant energy by selling newspapers. Certain it is that from the selling of newspapers he became identified with the printing business, with the "Passaic City Herald." He was associated with Frederick Buckley, who at that time was a printer in Paterson, and later became editor of the "Paterson Call." Subsequently, William C. Smith was an associate of Orin Van Derhoven, editor of the "Passaic City Herald," and formerly editor of the "Paterson Guardian." Ultimately, however, Mr. Smith found more lucrative employment, in following an artistic inclination, developing to advantage a talent which had lain latent in him, or at least had not formerly been put to material advantage. He found his forte in designing for the requirements of what was and still is one of Paterson's important manufacturing industries. For a while he was a member of the staff (in the capacity of designer) of Doherty & Wadsworth, silk manufacturers. He had an office of his own in the Smith & Jackson building, and after that building was destroyed by fire, he took the office he has since occupied in the Citizens' Trust building. He has the distinction of being the first American-born to take up textile designing in Paterson.

In his former field, he was a success, that is professionally, but his work did not bring him the material returns that have attended his operations as a designer. His work in his later field of effort has been of high grade, and has been distinctly lucrative.

As of course might be expected of a man who was for so long closely identified with public interests in the place of his birth, Mr. Smith has many associations in Paterson. In his younger days, he entered much into community activities, and with his wife attended the East Presbyterian Church. He has always had a wide circle of friends, and fraternally has

been connected with the functioning of the local branch of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Smith married, in Paterson, Adassa Ball, of Paterson, and to them were born three children: Frederick B., Rachel D., Donald T. The last-named was in the service of the United States Government during the European War, holding the position of instructor in the Auto School at State College, Pennsylvania.

William C. Smith has always been loyal to Paterson, his native place, and has always, when opportunity came, whole-heartedly endeavored to further its interest. Frequently he made the opportunities, and in his younger days was often in the forefront of local projects of civic or community movements. His father's life was commendable, and an example of loyalty and faithfulness in service; his own career was more active, more varied, and withal of a higher intellectual standard. Both lives have been of high moral standard, and both have earned the respect of the people of Paterson, and a good place in the current record of the last two generations of Paterson activities.

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**WESTON E. GOOD**—The supremacy of Paterson as a silk manufacturing city is the supremacy of superior brain-power, and describing a man as a leading Paterson manufacturer is equivalent to saying that he possesses intelligence of high order and touches life at many points. A man of this type is Weston E. Good, president of the Weston E. Good Company, Incorporated, silk throwsters. Mr. Good is of that class of which America is so proud, the self-made man.

Weston E. Good was born Aug. 25, 1870, in Allentown, Pa., and is the son of the late Edmond S. Good, an undertaker, and Tavillia (Haverly) Good, both of Allentown. He received his early education in Allentown, but at the age of fifteen years came to Paterson, where he entered the service of the Paterson Phoenix Silk Company, remaining three years and laying a foundation for future success by the acquisition of much valuable experience. In 1888 Mr. Good was made superintendent of the Rockland Silk Mills of Cornell, N. Y., of which Edward Brown was the owner. In 1898 he became superintendent of the Bethlehem Silk Mills, where he remained until 1902, when he left this concern to take the superintendency of the Harmony Silk Company of Paterson. In 1912 he started his own present business, which was located on the same site of his present mill, and has grown to become a widely known enterprise of to-day. This concern operates another flourishing silk mill at Pittston, Pa. Mr. Good is president of both mills, being virtually the operating head of the concern known as the Weston E. Good Company, Incorporated. Mr. Good's training qualified him for carrying on a large business enterprise, and his close application to the business of his concern has given him remarkable success. The industry which he has built up is of great importance in itself, and of much value to the development of the permanent prosperity of Paterson.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Good have always been in great demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and his public spirit has led him to accept of many such trusts. He is director of the Mutual Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Philadelphia; president of the Paterson Throwsters' Association; president of the Kiwanis Club, and also present district governor of same for the State of New Jersey. This club is an organization of prominent business and professional men who have banded together for mutual benefit, for exchanging ideas of business and fostering friendships, believing that through coöperative effort their individual interests can be served best, and realizing that the greatest asset of any man is his friends. While the club is not devoted to city enterprises, it holds itself in readiness to support and assist any and all movements which affect the public welfare and its institutions. Mr. Good is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce; the Silk Association of America; the Mecca Club; the Passaic City Club. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Joppa Chapter, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons; and is affiliated with the Salaam Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Newark; and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 60.

Mr. Good married, May 15, 1896, Alberta Garland, a daughter of Frank and Catherine Garland, of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Good have one son, Harold W., born Jan. 17, 1897, now superintendent and manager of the Pittston plant for his father. He married Josephine Fulton, of Paterson.

Weston E. Good's career may be summed up in one word—success, the result of his own unaided efforts. Throughout his career he has been animated by the spirit of progress, ever pressing forward and seeking to make the good better and the better best. He was one of the organizers of the Employers' Association of Paterson, and is one of the active factors in carrying on this great work.

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**JOHN McCUTCHEON**—For a number of years John McCutcheon has been one of the most prominent figures in the public life of Paterson and the State of New Jersey, and probably no one has had a greater influence upon local politics than he, his activities in the cause of the Republican party having been one of the principal factors in its campaigns during recent years. Mr. McCutcheon is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Clarke) McCutcheon, and a member of a family of Irish origin, his parents having come from the northern part of that country to the United States early in their lives.

Mr. McCutcheon's birth occurred at Paterson, March 6, 1879, and his childhood was spent in his native city. He was not able to enjoy many of the educational advantages which the community offers to its children, for the financial circumstances of his family were such that he was obliged to engage in some remunerative occupation when only ten years of age. His first position was as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, but he proved himself so bright and alert that by the time he was thirteen years of age he had advanced to the position of operator. Four years later he resigned this position in order to accept a post with the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, and in two years had risen to the position of wire chief in the company's offices at Troy, N. Y. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to New York City, and resigned the position a few years later to take charge of the wire system of a prominent New York Stock Exchange house. He remained for twelve years thus occupied, and was then offered a position as secretary by Mayor Robert H. Fordyce, of Paterson. He had already displayed marked ability as a business man and had filled the post of vice-president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for several years, and had represented that organization as a delegate to the International Convention held in Detroit in 1914 to represent the United States and Canada. His appointment as secretary to Mayor Fordyce brought him prominently into connection with New Jersey politics, where his remarkable personality and great ability as an organizer have advanced him to the position of influence which he now occupies.

After the close of his secretaryship, Mr. McCutcheon was elected a city tax assessor at Paterson, and later became under-sheriff of Passaic county to assist Sheriff William B. Burpo, a position which was granted to him on account of his extremely capable management of Mr. Burpo's campaign for office. In 1918 he was advanced to the office of sheriff of Passaic county, being elected thereto in spite of the Republican organization which opposed his candidacy, his great personal popularity winning for him the largest majority of any man on his ticket. Mr. McCutcheon has always interested himself in securing advantages for the public and it was he who, while occupying the position of secretary to the mayor, was instrumental in having installed the first playground commission in the city, and through this organization, of which he was secretary, was responsible for the early development of the various recreation grounds throughout Paterson. He conducted the campaign for the Salem Relief Fund which raised a sum of \$3,000 for this purpose. In the early part of 1918 he organized the social community center at School No. 21, and has occupied the post of president of that organization ever since. Under his able management it has grown to occupy a position of great influence in city affairs, and is to-day one of the largest of its kind in Paterson.

It was Mr. McCutcheon who conceived the idea of the Paterson Coöperative Purchasing Society, an organization for the purpose of combating the high cost of living during the war, and at the present time he holds the office of vice-president thereof. Early in the year 1919, he organized the Central Civic and Improvement Association, which is made up of delegates from all the community centers of the city, and has for its purpose the correct solution of various community problems and which coöperates with the local city government in all matters of public welfare. During the political campaign of 1918, he organized what is known as the John McCutcheon League, a society modeled on up-to-date lines to deal with local political problems, and which has within a year acquired a membership of over 1,200. Through the instrumentality of this organization, Passaic county was carried for Governor Runyon against the party machine. The organization is continuing to grow with great rapidity, and is attracting to its personnel a fine average type of American citizen. In the spring of 1919, it toured the entire county, making the trip by automobile and using sixty-five cars for this purpose. The John McCutcheon League is not by any means a purely political organization, for at its meetings various problems of civic reform are discussed and the general social betterment of the community is considered. The members have also interested themselves in the promotion of all sorts of healthful outdoor sports. Mr. McCutcheon is unqualifiedly against bossism in politics, and has fought the inevitable corruption of the machine in the most violent manner ever since he has become influential. He is a man of most liberal mind and of unusual personal force, and at the present time is a factor to be reckoned with in the affairs of the city and county. During the early stages of the great World War, he threw himself heart and soul into the work for the cause of democracy and has made more speeches at flag raisings than any other man in Passaic county. He has also presided in many meetings for the welcoming home of returning soldiers, and his happy faculty of speaking extemporaneously in a most convincing and forceful manner has contributed largely to the great popularity which he enjoys. He was an active worker in all of the Liberty Loan Drives, as well as in the drives for the Red Cross work and the various other organizations which have taken part in alleviating the conditions under which the soldiers fought in the Great War. He was appointed in 1919 by Governor Runyon as chairman of the Passaic County Near East Relief Society for the relief of Armenia, Syria, and other regions under the baneful influence of the Turkish empire.

Mr. McCutcheon is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Falls City Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge No. 553; Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Totowa Encampment, Modern Woodmen of America; and Fraternal Aid Union Camp, No. 102, Patriotic

Order Sons of America. He is also a member of the Central Republican Club, the First Ward Republican Club, the Lincoln Republican Club, and honorary president of the Italian American Republican League and of the John McCutcheon League, and charter member of the Clifton City Republican Club. Other associations with which he is affiliated are the Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. He has interested himself in the Boy Scout Movement, and is now committeeman of Troop No. 51, of which he was one of the organizers.

John McCutcheon was united in marriage, Oct. 21, 1908, at Paterson, with Anna May Starrs, a daughter of George R. and Minnie Starrs, old and highly respected residents of this city. Of this union three children have been born, as follows: Marian, Lorrain, and John G. Mr. McCutcheon and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

**MICHAEL DUNN**—One of the most able and successful lawyers who has won distinction as a representative of the legal profession, is Michael Dunn. His devotion to his chosen calling is deep and abiding and his ability both natural and acquired has won him recognition as a most capable member of the Passaic county bar. Mr. Dunn is also active in the club circles of the city, as well as in the promotion of her best and most essential interests.

Michael Dunn was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., Aug. 27, 1858. His father, a native of Ireland, settled in Newton in 1847, and his mother, a daughter of Irish parents, came there in 1855. The boy Michael received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and later graduated from Newton Collegiate Institute, subsequently entering Princeton University, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1880, later receiving the degree of Master of Arts from this same college. Mr. Dunn was admitted as an attorney in June, 1882, and in 1885 he was made counsellor-at-law. He first engaged in the practice of his profession at Newton, but in 1885 he located in Paterson, N. J., where he has for many years been associated with his brother, Charles B. Dunn. Mr. Dunn is recognized as one of the leaders of the bar in Passaic county, and a large number of important cases are entrusted to his care.

Mr. Dunn is a man of versatile mind, which he translates into conduct. In politics he is a Democrat, and always has taken a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs. He was elected city counsel of Paterson in May, 1900, and served until Jan. 1, 1904, in that capacity. On April 22, 1911, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas by Woodrow Wilson, who was at that time Governor of New Jersey. Five years later he was reappointed by Governor James F. Fielder for another term of five years. As prosecutor he has tried many cases involving questions of the greatest interest to the people of the State of New Jersey. During the great silk strike of 1913, the I. W. W. organization was attacked for the first time, and the result of his work as prosecutor was most gratifying to both the people and the manufacturers as well.

In recognition of one whose ability is of a high order and whose well-balanced forces are manifest in sound judgment and a quick understanding of any problem that may be presented for solution, coupled with his thorough business qualifications, he has always been in demand on boards of directors of different organizations, and his public spirit has led him to accept of many such trusts. Mr. Dunn, in addition to having been director for many years of the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company, has also been interested in many land development companies. He is a member of the New Jersey State and the American Bar associations. He has also been active in the social life of Paterson. He is a member of the Hamilton Club and of the Knights of Columbus, and also holds membership in the Princeton Club of New York City. In religious belief Mr. Dunn is a Roman Catholic, and attends St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

On Sept. 3, 1890, Mr. Dunn married Amelia M. Donnelly, daughter of Arthur and Amelia Donnelly, old and honored residents of the Silk City. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have been born seven children, of whom the following survive: 1. James, a graduate of Princeton University in 1915, and of New York Law School in 1918. During the World War he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was commissioned ensign, from Pelham, and served on the "DeKalb;" after being mustered out of the service in March, 1918, he completed his law course and was admitted to the bar in June, 1919, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession with his father. 2. Arthur C., a graduate in the class of 1916, Princeton, and was taking a law course in Columbia University; in Jan., 1918, he enlisted in the navy and was assigned to Pelham Bay Camp for training; after taking a course at Pelham, he was transferred to the Annapolis Naval Academy, where he was graduated as an ensign, and assigned to the United States battleship "Des Moines;" he was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and went with his ship to Archangel, Russia, where he remained until Oct., 1919, and upon his return to this country received his honorable discharge. He then returned to Columbia University to complete his law studies. 3. Eugene S., enlisted in the navy after entering Princeton in 1918, and was undergoing training when the Armistice was signed; he is now pursuing his studies at the university. 4. Amelia M., a teacher, is a graduate of the College of St. Elizabeth at Convent, N. J., with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. 5. Louise, is a student at St. Elizabeth College.

Foresight is one of Mr. Dunn's characteristics, and he is essentially alert to opportunity and rapid method, and in the habit of accomplishing whatever he undertakes. Mr. Dunn is also a man of strong domestic instincts, who finds his chief happiness in his work and in the intimate intercourse of family life. His character is a strong one, and his affections and tastes are also positive and strong. He is a man of force, the force that accomplishes large results with little friction.

**JOSEPH HENRY KENNA**—The largest dental establishment in Paterson is that known as Dr. Kenna's, at the corner of Main and Market streets; indeed it is supposed to be the only one of its size in the Easterly States. To attend to the patients, it is necessary to maintain a most unusual equipment and an office force whose number would be impossible in a less extensive suite of offices. There are seven dental chairs, five dentists, each of whom is a specialist in his own branch of the work, two mechanical dentists, two maids, a bookkeeper, and the owner and organizer of this unusual form of dental operation, Joseph Henry Kenna, Doctor of Dental Surgery, who is a worker also.

The Kenna family is of Irish origin. The grandfather of Dr. Kenna was Patrick Kenna, who was born in Marlborough, Queens county, Ireland, in 1821; his occupation was that of tanner. He came to the United States when quite a young man, and in his early manhood died, in 1855. He had married Esther Bolan, also born in Queens county, Ireland. She died in 1881.

Their son, Patrick J. Kenna, was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1840, learning in his youth the trade of a machinist. In the latter part of his life he went into the jewelry business. He married Jane McGucken, born in 1846, in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland. Patrick J. Kenna died in 1884, and his wife died in 1913. They had nine children: 1. Helen, bookkeeper for Joseph H. Kenna in the branch dental establishment in Passaic. 2. Jane, now the wife of Dr. John A. Black, a dentist of Paterson. 3. Esther M., a trained nurse in Passaic. 4. Joseph Henry, of further mention. 5. Anna, who married Frank A. Kennedy, C. P. A. 6. Fred L., a dentist, and a graduate of the Dental School of the University of Maryland. 7. Marion, married Edward F. Jones, traffic manager of the American Lead Pencil Company, a resident of Passaic. 8. Frank, died in 1909. 9. James P., died in 1910.

The maternal grandfather of Dr. Kenna was Frank McGucken, engaged in the grocery business in Paterson, having a store originally on Johns street, and later moving to Vine and Essex streets. He married Mary Morgan, who came from the North of Ireland, her people being well-to-do business men of Dungannon, Ireland. Frank McGucken died in 1865, and after the death of her husband the widow continued the grocery business until she was eighty years old, when she retired. She died at the age of eighty-three, in 1910. It was her daughter who became the mother of Joseph Henry Kenna.

Joseph Henry Kenna was born in Paterson, N. J., Dec. 22, 1875. His early education was obtained in the parochial school of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. When twelve years of age the boy left school and entered the Hamil Booth Mill, remaining there for four months. He then obtained employment as soda water clerk in the Kent drug store on Main street. A year later he became a clerk in the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company store, continuing as such for two years, leaving it to enter the employ of Dr. Miles Davenport, one of the pioneer dentists of Paterson. For two and a half years the young man studied dentistry under his supervision, then he went into the office of Edward F. Hanks, a dentist of considerable prominence in New York City. A year later Dr. Alexander McKirgan opened offices at No. 184 Main street, Paterson, and Joseph Henry Kenna was made manager of the concern. Realizing the limited opportunities for education which he had in his youth, Mr. Kenna took up a course of study in the evenings under the direction of Dr. J. Albert Reinhart, the principal of the Paterson High School. From this tuition he secured, by passing successfully the necessary examinations, a high school diploma from the New York Board of Regents.

Feeling the need of a college education, Mr. Kenna left the employ of Dr. McKirgan in 1901 and entered the New York College of Dentistry. In 1902 fire destroyed the office of Dr. McKirgan, and Mr. Kenna returned to Paterson and reestablished the business for Dr. McKirgan. In the summer of that same year he bought out the practice, and placing Dr. William Ogden in charge of it, Mr. Kenna resumed his career at the New York Dental College and remained there for one more year. He then went to the Garretson Hospital of Dental Surgery in connection with the Philadelphia Dental College, and completed a full course in surgery, receiving, in 1904, his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He at once passed the examinations of the State Dental Boards of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Dr. Kenna then returned to Paterson and resumed business there, at the same time opening the branch office in Passaic, at No. 690 Main avenue. Here there are two operators, one mechanic, one maid, and a bookkeeper. In 1913 he moved the Paterson office to the Elbow building at the corner of Main and Market streets, where he installed the same methods of operating as before. The equipment of the Paterson and Passaic offices are the best and largest in both cities.

Though Dr. Kenna is undoubtedly a very busy man, he finds time to be interested in most of the charities, social clubs and business associations in Paterson. He is a member of the board of directors of the Remedial Provident Loan Association; president of the advisory

board of St. Joseph's Hospital, holding this office for the past ten years. He has been manager of committees to raise funds for this hospital upon several occasions, once the sum raised was \$10,000, the next time it was \$32,500, and a third drive netted \$77,500. It is in such matters that Dr. Kenna's executive ability asserts itself. He is one of the board of governors of the North Jersey Country Club, being chairman of the house committee and also of the finance committee. He has just finished raising a bond issue of \$40,000. He was grand knight of the Knights of Columbus for two years, and is also a member of the Entre Nous Club of Paterson. Dr. Kenna has been connected for one year with the local lodge of Elks, No. 60; he is also active in the work of the Chamber of Commerce. At one time he was president of Beta Chapter of Phi Psi fraternity, a college association. Like his father before him, he is a Democrat, but not an office seeker. The elder Mr. Kenna was one of the first members of the Paterson police force, but he only served in this capacity for one year, when he retired. He was secretary of No. 5 Engine Company, Volunteer Fire Department, for many years, and during its existence the president of the Cannon Club, of which he had been the founder. Patrick J. Kenna was an intensely patriotic man, and he organized this club for the purpose of firing off a cannon at the Paterson Falls during every patriotic event. His son, Dr. Kenna, is equally enthusiastic in all patriotic matters; during the late war he was a member of the Medical Advisory Board of Appeals, in Passaic county, in the draft, and was active in all drives for the sale of the ward bonds. For the past twenty years Dr. Kenna has taken care of the teeth of the children at the Orphan Asylum, this being one of his pet charities. He was manager of the concerts given by the Paulist Choristers, and also the concert of the famous John McCormick. In everything having a charitable object, Dr. Kenna is one of the first men to be interviewed and he is constantly being asked to serve in some capacity upon various committees. His one hobby is the game of golf, and he allows himself frequent exercise on the links.

In Paterson, on Nov. 6, 1895, Dr. Kenna was married to Catherine A. Duryea, the daughter of John H. and Marion A. (Persen) Duryea, born in New Jersey. John H. Duryea was born in Park Ridge, the son of a French Huguenot, who had sought refuge in this country. Dr. and Mrs. Kenna have no children. They have a beautiful home at Nos. 786-788 Fourteenth avenue.

Unlike most members of the profession, whether of the medical or dental branch, Dr. Kenna believes in advertising. He has adopted a unique method of conducting his business, having a specialist in each department of his work, and he desires the public to understand that they are receiving special treatment for every ill in the dental line, therefore he adopts advertising as the means of making his methods known. His success has been so unusual that it is proof that "it pays to advertise."

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**JOHN J. FISHER**—The name we have just written, being that of one of Paterson's most aggressive business men, stands in no need of any introductory phrases. Not only is Mr. Fisher familiar to the public as the owner and proprietor of Fisher's Express and Transfer Company, but he has been active in the sphere of politics, and as a member of the Board of Public Works earned the approval of all citizens.

Samuel J. Fisher, father of John J. Fisher, was born in County Derry, Ireland, and when a youth emigrated to the United States. Landing in New York City, he proceeded without delay to Paterson, where he obtained employment in the hauling and draying business, becoming one of the first drivers for the old Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Express Company. In 1881 he went into business for himself. He was a lifelong Democrat, one of the originators of the old John Ryle Cavalry Corps, and a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Fisher married Margaret Ritchie, born in Paterson, daughter of Michael and Mary Ritchie, and their children were: Two who died in infancy; John J., of further mention; and Margaret, who is now Sister M. Charitina, of the Dominican Order, at Gloucester, N. J. The death of Mr. Fisher occurred in 1899, his wife passing away in 1907.

John J. Fisher, son of Samuel J. and Margaret (Ritchie) Fisher, was born Sept. 13, 1876, in Mill street, Paterson, and attended, first, St John's Parochial School, and then the Paterson High School, graduating with the class of 1890. He was reared in association with the business of which his father was the founder, being one of the oldest transfer men in the city. Even as a boy Mr. Fisher began to render assistance in the business, and in the course of time he was received into partnership, becoming, on his father's death, sole proprietor. He has since conducted it very successfully, not only maintaining its original standing, but also adding to its reputation and extending its scope. Over and above his position as head of this old established concern, he has been for the last eleven years manager of the Paterson Storage Company.

In the realm of local politics, Mr. Fisher has long been a recognized leader. His term of service as a member of the Board of Public Works expired in 1918, and the same year he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of sheriff. He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus, having served as chairman of the war drive of that body. He affiliates with Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his clubs are the Hamilton and Rotary. He is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.



John J. Fickens





Mr. Fisher married, Nov. 25, 1899, in Paterson, Julia Corrigan, daughter of Owen and Julia Corrigan, and they are the parents of: John Kenneth, born Jan. 17, 1901, educated at St. Joseph's Parochial School, St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., and Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; and Helene Claire, now a student at the Collegiate Institute of Paterson.

John J. Fisher has a fine all-round record. He has been successful as a business man, and faithful as a citizen, winning in both capacities, the sincere respect and cordial liking of his fellow-citizens. Surely nothing better could be desired or claimed for any man either by himself or by his friends.

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**J. WILLIAM WALTER**—Widely known throughout the State of New Jersey for his activities in Catholic organizations, J. William Walter was held with great respect and esteem by the representative citizens of Paterson. He was one of the most active and enthusiastic men in Roman Catholic circles.

Mathias Walter, father of J. William Walter, was born in Europe, supposedly Germany, and came to the United States when a young man, settling in Paterson. He married Theresa Neubauer, born in Germany. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Annie, Joseph and Matthew are the only survivors of that number. His widow still lives in Paterson, at the age of eighty-five years.

J. William Walter, the youngest son of Mathias and Theresa (Neubauer) Walter, was born May 21, 1876, in Paterson, and received his education in the parochial and public schools of his native city. He left school to take up lithography, and for many years was a member of the firm of Huber & Walter, of New York City, but previous to his death he severed his connection with the firm and was engaged in the same capacity with another concern in New York. He was a member of St. Boniface's Roman Catholic Church, and even when a little fellow he was a faithful attendant, going with his mother, who was one of the pioneers of this parish. When the Catholic Young Men's Association of St. Boniface's Church was formed many years ago, J. William Walter was one of the leaders. He served several terms as president, and later he was always at the call of the younger men to aid in their work. He was organizer and president of the senior branch of St. Boniface's Holy Name Society, and was active in the local demonstrations held every year by this wonderful organization. Some years ago, when the cadet band of the church was formed, Mr. Walter was chosen as the manager of the band and always acted in that capacity. He was connected with the local Catholic Benevolent Legion, Council No. 285, and during his connection served in every official capacity. Because of his enthusiasm he was sent with the delegates to the State conventions, and served in various positions in the State Council. He was president of the State Association and served two terms. Several years ago, Mr. Walter was instrumental in starting the Catholic Bowling League. An ardent bowler himself, he headed the league as president for several terms. He was an active member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Walter married, in Paterson, June 17, 1903, Annie Fratwo, the daughter of Godfried and Frances (Hildebrand) Fratwo. Godfried Fratwo was born in Alsace, France, Sept. 1, 1842, came to the United States when a young man, and settled in Paterson. He conducted a saloon at No. 101 Prospect street, at the point where the people would gather to wait for the Little Falls stage. He was a successful business man. Mr. and Mrs. Walter were the parents of three children: Irene Frances, Francis Charles, and William, deceased.

Intensely progressive, Mr. Walter ever aided, to the utmost of his power, all movements and measures which in his judgment tended to further the city's welfare and promote the cause of good government. His political affiliations were with the Democrats and, while he would never consent to be made a candidate for office, his influence was often felt in political circles, his advice upon questions of public moment being frequently solicited by those in authority and by leaders of the organization. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely charitable, but his benefactions were always bestowed with an entire absence of ostentation and their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. He died on Dec. 15, 1916, and his body is interred in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery at Paterson. He passed away, leaving an unstained record, the record of one whose every action was in accordance with the loftiest principles, who fulfilled every trust committed to him, and who was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

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**WILLIAM MILTON BROCK**—The lighting plant at Paterson, N. J., operated by the Edison Illuminating Company, is said by electrical experts to have been at the time it first opened for service one of the most satisfactory and complete systems of its kind in the country. The central station, 384 x 92 feet, at the corner of Van Houten and Prospect streets, its arrangements, raceways around the building, the location of engines, dynamos, and boilers, were all planned by the secretary and general manager of the company, William M. Brock, whom from the year 1882 until the present, 1920, has been the capable manager of electric light plants in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. From boyhood he has been a worker, and although his school years were necessarily few he persisted in a course of self-study and reading which fitted him for the better things of life which destiny was storing up for him. He rose from lowly position through merit, and each promotion

was but a stepping stone to another. With mechanical skill he developed managerial capacity, and with both a strong business ability which has been a potent factor in his success. He is a son of Samuel Gowan and Elizabeth (Dougherty) Brock, who at the time of the birth of their son were living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Samuel Gowan Brock was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., was there educated, and learned the ship carpenter's trade, which he followed until the early years of the war between the North and the South. He then enlisted and went to the front, all traces of him then being lost, another of that long list of heroes who sleep in unmarked graves somewhere. He married Elizabeth Dougherty, of New Egypt, N. J., and they were the parents of four children: William Milton, of whom further; Beulah, married William Force; Ella, married Henry Holbert; and one, the eldest, who died in infancy.

William Milton Brock was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1856, and there lived until the removal of his mother to Dover, Ill., she being satisfied that her soldier husband was dead. From Illinois, Mrs. Brock removed to the State of Pennsylvania, with her children, and there in 1866, William M. began work as a breaker boy, his earnings forming a substantial addition to the family purse. About 1870, the family returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., but later they returned to Pennsylvania, locating in Shamokin, where for two years the lad, William M., worked at the mines. He then spent three years as a messenger boy with the Mineral Railroad & Mining Company, and during that period learned telegraphy and gained considerable knowledge of the principles and science of electricity. In 1879, he was employed as manager of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone Company in opening up a new field for their lines, and in 1882 he was appointed manager of the newly erected "three wire" plant of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Shamokin. This plant was one of the three first Edison "three wire" plants installed for commercial lighting, the Shamokin plant being under Mr. Edison's personal supervision. Mr. Brock was chosen as manager of the plant by Mr. Edison, who personally tested him as to his fitness for the position. Mr. Brock held both positions in Shamokin until 1885, when he resigned to accept the position of manager of the plant of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Lawrence, Mass. He served that company with great satisfaction until 1889, when he came to Paterson, N. J., as secretary and general manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, a corporation which had been formed about a year previous to his coming. The company had as a rival the much older Paterson Electric Lighting Company. After a few years of unprofitable competition, the two companies consolidated in April, 1890, under the name of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Paterson, the station of the old company being used as an arc light plant for municipal street lighting and the Edison company's station as a combined lighting and power plant. With the advent of electric railways the Edison Company bid for and secured contracts to supply all power for the railways in Paterson and its vicinity. The business of the company increased so rapidly that in 1894 Mr. Brock, general manager of the company, was authorized to investigate and report a plan to the board of directors as to the best method of meeting the ever-increasing demand for power and light which was taxing the resources of both stations to their limit. As a result of Mr. Brock's report, it was decided, on account of an abundant water supply, and because the site was nearer the center of distribution, to locate on one of the raceways from the Passaic Falls. The location secured was the the corner of Van Houten and Prospect streets, where one of the largest plants of the kind is now located. To Mr. Brock's great credit is due the conception and erection of the plant. Later the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was absorbed by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Mr. Brock being retained as division superintendent of the electric department of the corporation, a position he yet holds (1920). He is a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Edison Pioneers, Fraternal Aid Union, Silk City Lodge, Chamber of Commerce of Paterson and the Hamilton Club. He is a man most highly esteemed, an earnest public-spirited citizen, deeply concerned for Paterson's welfare, and interested in all that tends to advance the public good.

Mr. Brock married, May 7, 1885, Florence Vincent Wilson, of Milton, Pa., daughter of Lyman and Hannah M. (Vincent) Wilson. Mrs. Wilson is a sister of Bishop Vincent. Mr. and Mrs. Brock are the parents of three daughters: 1. Elizabeth V., married William Leroy Rogers, of Paterson, and has two children: William and John. 2. Florence, married Benjamin S. Huber, of Paterson. 3. Mildred, married George Douglas Simmonds, of Newark.

**FRED L. ATHERTON**—Among the representative citizens of Paterson, N. J., is Fred L. Atherton, president of the Fred L. Atherton Machine Company, general machinists, at Nos. 17-21 Market street. Mr. Atherton's career up to the present time has been interwoven with the interests of his native city of Paterson, and to the advancement and maintenance of those interested he has been ever loyal.

Robert Atherton, father of Fred L. Atherton, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., and attended the schools of his native place until his family moved to New York City, where he then completed his education. In 1848 he came to Paterson, N. J., and was first employed in a cotton mill, subsequently entering the employment of William Beresford, a manufacturer of rollers, for the purpose of learning the machinist's trade. He then worked successively for the following concerns: Benjamin Buckley, the Danforth Locomotive Works,





Louis V. Henscheloffe

and John E. Van Winkle, and then started in business for himself, later forming a partnership with Samuel Watson. A short time later this firm was dissolved and then Mr. Atherton established himself in the machine business, removing to the Franklin Mill, where he remained until the building was destroyed by fire, and then associated himself with the Van Riper Manufacturing Company and for twelve years was superintendent there. In 1878, he again established himself as general machinist in the Franklin Mill, where he remained until 1903. Robert Atherton was frequently urged to take part in the councils that governed the city, but he never evinced the slightest inclination to hold office, preferring at all times to attend strictly to business. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a member of the Board of Trade. He married Emma E. Farrar, and they were the parents of six children: Robert H., born Jan. 12, 1857; Frank, born Dec., 1861, died 1911; Fred L., of whom further; and three daughters. The death of Mr. Atherton deprived Paterson of one of her most valued citizens, for he made for himself a record of noteworthy achievement and public-spirited service and his name is inscribed with honor in the annals of the city.

Fred L. Atherton was born in Paterson, N. J., May 20, 1865, the son of Robert and Emma E. (Farrar) Atherton, and attended the local public schools until he was eleven years of age, when he left to enter the Van Riper Manufacturing Company as office boy. He remained here but a short time, however, and then resumed his schooling for two years. In 1878, at the age of thirteen, he associated himself with his father in order to learn the machinist's trade, ultimately becoming general manager and treasurer of the business until his father's death in 1903, when the business was carried on as a company by F. L. Atherton until 1911, when he withdrew from the company. In July, 1911, he bought out the Shaw & Cocke Machine Company, a corporation, and this he continued as such until 1916, when the corporation name was changed to the Fred L. Atherton Machine Company, and the establishment at the present day is run by this company, which is composed of Fred L. Atherton, president and general manager; T. Atherton, vice-president; and Harold F. Atherton, secretary.

Always a good citizen, entering with public-spirited interest into the advancement of any cause which promises betterment of business methods and municipal government, Mr. Atherton studiously refrains from taking any active part in political affairs, needing all his time to look after his commercial and industrial interests, and as past successes have indicated to him that he is very useful as a machinist and inventor he prefers to continue in the course he mapped out for himself when a young man. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Falls City Lodge, No. 82, Free and Accepted Masons, with Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at New York City, and with Paterson Lodge, No. 60, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religion he is a Methodist and attends the Eastside Terrace Methodist Episcopal Church of Paterson.

On June 1, 1886, Mr. Atherton was united in marriage with Theresa Kimble, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Varick) Kimble, and they became the parents of two children: Theresa, who married Dr. Veenstra, of Paterson, and died March, 1913; Harold F., born May 23, 1899, now secretary of the Fred L. Atherton Machine Company. The family residence is at No. 233 Eighteenth avenue, Paterson.

**LOUIS V. HINCHLIFFE**—There are few names so prominently connected with the business life of Paterson, N. J., as that of Hinchliffe, the members of this family having taken conspicuous part in a number of different callings here and distinguished themselves in all. Louis V. Hinchliffe has chosen that of the law, and although still a young man has already risen to a leading position among the attorneys of this city. Mr. Hinchliffe is a son of James C. and Mary (Harold) Hinchliffe, and was born in Paterson, Nov. 25, 1887.

As a lad he attended the public schools of his native city, and afterwards the Fordham Preparatory School, where he was prepared for college. He then matriculated at Fordham College, where he took the usual classical course, and was graduated with the class of 1908, taking his degree as Bachelor of Arts. The young man had already determined upon the law as a career in life, and with this end in view entered the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1910. Immediately thereafter he passed the examination of the State Board of Law Examiners, was admitted to the bar of New York in 1911, and engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City for about two years. In 1912 he took the examination for admittance to the New Jersey bar and was admitted in that State in that year. In 1915 he was admitted as counsellor-at-law to practice before the higher courts. In December, 1912, he established himself in practice at Paterson, with offices at No. 152 Market street, and since that time has been exceedingly successful and has gained an excellent reputation both for ability as an attorney and for the high standard of professional ethics which he has consistently maintained. His practice is now a large one, and he handles much important litigation in this region. He is a member of the Passaic County Bar Association, and takes a keen interest in the general welfare of the legal profession here. Mr. Hinchliffe has also concerned himself with public affairs, and has participated in these very actively since coming to Paterson. He was one of the organizers of and first

president of the Passaic County Democratic Club, and was a delegate to the National presidential convention in St. Louis in 1916. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the local chapter of the Knights of Columbus, the Hamilton Club, and the North Jersey Country Club. Recently Mr. Hinchliffe has shown considerable interest in the industrial life of the community, and was one of the founders and organizers of the Hinchliffe Silk Company of Paterson in 1919. He was appointed, in 1920, a member of the Park Commission Board. He is also treasurer of the Hinchliffe Investing Company, formed in February, 1919, with offices at No. 152 Market street, formed for the purpose of investments, as the name indicates, also real estate and insurance, and they specialize in automobile finance. Mr. Hinchliffe is unmarried.

**JOSEPH WHITE WILLIAMS, M. A., M. D.**—During the World War an army surgeon, Dr. Joseph W. Williams is a native of Paterson, one in whom the city might justly be proud, for a reading of his career brings to light many consequential achievements by him. He graduated at Princeton in 1887, as Bachelor of Arts, and three years later became Master of Arts; he graduated, in medicine, at the leading New York medical college, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, thus gaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and then, after a year of post-graduate work, he entered private practice in Paterson, and continued in civilian practice in that city for more than twenty-five years, in fact, until the outbreak of the European War, or rather until the involvement of the United States in the same, and during that long period of private practice his skill in his profession caused him to be offered many important additional professional appointments, including the following, which he held concurrently with his private practice: Attending and consulting physician in the out-patient department of the Paterson General Hospital for ten years; assistant city physician for nineteen years, and city physician for three years; member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions for about eighteen years; and lastly came what was perhaps his greatest professional service, certainly his greatest in national import, that of military surgeon with the 78th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, 1917-1919, and was with that division when it passed through some of the most desperate fighting in which American forces were engaged. His military practice, which was perhaps, professionally, more valuable to him than any like period in civilian practice, brought Dr. Williams much credit, and the military rank of major, and rounded out a life which certainly is noteworthy. His war service seems all the more commendable when it is realized that he was more than fifty years of age when he volunteered to undergo the rigors of campaigning during the darkest period of a war, the like of which history has no record.

He was born in Paterson, N. J., Feb. 28, 1866, the son of Henry A. and Mary Louise (Van Saun) Williams. His elementary education was obtained in private schools, and eventually he proceeded to Princeton University, from which, in due course, in 1887, he graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later the major academic degree was conferred upon him. In the same year he received the medical degree, Doctor of Medicine, having, after graduating from Princeton, become a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, the leading medical college of New York, the one with the most rigid pre-medical requirements for entry, and the most comprehensive medical requirements for graduation. Having observed much clinical work during the last year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, closely allied with which are the Roosevelt Hospital, the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and the Vanderbilt Clinic, he might have entered upon private practice of his profession soon after he had obtained his degree, but he preferred, for a while, to take a further post-graduate course, and for that purpose accepted the position of resident physician at the Paterson General Hospital. There he remained for one year, during which he had the opportunity of observing, and of practicing, much clinical work. Upon completion of his term as interne, Dr. Williams entered private general practice in his native city, without further delay. He continued in practice, and in every successful practice, until the great national emergency came in 1917, regarding which more will be written later herein.

Dr. Williams has had many professional associations of note during his twenty-five years of civilian practice; for ten years he gave his professional services to the poor of Paterson, serving for that period as a visiting surgeon of the out-patients' department of the Paterson General Hospital. The city administration of Paterson appointed him assistant city physician, in 1895, and he held that connection with the city until 1914, when he was appointed city physician; he was a member of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions for about eighteen years; and has been identified with many professional organizations, being an ex-secretary of the Passaic County Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, and the New Jersey State Medical Association.

In the early days of the use of Roentgen Rays for medical purposes, Dr. Williams came somewhat into prominence, because of his research in that branch of medical science; he built his own apparatus, securing for that purpose the first Roentgen Ray tube made by the Edison Company; and he is reputed to have been one of the first medical men in the country to make a radiograph.

Dr. Williams has been a member of the Church of the Redeemer, Paterson, for very many years, and has been loyal in his contributions toward its maintenance. In matters pertaining to Paterson, Dr. Williams has always been interested; and although his time, since

his entry upon private practice, has had to be given almost wholly to professional calls he has upon many occasions manifested his genuine public interests; he has substantially furthered many worthy local projects, of community bearing, during his generation of professional service in the city of Paterson.

Dr. Williams was married, in Paterson, on April 16, 1895, to Edith M. Townley, daughter of William Townley, a retired wholesale linen merchant, for many years in successful business in Paterson. They have two children: Edith G., born Feb. 2, 1896; Gordon T., born July 6, 1898.

When the call came, in 1917, for national service during the European War, Dr. Williams forsook his civilian practice, and offered his professional services to the government, notwithstanding that, at the time, he was fifty-one years old, and the government did not purpose calling men above thirty years of age. Still, in the Medical Corps, a surgeon is needed for his skill, and that, not physical condition, was the principle which governed the authorities in selecting its army surgeons from the patriotic civilian physicians who had volunteered their services in military capacity. Dr. Williams was commissioned, in the grade of captain of the Medical Corps, of the United States Army, on July 26, 1917, and ordered to Camp Dix, N. J., for duty. He was at that camp for eight months, and was assigned, as surgeon, to the train headquarters and military police of the 78th Division, sailing for France on May 27, 1918. Soon after their arrival in France, the division was sent to a sector, near Calla, Northern France, where they remained, in reserve, with the British army, awaiting the German drive, for two months. Then the division was ordered to another sector, to form part of the whole American army then being concentrated for the historic American dash at the St. Mihiel salient; after fighting at that point, the 78th Division had good part in the terrific fighting in the Argonne, and suffered heavy losses. It was relieved two days prior to the signing of the Armistice, at that time being near Grand Pré. Then followed a long winter of service at Semur, the troops leaving that camp for Bordeaux on May 1, 1919, or rather to a camp within ten miles of that city. On May 30, 1919, Dr. Williams sailed from Bordeaux, and in due course arrived in the United States, receiving his release from military service on June 13, 1919, having served for almost two years. He received promotion to the grade of major on March 28, 1919.

Dr. Williams is now again in active civilian practice in Paterson, and although he sacrificed much for the nation, when he threw aside his private interests and took military service, he has the satisfaction which is above all things material, that of having served his country, to the utmost, during the time of its greatest need.

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**WILLIAM CERVINO**—A native of Paterson, N. J., William Cervino's entire business career has been identified with the city of his birth, and as secretary and general manager of the Sanitary Construction Company, Inc., which is located at Nos. 60-80 Beckwith avenue, and whose extensive development is largely due to Mr. Cervino's efforts, he well deserves mention in a work treating of the business life and substantial development of this community.

Michael Cervino, father of William Cervino, was born in Sala-Consolina, Province of Salerno, Italy, in 1861. Coming to this country when he was eighteen years old, he secured work on the Susquehanna railroad and acted as foreman while the track from Hackensack to Little Ferry was being built. In 1886, he formed a partnership with the late Joseph Puglia, and they engaged in general contracting until 1915, when a consolidation was made under the title of the Sanitary Construction Company, Inc., the officers being: Frank Puglia, president and treasurer, Nicholas Cervino, first vice-president; Michael Cervino, second vice-president; and William Cervino, secretary and general manager. Michael Cervino married Marie Puglia, an Italian by birth, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Rose, who married Salvatore Giglio. 2. William, of whom further. 3. Michael. 4. Elizabeth, married Frank Comfort. 5. Carrie. 6. Antonio. Mr. Cervino attends St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, and is the founder of St. Michael's Society. He is devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, as well as honorable and generous in business, and has the affection and esteem of those who live closest to him and are best fitted to judge of his quality.

William Cervino, son of Michael and Marie (Puglia) Cervino, was born in Paterson, in July, 1884. After graduating from grammar school, he worked in a silk mill for two years, and then became a patrolman, serving for one month, subsequently being promoted to the detective bureau, where he served for a period of six years, at the end of which time he accepted his present position, that of secretary and general manager of the Sanitary Construction Company, Inc., which employs seventy men and whose yards cover twenty-six city lots. Following are some of the important contracts this extensive organization has fulfilled: Sewerage and water system for the boroughs of Hawthorne and Prospect Park; sewerage and disposal plant at Little Falls; large disposal plant for the Hewitt estate at Greenwood Lake; eleven miles of sewerage at North Plainfield; sewerage system at Ridgewood; and also many important and extensive pieces of work for the city of Paterson. Of sound judgment and clear perceptions, William Cervino is admirably fitted for his most responsible position, and under his able management the concern has grown to its vast proportions. Born to command and wise to plan, his relations with his employers furnish an example worthy of



emulation. In politics Mr. Cervino is an Independent, lending his influence always in favor of the candidate for the office whom he esteems the most fitting representative of the interests of the people-at-large. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and is a member of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. He also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Cervino married, in Paterson, Elizabeth Puglia, daughter of Frank Puglia, president and treasurer of the Sanitary Construction Company, Inc., and they are the parents of three children: Michael, born 1911; Frank, born 1913; Concetta, born 1916.

**PETER PAUL BAUER**—The name of Peter Paul Bauer is one accorded wide recognition as a manufacturer in the city of Paterson, for as vice-president and general manager of the Berwyn Silk Company Mr. Bauer stands in the front rank among the silk manufacturers of the community. Not only is he distinguished as a manufacturer, however, but also his ever alert public spirit and his ready coöperation in all that concerns the general welfare constitutes a lasting claim on the regard of the inhabitants of his adopted city.

Peter Paul Bauer was born in East Priesen, Germany, May 25, 1879, the son of Paul and Caroline Jeanette Bauer. When he was but two years of age he was brought to this country, the family settling in Westwood, N. J. His father was a prominent hotel man for a number of years, and died when Peter P. was but an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer were the parents of other children: Charles, and Jennie, wife of Cornelius Wintink, of Akron, Ohio.

Peter Paul Bauer was educated in the Westwood, N. J., primary and grammar schools, and then entered the Paterson High School. He later attended a business college and also the Textile School of Paterson, equipping himself with a thorough knowledge of the particular line which he had chosen for his life work. His first occupation was with Cardinal & Becker. This was followed by a period of two years spent with the Frank & Dugan Company and then with the Paragon Silk Company, with which latter concern he remained for five years. He then secured a position with Haenichen Brothers as foreman, leaving after two years to become superintendent of the concern of C. Stone & Sons, at Jersey City Heights. Two years later he returned to the Paragon Silk Company to take the position of superintendent of that organization. He was then with the MacLane Silk Company of Turner Falls, Mass., which plant he started for the company and remained five years as superintendent. In 1917 he secured his present position, that of vice-president and general manager of the Berwyn Silk Company. This organization was incorporated in 1908, and the present officers are J. Barclay Cooke, president, Peter Paul Bauer, vice-president and general manager, and Walter Cook, secretary. The concern manufactures broad silks, employs fifty people, and runs fifty-eight looms. Of sound judgment and clear perceptions, able to look far ahead and discern results long before they become apparent to others, he is admirably fitted for the responsible position which he holds, and under his able management the concern has grown to its present proportions. In his relations with his employees, he furnishes an example worthy of emulation. Invariably kind, just and considerate, he never fails to receive from them whole-hearted coöperation and unstinted service, and an incalculable measure of his success is undoubtedly due to the feeling of comradeship which is thus established.

Mr. Bauer is prominent in Masonic circles and affiliates with Lodge No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a representative of the Masonic Bureau of the State of New Jersey. He is a member of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, and always take a keen interest in its activities.

Mr. Bauer married, June 22, 1904, Margaret McCallum, a daughter of William and Jeanette McCallum. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are the parents of one child, Ruth Doris, born April 15, 1909, now a student in school No. 13. The family home is at No. 710 East Twenty-third street, Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Bauer is a man of strong domestic instincts, who finds his chief happiness in his work and the intimate intercourse of family life and such of his friends as are on terms of close personal friendship with him. His character is a strong one, and his affections and tastes are also positive and strong, as he so forcibly illustrates in his pursuance of his chosen career.

**JACOB LANG, D. O.**—Having been identified with Paterson for more than twenty-five years, Dr. Lang, a successful osteopath of the city, has long been considered one of her most prominent citizens. Coming to this city at an early age and taking advantage of opportunities, he has worked his way up to the enviable position which he now holds.

Jacob Lang was born Feb. 7, 1878, in Zurich, Switzerland, the son of Antone and Josephine Lang. When but thirteen years of age he came to the United States with his mother and settled in Paterson, where he continued his schooling, later taking up weaving. Choosing osteopathy for his career, he entered New York City College, from which he graduated in 1904, and began the practice of his profession on Main street in the city of Paterson. Desiring to study further, he matriculated at New Jersey College of Osteopathy, and finished his instruction in Philadelphia. Dr. Lang then returned to Paterson and located at No. 45 Ward street, which is his present location. He was for some years instructor in physical work at the Riverside Turn Verein. To his profession he has always given of his best, and no other



*Jacob Lang D. O.*



interest has lured him from the active fulfillment of his obligations thereto. Dr. Lang holds the chair on Diagnosis and Iridology Diagnosis from the Eye in Mecca College of Chiropractic, and in Roseville avenue, Newark, N. J.

In politics Dr. Lang is a Republican. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and has always taken an interest in the affairs of the church of which he is a member. He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Bowling is his favorite sport and is practically the only recreation for which he has any time, therefore the Empire Bowling Club of the city finds him an ardent supporter.

Dr. Lang married, Nov. 19, 1904, Anna Stejskel, a daughter of Henry and Rose Stejskel, of Paterson, and they are the parents of three children: Antone, born Dec. 23, 1905; Dorothy, born Nov. 28, 1913; and Wilbert Henry, born Nov. 7, 1919.

**JAMES C. SMITH**—One of the public-spirited and respected citizens of Paterson, who has been a resident of this city all his life, is James C. Smith, who takes an abiding and practical interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community, and as vice-president and general manager of the McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, holds a prominent place in the business circles of the city.

George Smith, father of James C. Smith, born in Paterson, died here in October, 1912, having been a foundryman and butcher during his business career. He married Bridget Tierney, who is still living and resides at Clifton, N. J. They were the parents of five children: James C., of whom further; George J., superintendent of schools in Clifton; William, a foreman with McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company; Grace, superintendent of penmanship in Lodi.

James C. Smith was born in Paterson, Nov. 15, 1876, and during his boyhood attended the local schools, graduating from the high school. After taking a special course in engineering and metallurgy, he entered the office of the McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company as a clerk, later became assistant superintendent, and subsequently superintendent. His tireless energy and ability brought him promotion rapidly, and in 1916 he was made vice-president and general manager of the organization, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of Columbus. In addition to exceptional business qualities, Mr. Smith possesses resolute industry, purity of purpose and integrity of conduct, and on these foundation stones the fair structure of his success has been reared, and it is largely due to his possession of these qualities that the present flourishing condition of the concern exists.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Smith have always been in demand on boards of directors, and his public spirit has led him to accept of such trusts. The enterprises with which Mr. Smith is connected in Paterson are by no means entirely of a business character, for there is scarcely an aspect of the community's life in which he has not taken a leading part. It has been justly said of him that the ground work of his success in life is his scrupulous business integrity. Mr. Smith is an independent voter, casting his vote for the man, regardless of party connection. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. He is president of the Aterite Company, manufacturers of special metallic alloy for acid resisting and superheated steam and high temperature work.

Mr. Smith married, in Paterson, in November, 1901, Ada Mace, daughter of Philip and Martha Mace. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children: Cyril, born April, 1903, now attending the Paterson High School; Mae, born May, 1907. The family home is at No. 485 Park avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Mr. Smith carries with him the suggestion of intense vitality and alertness, and the briefest talk with him reveals his ability, the versatility of his talents, and his rare gift for managing large and intricate business enterprises. The McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company is chief among the industries of Paterson, and while such men as James C. Smith help to maintain it, it will undoubtedly remain so.

**JOHN HOWARD GALL**—Beyond doubt one of the most successful of the younger members of the legal profession in Paterson is John Howard Gall. His success has come as the logical sequence of thorough technical information, as enforced by natural predilection, and that sympathy and tact which are the inevitable concomitants of precedence in the profession.

Howard Gall, father of John Howard Gall, was born in Westchester county, New York State, Feb. 20, 1855. The first years of his business life were spent in New York City, where he was engaged in the silk business. In 1887 he came to Paterson, and for the past thirty years has been a member of the police force. At the present time (1920) he is in charge of the Bertillion system, and served as deputy chief for a number of years. He affiliates with Joppa Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Gall married Elizabeth Eaton, of Manchester, England, and they were the parents of five children: John Howard, of whom further; Charles, a member of the Paterson Fire Department; May; William; Robinson.

John Howard Gall was born in Paterson, Aug. 31, 1887. He obtained his elementary education in the schools of his native city, and after graduating from the local high school he became a reporter for the "Press Guardian." Having chosen the profession of law for

his life work, he matriculated at the New York University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1910. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney at law in 1911, and counsellor at law in 1915. For a time he was connected with the law office of Munson Force, who was three times assistant prosecutor of Passaic county, N. J., remaining with Mr. Force until 1912. Thereafter he practiced independently in the Savings Institution building, Paterson, and during this time he prepared for trial and also tried countless criminal and civil cases involving all branches of the law in all the courts of the State of New Jersey. In 1912 he ran in the primaries for the General Assembly, but was defeated.

In August, 1917, during the World War, he became attached to the Officers' Reserve Training Camp of the United States Army, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the infantry in November, 1917. During his enlistment he was detailed almost continuously on extra duty as summary court judge advocate and assistant judge advocate, special and general courts martial, counsel for the accused, investigating office, and was on special duty in the camps with headquarters at Camp MacArthur, Tex., and Camp Gordon, Ga. He was recommended for a commission in the judge advocate general's department, but left the service to join the staff of the savings division of the Treasury Department as one of the assistants to Director Harold Braddock in the campaign for the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. In July, 1919, he became attached to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, acting in that capacity until Jan. 16, 1920, when he returned to Paterson and opened offices, No. 323 and 324, in the Romaine building, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

A Democrat in politics, he has ever taken an active part therein, taking the stump in many political campaigns, and everywhere recognized as a forceful and eloquent speaker. He is a member of the Passaic County Bench and Bar Association, and also of the American Legion. In religion he affiliates with the Unitarian church. Mr. Gall is unmarried. Mr. Gall's worth to the community is highly estimated, and the county numbers him among her valued citizens. Respected in public life, esteemed by his friends, he commands the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

**ABRAM A. LYDECKER, M. D.**—For the last twenty years Paterson has numbered among her representatives of the medical profession no abler or more progressive physician than Dr. Abram A. Lydecker, who is daily adding to an already extensive reputation. These twenty years have brought him the honors of his, the oldest of professions, and the good will, respect and love of a vast throng of friends and acquaintances. His professional ability, long recognized as of the highest quality, has won for him the respect of his brethren of the medical fraternity, while his large clientele have learned that to professional skill he adds a warm sympathy and deep interest in all that relates to their welfare.

Albert A. Lydecker, father of Dr. Lydecker, was a civil engineer for a number of years, then he later became a manufacturer of quercitron bark, used for printing purposes, as well as tanning, and operated a farm in connection with his manufacturing. He retired a few years later, having accumulated considerable property. He had always been prominent in the political life of the community in which he lived, and his last years were spent in retirement in Paterson, N. J.

The ancestors of Dr. Abram A. Lydecker came to this country in the early colonial time, from Holland and West Prussia, and settled in the vicinity of New York. His great-grandfather, Albert G. Lydecker, was a soldier and officer in the war with England, in 1812. Albert A. Lydecker married Christiana Ackerman, and they were the parents of a son, Abram A., of whom further. Mr. Lydecker died April 28, 1918.

Abram A. Lydecker was born in Mt. Prospect, near Ramsey, Bergen county, N. J., June 22, 1859, the son of Albert A. and Christiana (Ackerman) Lydecker. He was educated in the schools of his native town, supplementing this with a three-year course at the New Jersey State Normal School. After graduating from this institution, he taught school at Woodbridge, N. J., for one year, and then took a course in chemistry and physics at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., later entering the New York University, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. For twelve months he served as interne in the emergency department at the New York Hospital, and at the end of this time sought a location for a professional beginning, choosing Sardis, Ohio, where he remained for three years, subsequently going to Allendale, N. J., where he remained for another three years, when he moved to his present location in Haledon, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Besides his own private practice, Dr. Lydecker is a member of the Board of Health, which comprises Haledon and the surrounding territory. He is also health officer in Haledon and surrounding municipalities, having passed his examination before the board at Trenton, N. J. He is a member of the Ohio Valley Medical Society, a local society which he joined when he was practicing in Ohio. He affiliates with Haledon Lodge, No. 169, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with Knights of Pythias Castle, No. 517, Sardis, Ohio.

Dr. Lydecker was united in marriage with Millie Thekla Gano, in 1891, a daughter of John M. and Silena Gano. Dr. and Mrs. Lydecker are the parents of one child, Albert, born June 26, 1892, proprietor of a bus transportation line.

Dr. Lydecker's chief pleasure is found in the circle of his home, where he spends his spare hours in reading, being an ardent lover of history and standard literature. The family home is at No. 489 Belmont avenue, Haledon, where he also has his office. Dr. Lydecker is





*John Hemmingsway*

free from professional commercialism, his counsel is often sought in important matters, and his influence is always exerted for good. He has instinctive love for his work, and he never swerves from duty. He measures up to the full standard of a man, and to the height of an able, earnest, devoted physician.

**JOHN HEMINGWAY**—Among the well-to-do and respected residents of Paterson, N. J., where he has resided for more than fifty years, and has had a commendable and successful career in business, must be mentioned John Hemingway, who is now in comfortable retirement, but was for many years well known, and recognized as a leading wholesale produce merchant of Paterson. His advancement in life, from the humblest and poorest of circumstances to a condition of financial independence such as he now enjoys, is a noteworthy achievement, and as that life has been lived almost wholly in Paterson, and that success in life has been built during half a century of enterprising effort by him within the city, the record is in appropriate place in this current historical work of Paterson and its people.

John Hemingway was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 1, 1848, the son of Hamon and Sarah (Woodward) Hemingway. His father was a produce merchant in Sheffield, but apparently was not at that time very well circumstanced, for John was compelled to close his school days at the early age of twelve years, and then take seriously to wage earning occupations, or at least he had to take the place of a wage-earner in his father's business. He remained with his father, assisting him in the conduct of his produce business until he had reached the age of sixteen years. Then, with characteristic self-reliance, the boy crossed to America alone, and with practically no money. But his enterprising spirit and self-confidence constituted good capital, and the boy would probably have made his way well unaided. Still, it so happened that he had a cousin in Paterson, somewhat prominently placed in public life, State legislator, and also well established in merchandizing business in that city. So, accordingly, to Paterson the boy went, after having spent some time in New York City, and he entered the employ of his cousin, whose business was of a wholesale character, groceries and liquors. For five years the young man worked for his cousin. He was apparently a boy of strong personality, and steady habits, and during the period contrived, by commendable thriftiness, to accumulate a sufficiency of material means to venture into independent business, in Paterson, as a retail grocer. He became established in business on the corner of Morton and Straight streets, Paterson, where he remained for five years, doing a satisfactory business. Then he removed to No. 282 Market street, Paterson, and there the nature of his business changed, from retail groceries to wholesale produce, influenced in making the change by his early associations with his father in Sheffield. At all events, the change was beneficial, and he remained for four years at the Market street location, all the while doing good business in produce. He next moved to the corner of Main and Broadway, where for twenty-one years he maintained a business of considerable volume, confining his operation to the wholesale dealing in produce. He succeeded well, and in 1912 resolved to retire. With that purpose in mind, he transferred his business interests to his three sons, who have since shown themselves to be good business men, able to satisfactorily continue, and perhaps further develop, the business established by their father. After a separation of about twenty years, John Hemingway welcomed his brother, Charles, to America, and took him into business association, but the brother had to return to England four or five years later in order to assume control of the business affairs of their father, in Sheffield. Since then Charles Hemingway has remained in England.

John Hemingway has been a factor in wholesale produce circles in Paterson for very many years, and he was well placed among the leading merchants and business men of the city. He was progressive, enterprising, and optimistic; was able to take intelligent and consequential part in many public movements in the city, and was always ready to support, personally or by financial contribution, any local project which he deemed likely to result in good for the city. He was essentially a worker for city betterment, and his name appears in support of many of the important local projects of the last fifty years of Paterson's progress. Politically, Mr. Hemingway has for very many years given allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never given indication that he would accept political office. As a matter of fact, he had no inclination in that direction, although he took keen interest in that part of national politics that had bearing upon local conditions.

Mr. Hemingway married (first) in Paterson, in 1869, Martha Fairclough. She died in 1892; she was the mother of the nine children born to John Hemingway. In 1893, in Paterson, Mr. Hemingway married (second) Martha Ensor. He has a fine residence, No. 42 Park avenue, Paterson, and he and his wife attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

During his long life, and his many decades of connection with responsible business in Paterson, Mr. Hemingway has become associated with very many of the leading residents of Paterson, and he has very many friends among the older residents, who have had opportunity to know his worth. His success has been the result of worthy and long sustained effort, during which he gained an enviable reputation for honorable dealing.

**JOHN EDWARD TYLEE**—Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful one is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity.



It is not necessary that the man who achieves success be made of sterner stuff than his fellow-man, but the characteristics that contribute to prosperity are energy, determination and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities are cardinal elements in the character of John Edward Tylee, a leading lawyer at the bar of the State of New Jersey, and active throughout his career in public and community affairs.

John S. Tylee, father of John Edward Tylee, was born in New York City, April 22, 1843, and died Jan. 20, 1917. He came to Paterson, N. J., as a young man, and established himself in the wholesale hay and grain business in partnership with Samuel MacIlroy, the firm being known as Tylee & MacIlroy, and located at the lower end of Main street. He was one of the first men to originate the idea of prepared flour. After twenty-five years in business for himself on Main and River streets, Paterson, he later sold out to enter the clothing business and became manager of the livery department of Rogers, Peet & Company, New York. He married Anna K. Case, a daughter of Andrew Jackson Case. The latter was a government undertaker during the Civil War, and as such buried approximately four thousand soldiers. Mrs. Tylee was gifted with a remarkable voice, and was the soprano soloist in the First Presbyterian Church for twenty-seven years. That she had a most wonderful disposition is attested by the fact that she never had a quarrel with other members of the choir. It is interesting to note here that when she had completed her twenty-fifth year she was presented with a silver service in appreciation of the services she had rendered. Mr. and Mrs. Tylee were the parents of the following children: 1. Anna C., wife of George J. Neuffer, of Passaic, N. J. 2. Schuyler Edgerton, claim agent for the American Railway Express Company of Paterson; serving in the navy when the navy was comprised wholly of sailing ships, and being a crack shot with cannon, he was made captain of the gun, as the position was called at that time; and later, during the World War, although then forty-four years old, again volunteered and reenlisted in the United States Navy and did active service on some of the destroyers. 3. John Edward, of whom further. 4. Lillian K., wife of James B. Mayers, residing in the Dominican Republic in the West Indies. The death of Mr. Tylee, Sr., deprived Paterson of one of her representative citizens. He was one who had struggled against ill health almost his entire lifetime, but whose heart had remained unaffected by all the changes of fortune; who had never varied in his affection for the friends of his youth, or in his bearing toward the humblest of those with whom his lot was cast; whose temper had not been soured by trials, nor his sympathies narrowed by the growth of years; whose spirit had remained young, whilst his head grew gray; and the horizon of whose mental vision had seemed ever to grow wider and brighter as he drew nearer to the end of life. In every relation of life he measured up to the highest standard, and was regarded by all who knew him as a dependable man upon all occasions and under all circumstances.

John Edward Tylee was born in Paterson, N. J., July 22, 1873, the son of John S. and Anna K. (Case) Tylee. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and after graduating from the local high school in 1891, he supplemented this with a commercial course of one year at the school. He then secured a position as clerk with J. J. O'Neill, a retail shoe merchant of Paterson, and after three years he left to accept the office of acting treasurer of the Paterson Street Railway Company. The late Garret A. Hobart was president of the company and this brought Mr. Tylee in contact with him, who was then vice-president of the United States, and this influence decided Mr. Tylee to adopt the profession of law for his life work. He attended the New York Law School, evenings, and then spent a year there attending the day school. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this institution in 1901, admitted to the New Jersey State bar at the February term of the following year, and was made counsellor-at-law in June, 1910. The success which has attended his efforts in his professional work has been of a highly satisfactory character, and as counsel he has represented some of the most important private and corporate interests in New Jersey. A Republican in politics, Mr. Tylee has always been exceedingly active in the work of the organization. He was manager and publicity man for the Hon. George L. Record when he ran for governor of the State of New Jersey, and at one time was assistant journal clerk in the General Assembly. Professionally he holds membership in the Passaic County Bar Association. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge, No. 60, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and with the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Tylee and his family are members of the Eastside Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Tylee married, June 24, 1903, Mabel M. Meyer, daughter of J. G. A. and Mary (Sutherland) Meyer. Mr. Meyer was a native of Germany, and died about 1901. He came to this country when a young man, was thoroughly Americanized, and became associated with the Cooke Locomotive Works. It is interesting to note here that he was the author of Meyer's Mechanical Drafting, which is an authority on this particular subject. Mr. and Mrs. Tylee are the parents of three children: Eleanor, born May 17, 1904; Franklin Miller, born Aug. 8, 1908; Arnold Meyer, born Nov. 4, 1910.

Mr. Tylee is one of those characters which impress themselves strongly upon those about them until they leave a certain stamp of their own qualities upon the communities in which they reside. His influence in a very large circle of associates, in the direct and personal way, is remarkable. He holds and has held posts of responsibility and trust, but they are not

commensurate with the actual place he occupies in the respect and affection of the people. He has never disappointed those who trusted him with their confidence, giving comfort and advice, sympathy or wholesome rebuke as the occasion might warrant, and ever with keen appreciation of the circumstances and a profound and charitable understanding of the motives of the human heart.

**ALBERT PALMER FISHER**—For almost two decades, Albert P. Fisher, a prominent citizen of Paterson, N. J., identified in administrative capacity with many important public utility corporations, including the Passaic Water Company, the Montclair Water Company, the Acquackanonk Water Company, the East Jersey Water Company, of all of which he is secretary and director, the Kearney Water Company, and the Dundee Water, Power and Land Company, of which he is director and vice-president, has succeeded well in his business effort, notwithstanding heavy family burdens in his earlier years of business endeavor. That he is esteemed in the city of his adoption, and also interested in its development, is indicated by his office, that of trustee of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturing Industries in Paterson.

He was born in Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Feb. 6, 1860, the son of Alexander and Rachel (Thornton) Fisher. His paternal ancestry is English, his father having come to America from Devonshire, England, where he was born, but through his mother Albert Palmer Fisher comes of a pioneer family of Bath, Me., the American progenitor of the Thornton family having been one of the original settlers of that section of Maine.

Alexander Fisher, after his emigration, became a manufacturer of biscuits (crackers) in Brooklyn, N. Y., but apparently did not meet with much financial success, for at the time of his death, which occurred in Brooklyn when Albert P. was only ten years old, the family had not sufficient means to permit of the boy's continuance in school. Albert P. was one of the older boys of ten children, and was forced to leave school and begin to earn money, so as to contribute to the family need. Since fourteen years of age, he has been a material factor in the maintenance of his mother and of other members of his family. His first employment was in the capacity of office boy to a banker, in New York City, and for his labor he received twenty-five dollars monthly. But he steadily advanced, and seemed to have had confidence as well as ability, for he worked in clerical capacity for many railroad and steamship companies, and for one of the latter he was chief clerk. Eventually, in 1883, he became associated with John R. Bartlett, a man with important connections in Wall street, and a promoter of large projects. Young Fisher, who had steadily continued his education in his spare hours, and had become a proficient stenographer, acted as stenographer and private secretary to Mr. Bartlett, and that intimate connection with Mr. Bartlett and with his business, during the organization of many important public works, gave him the opportunity to prove his worth. His subsequent advancement to more responsible offices indicate that he demonstrated his worth. Mr. Bartlett was the organizer of the Nicaragua Canal and other immense projects, and Mr. Fisher was with him at the time he organized and built the Newark Water Works. In 1883 Mr. Bartlett had his attention drawn to the fact that Newark was drawing its water from a polluted section of the Passaic river, and he forthwith formulated a scheme by which the fault would be overcome, and Newark and Jersey City would be provided with pure water. The installation of large plants in Newark and Jersey City followed, and the subsequent movement of the executive offices of the water companies organized by Mr. Bartlett brought Mr. Fisher into residence in Paterson, in 1900. Mr. Fisher has been secretary of the water companies ever since the formation of the various companies, and he has also had connection with other directorates in and outside of Paterson. His principal business interests are named in the opening paragraph of this article, that is, those of public service class, but he has had lucrative part in the development of more than one industrial manufacturing concern. He successfully developed the business of one of the pioneer manufacturers of compressed air drilling machinery, and also had a financial interest in an automatic time stamp, of which company he served for many years, as secretary and treasurer, until ultimately the rights were transferred, for a satisfactory consideration to the International Time Recording Company. Mr. Fisher is also secretary of the New Jersey General Security Company.

Politically, Mr. Fisher is a Republican, although he has not actively participated in political work. His own affairs have not permitted it, also his inclinations do not lead him in that direction. In his religious faith, he is an Episcopalian, member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Paterson, of which he is a substantial supporter.

Mr. Fisher has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in New York, in 1882, was Anita J. Loader, of that city. She died in Paterson, in 1909. His second wife, whom he married in Newark, in 1910, was Bertha Tissot, of that city, granddaughter of Dr. Tissot. There has been no issue to his second marriage, but his first wife bore him two children: 1. Anita, who is now Mrs. Chester R. Bates, of Ridgewood, N. J.; she has one child, a daughter, Doris. 2. Bartlett, who has succeeded satisfactorily in business; he lives in Paterson, and represents the W. H. Haskell Company, of Pawtucket, R. I.; he married Marion Grimshaw, and they have two children, Albert and Anita.

**EMIL BAUMGARTNER**—A good example of the successful manufacturer who has risen to the position of prominence which he now holds in this community by means of his own efforts is Emil Baumgartner, treasurer and manager of the Genesee Ribbon Company, which is located at Nos. 9-11 Genesee avenue, Paterson.

Magnus Baumgartner, father of Emil Baumgartner, was born in Germany, and went to Basel, Switzerland, when a child, later becoming identified in the silk industry there. In 1888 he came to this country, landing in New York City, and for fourteen years was with the Morrisania Silk Mill. He then came to Paterson, N. J., where he ultimately became superintendent, successively, for the A. M. Levy Company and the United Ribbon Company. He was affiliated with Beethoven Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Baumgartner married Mary Datwyler, a native of Basel, Switzerland, and now a resident of Paterson. To Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner were born seven children: Emil, of whom further; Jacob, a resident of Washington, D. C.; Ernest, a resident of Independence, Kan.; Charles, of Paterson; Emma, wife of R. Hausen; Flora, wife of Wesley McPhail, of Paterson; Lena, wife of Earl Kentner, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Baumgartner died Feb. 10, 1914.

Emil Baumgartner, son of Magnus and Mary (Datwyler) Baumgartner, was born in Basel, Switzerland, in 1880, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was a small child. He attended the grammar school, and then went to work with the Morrisania Silk Company, where he remained for three years, leaving to become identified with the A. M. Levy Company, and fourteen months later entered the employ of the United Ribbon Company, where he served in the capacity of foreman for six years, and it was during this period that he gained most valuable knowledge which was later to help him greatly in his future endeavors. After severing his connections with the United Ribbon Company, he became proprietor of the Lakeview Hotel at Lakeview, N. J., continuing for the next six years, and in 1914 established the Genesee Ribbon Company, which was incorporated in 1916 with Harry Hein as president and Emil Baumgartner as treasurer and manager. This concern has in operation ten looms and employs fourteen people, who assist in the weaving of all kinds of ribbons. The flourishing condition of the business and its continued prosperity during the few years that it has been established testify in a large measure to the untiring energy and sound judgment of Mr. Baumgartner, for from the beginning he has shown himself possessed of the financial sagacity and progressiveness necessary not only to maintain the enterprise, but also to strengthen its foundations and enlarge its scope.

The influence which Mr. Baumgartner exerts as a citizen is of the quietest and most unobstructive description, but in the benevolent work of the city he takes an earnest interest, assisting to the extent of his ability any cause which commends itself to his standards of justice and philanthropy.

In October, 1916, Mr. Baumgartner was united in marriage with Anna Graflin, daughter of John and Anna (Shaub) Graflin. There are no children. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner resides at No. 114 Broadway, Paterson.

**FRANK WEBSTER SMITH** was born at Lincoln, Mass., June 27, 1854, the eldest son of Francis Smith (1822-1908) and Abigail Prescott (Baker) Smith (1823-1918). His grandparents were Jonas and Abigail (Fiske) Smith, and Jacob and Lavinia (Minot) Baker. On his father's side he traces his ancestry back eight generations to John Smith, who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1636, where he was registered as a freeman. An early Jonas and his son, Jonas, Jr., of Waltham, served in the Revolutionary War. On the Fiske side his ancestry goes back to John Fiske, who was born in Suffolk county, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1637. Many of this family during the Reformation, and especially in the days of Queen Mary, endured severe persecution on account of their staunch adherence to Protestant principles. His mother is descended from the Minott (or Minot) family. The first settler in this country was George Minott, who came from Saffron Walden, Essex county, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1634 or before, and was a representative in the General Court and a ruling elder in the church. Lieutenant Ephraim Minott served in the battle of Bunker Hill. Samuel Prescott, who finished "Paul Revere's ride" and carried his message to Concord, after Revere's capture, was related to the Minott family.

Mr. Smith grew up on his father's farm in Lincoln and attended the Lincoln district schools and ungraded high school, descendants of the old "Liberal Academy." When he was seventeen years old he entered Phillips Andover Academy, from which he graduated in 1873. The same year he passed the Harvard examinations without condition, and in 1877 graduated from the college with honors in the classics.

On leaving college he engaged at once in the work of teaching, thus following out a plan formed years before. His first position was in Atlanta University, one of those institutions largely supported by Northern funds that were doing fundamental work in the reconstruction of the Southern States. Here he conducted work in college classics and mathematics and, on occasion, took charge of some elementary work in other departments, as the school was adapted to its environment and included all grades from the primary through college. In this position he had his first objective contact with the sociological problem whose solution lay at the base of the New South. Through fortunate associations he also gained his first insight into those Pestalozzian principles which stimulated the great reforms in teaching that came in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

From Atlanta he returned to Harvard and carried on post-graduate work in classical philology and economics for two years, taking the degree of A. M. at the close of the first year. In 1883 he was appointed to take charge of the courses in the classics in the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., one of the pioneer schools in the new teaching. He was fortunate in serving under a great normal school principal, Joseph G. Scott, at one time a student under Agassiz in his School of Natural History on Penikese Island,—a man whose personality held and moulded. To him he owes special impress and inspiration of great principles of education and school administration that have been of fundamental value to him ever since. In this position he worked out a direct method of teaching Latin that finally took him into institute work for the State Board of Education in different parts of the State, under Secretary John W. Dickinson, who occupied a position corresponding to that of State superintendent in other parts of the country; this was in addition to his regular work in the Normal School. In 1894 and 1895 he was elected president of the Western Massachusetts High and Classical Association. During his residence in Westfield his intimate work in school and town and his outside educational relations made an interesting and helpful chapter in what has proved to be his permanent work, the teaching of teachers. In 1894 he married Annie Noyes Sinclair, of Worcester, teacher of art in the same school.

After a dozen years of experience in this normal school the state of his wife's health required him to live in a drier and more equable climate. He therefore went to Colorado and became superintendent of schools at Grand Junction, a prominent city in the irrigated district at the junction of the Grand and Gunnison rivers. Here from a new angle he worked out a second chapter in the training of teachers. His Colorado experience brought him into contact with the progressive and buoyant educational life of a genuine Western State and led him into State educational associations. In 1898 he became president of the Western Colorado Teachers' Association. He also became a charter member and an officer of the Colorado Teachers' League, a mutual aid society for the advancement of the general interests of its members. In 1897 Mrs. Smith died. She had entered on the Colorado life with interest and hope. Her ability and fine qualities, although hampered by disease, left their impress on his work and were of distinct service in his new position. In 1898 he was director of the State's educational exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, at which the Grand Junction schools were awarded two medals.

After three years in Grand Junction he took a year's post-graduate work at Columbia and Teachers' College, serving part of the time as secretary of Teachers' College. The next year, 1900, found him in the West again, this time as principal of Gordon Academy and Training School at Salt Lake City and superintendent of the Congregational schools of the State. This gave him an interesting experience and a phase of administrative work rather different from any he had attempted before. It was a third chapter in his work as a trainer of teachers. Soon after his appointment in Salt Lake (in October, 1900) he married Helen Louise Moore, of Omaha, whose educational interest and ability have made her a strong factor in his work. From this union have come two lusty boys, Francis Prescott and Charles Webster, who help to keep him young.

While in Salt Lake he was appointed teaching fellow in the department of education of the University of Nebraska, where he spent the next four years studying education and teaching. He spent his first summer in a trip to England, where he made a careful study of the English popular schools. He was also able to make several travel tours in England, Scotland, and on the Continent. In the University of Nebraska he attained the position of adjunct professor of education and took the degree of Ph. D., based upon graduate work in three universities which fulfilled the rather exacting requirements for the degree in this western university. Here was a fourth chapter in his work of training teachers. Here also he took up again some educational writing and publishing in the form of educational articles and books—though the books were not completed until some years later.

In 1905 he was appointed principal of the City Normal School, Paterson, N. J., as the result of a competitive examination, and soon after entering upon his work there was made a member of the City Board of Examiners, whose duty it is to examine all candidates for the higher teaching positions of the city according to civil service principles. He is also a member of several teachers' associations, he has served as chairman of the National Conference of City Normal Schools, and he is at present chairman of one of the standing committees on reorganization of normal school work under this conference. In the City Normal School he has worked out a particular type of teacher-training. Because of the unusual facilities offered and the free hand given him he has been able to plan and carry out this latest phase of work in the professional training of teachers with peculiar satisfaction. This is his contribution to the cause of professional education. It consists in applying to teacher-training the laboratory idea with its objective methods, comparable to the case system in law and the clinic in medicine, in place of the academic, abstract, and lecture methods that have been all too common. Such a method tends to make the human side dominant in education and the course of study a true means.

On the home farm Mr. Smith's father laconically by word and deed impressed upon him the importance of effective and economical method as applied to farm life. His mother was a moral and religious force in the family, and by her strong personality impressed herself on her children. She was ambitious for the education of her children and encouraged and

aided them in it. Mr. Smith's college work gave him a fundamental preparation for his profession; scholarship is a first requisite for success anywhere. Modern educational principles coming from Pestalozzianism and other reform influence, from Agassizean methods, and from the Great Teachers' pedagogy which embodies the central principles of all reform in teaching and is more modern than all modern pedagogy, and, on the other side, contact with great teachers, by the way, have given him educational guidance and inspiration. Academic freedom has encouraged initiative. These four-fold fortunate conditions have cleared the way for endeavor and work and left effort free for attacking the natural obstacles that add zest to any course of action.

Mr. Smith is a devoted churchman, believing that the church is an essential field of activity for any man and supplies an absolutely necessary element in life. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New Jersey, University Club of Passaic County, Drawing Room Club and Philosophical Circle of Paterson, and of various teachers' organizations.

Publications: Books—"The High School," "A Study of Origins and Tendencies," Macmillan Co., Dec., 1916; "Jesus—Teacher, Principles of Education," Macmillan Co., Jan., 1917. Articles—"Latin Method," "Journal of Education," Boston; "English Popular Schools" (series), "Twenty-five Years of Secondary Education," "The Normal School Ideal" (series), "Education," Boston; "Evolution and Present Status of the Beginner's Latin Book," "The Adolescent and the High School," "Journal of Pedagogy," "Biographies for the Biographical History of Massachusetts," "Reconstructive Teacher-training for Elementary Schools, School and Society," Lancaster, Pa.

**JOHN GROSSGEBAUER**—One of the most progressive and useful citizens of this community is John Grossgebauer, president and treasurer as well as founder of the Columbia Ribbon Company. Since coming to this city he has been conspicuously identified with its manufacturing interests, and among her philanthropists he occupies a place all his own.

John Grossgebauer was born in Elberfeld, Germany, Sept. 12, 1871, the son of George and Dorothea (Herrman) Grossgebauer. His father was an educator and for many years an instructor in the public schools of Elberfeld, and died there in 1919, at the age of eighty years. The boy John received his primary education in the public schools of his native city, and then entered college, where he completed the six-year course, and then entered the business world. His first position was as office assistant in a broad silk mill, devoting his evenings at this time to attendance in the Elberfeld Weaving School, where he gained elementary knowledge of the technique of textile weaving. In 1900, at the age of nineteen years, he came to this country and immediately found employment in New York City with the great importing and commission house of Fredk. Vieter & Achelis, and continued with this firm for the following seven years, having charge during the latter part of this time of the hat band department. It was during this period that he foresaw the possibilities of domestic hat band manufacture, and he proceeded to carry out his plans; starting with one small loom he had built during leisure and evening hours, he commenced operations on a small scale in a small room (10x12) over an Italian grocery on West Broadway, New York City, doing this work evenings after finishing his regular employment, operating his improvised machine by turning it with a crank, no other power being available. He next became associated with Robert Rumler and later with Henry Tilge & Company, in the meantime, however, improving his manufacturing venture and subsequently establishing a small plant in Newark, N. J., under the firm title of John Grossgebauer Manufacturing Company, which was later changed to the Union Band Works, Ltd., and ultimately became the Columbia Ribbon Company, of which Mr. Grossgebauer has served as president and treasurer since its organization and incorporation. This organization, one of the largest in its special field in America, and of which he is practically sole owner, is capitalized for \$50,000, with a surplus of over \$400,000, having two branches, one devoted to manufacture and the other to selling, jobbing and import and export trade.

It is not with this organization alone that Mr. Grossgebauer is identified, for he is also a director of the Wilkes-Barre Silk Company, and is also treasurer of the Silk Ribbon Manufacturers' Association, as well as being interested in various other big organizations. Although widely known as a builder of one of Paterson's important industrial concerns, he is better known to the general public because of his unselfish devotion to civic affairs, to which he has given generously of both time and means, and is a large contributor to local charities. Mr. Grossgebauer was largely responsible for making the Passaic county branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a live organization in the care and protection of dumb animals, particularly horses and dogs. Being appointed by Mayor Robert Fordyce to the recreation commission, he became president and devoted himself tirelessly for several years to this work, and the splendid system of playgrounds for the city's children is a monument to his devotion and wise planning.

John Grossgebauer became a citizen of the United States, July 13, 1900, and as a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue he stands in the front rank. For many years a member in the Chamber of Commerce, he was one of its board of trustees, coöperating in any movement for civic progress. He affiliates with the Masons, being a member of Beethoven Lodge, No. 154, of Mecca Temple, and of the Woodmen of the World. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and attends the Broadway German Presbyterian Church. He



John Groszmann



is also a member of the Rotary Club, the Hamilton Club, the North Jersey Auto Club, Elks' Club, and the Greenwood Lake Boat and Country Club. He is a great lover of nature and all outdoor sports, such as horseback riding, swimming, motoring, etc.

On March 3, 1898, Mr. Grossgebauer was united in marriage with Anna Kraeutler, a daughter of Gustave and Katherine (Schoen) Kraeutler, of Newark. To Mr. and Mrs. Grossgebauer have been born the following children: 1. Dorothea, a graduate of Collegiate Institute. 2. George D., a graduate of Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., and is now a student at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1923. 3. Katherine W., a graduate of the Collegiate Institute, and is now taking a secretarial course at Drake's Business College, Paterson, N. J. Mrs. Grossgebauer is active in charitable work, and is a member of the Paterson Woman's Club. The family home is at No. 105 Coral street. Mr. Grossgebauer also has a country place "Camp Anna," at Greenwood Lake, N. J.

The following editorial which appeared in the Paterson "Morning Call," of June 25, 1915, is suggestive of the high esteem in which John Grossgebauer is held by the people of Paterson:

This thing of waiting until a fellow is dead before saying nice things about him isn't fair. It does a corpse no good to compliment it, and it is taking an unfair advantage of the dead to hang verbal requests about the coffin, without permission. Everybody will have something nice to say about John Grossgebauer when he passes to his reward; there is no doubt about that. The newspapers will tell what a fine fellow he was, how he succeeded in the world, how he was a companionable fellow, how he loved life, children and especially animals; in fact everything that goes to make life worth living. So why not now, when he is in the prime of life—why not say pleasant things about him now, when he can resent it if he so desires? He is at the head of the Columbia Ribbon Company, and has been actively connected with it since its inception. He is a Paterson product, you might say, although not born here. He was as poor as a church mouse when he first came to these shores, but in a few short years he has established a silk plant that turns out enough hat bands yearly to supply every tenth man in America.

But what we want to get at is this: For years he has been at the head of the S. P. C. A. and is its hardest worker. He has done more for dumb animals in this city than any other ten men whose hearts are centered in that work. Night and day he has been at the beck and call of members of the society who have found cases of inhuman treatment of dumb beasts. When the mayor appointed him on the playground commission and he became its president, he worked incessantly in its behalf. No municipal commission has ever had harder sledding than this same commission. It finally obtained a small appropriation to begin work—not nearly as much as it should be. But Mr. Grossgebauer and the other members of the commission, in order to obtain sufficient funds to meet the emergency for playgrounds, have launched a league to raise funds to carry out the plan which the playground commission has in mind. The financial foundation of the Recreation League will be established by membership, which was fully described in "The Call" of Wednesday morning. There is a whole lot to think about when mentioning the name of John Grossgebauer. Broad in mind, kindly by nature, generous at all times, hopeful in every emergency, he gets a lot out of life because he puts a great deal into it.

**ROBERT B. MOREHEAD**—The late Robert B. Morehead, who for many years conducted a custom establishment in the city of Paterson, has left the memory of a life, the force of which ran in channels worth while. His entire career was practically interwoven with the interests of the "Silk City," and to the advancement and maintenance of those interests he was ever steadfastly loyal.

Robert B. Morehead was born in Cheshire, England, Feb. 7, 1827, and when but seven months old was brought by his parents to the United States, and settled in Paterson. He was educated in the district school of the township of Paterson, and at an early age entered the Oldham Machine Shop, then one of the principal factories of the town, to learn the machinist's trade. He possessed a vast fund of courage and ambition, which he rightly directed, and with these assets and a strong body and a clean mind, he commenced life's battle. Enterprise was a salient feature of Mr. Morehead's character, and of this he gave proof in many ways. On the last day of 1848, with a group of twenty-seven other adventurous youths of Paterson, he sailed from New York for Vera Cruz, en route for the Eldorado. After crossing Mexico on mules and experiencing many floods, he arrived at San Francisco, the following May, being thus entitled to the honor of enrollment among the original "forty-niners." He remained in California two years and, in accordance with his determination formed before he left home, he returned to Paterson in 1851. He then embarked in the custom tailoring business, establishing himself first in a store on what is the present site of Quackenbush & Company, where he remained for twenty-five years, then at No. 164 Main street for a period of twenty-five years, at the end of which time he removed to No. 138 Main street and was at this location at the time of the big fire in 1902, when he moved once again to No. 200 Market street, and was at that location up to the time of his death.

In politics Mr. Morehead was always a staunch Republican, and during his services on the board of aldermen was a member of the finance and other important committees. He was noted for his industry as a committeeman and was always prudent and conservative in the discharge of his duties. In 1879 he was elected to the Legislature to represent the second legislative district, and was reelected in 1880. This same year he served on the committees on revision of laws and on the joint committee on State library. Though he was afterwards urged to run for office he persistently declined, preferring to devote himself entirely to his business and his family. He affiliated with no organizations nor clubs, but was a Methodist in religion and served the church well by personal righteousness, and his means were gener-



ously contributed to the church and its benevolences. He was ready to lend his influence and aid to any good cause, and in a progressive public-spirited way continued the friend of every movement looking toward uplift and improvement. Thus his life was spent, and in usefulness and honor he ended his days, his death occurring March 8, 1910.

Mr. Morehead married Jane Stewart, in 1851, and they were the parents of six children: Emma, now Mrs. S. C. Martin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sarah; Jennie; Florence; Robert B., deceased; Harry C., who became a partner in his father's business in 1888 and still continues the business.

**WILLIAM B. GOURLEY**—Since his admission to the New Jersey bar in 1880, William B. Gourley, of Paterson, has been continuously in the public eye, his eminence in his profession and his position as a leader of the Democracy of the State combining to bring him prominently before the public. Mr. Gourley is a son of Henry G. and Catherine (Boyle) Gourley, residents of County Down, Ireland, at the time their son was born.

William B. Gourley was born in County Down, Ireland, March 2, 1857, and there spent the first nine years of his life. In 1866 he was brought to the United States, and since that year Paterson, N. J., has been his home. He was educated in the Paterson public schools and under private tutors, and after selecting the law as his profession studied under James Evans, of the Passaic county bar, a lawyer well known and highly capable. In June, 1880, the young man was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and at once began practice in Paterson. Three years later he was admitted counsellor-at-law, and later was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District courts. He has practiced continuously in Paterson since 1880, and during the forty years which have since intervened he has won his way to the front rank among New Jersey lawyers. He has specialized for many years in the law of corporations, and has been retained in many notable cases tried in the State and Federal courts.

His entrance into political life was coincident with his admission to the bar, and his rise in political life kept pace with his legal success until ill health compelled him to relinquish State leadership in 1908. He embraced the principles of the Democratic party, and quickly became known as one of the most efficient party workers, and as an eloquent campaign speaker. Passaic county, always a battle ground, offered unusual opportunities for such a young man, and in 1881, when the Fourth Assembly District of Passaic county was formed, Mr. Gourley, then but twenty-four years of age, was put forward as an independent candidate for the Assembly. He was beaten by twenty-six votes by the regular nominee, Thomas Flynn, but he made a creditable campaign, his youth, however, being used as an effective argument against him. In November, 1885, he was the regular Democratic candidate, and carried the district by 1300 votes, an unprecedented majority in the county at that time. His career in the House stamped him as a young man of strong ability. He took a strong stand in the session of 1886 against the bill granting permission to bridge Arthur Kill, and on one occasion made an all-night speech against that measure. In 1886 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Passaic county, and at the expiration of his term of five years was appointed to succeed himself. His record as prosecutor brought him additional fame as a lawyer, and he retired after ten years' service in that difficult position with the highest esteem of bench and bar, and strong in public confidence. He then resumed private practice, but until 1908 retained his deep interest in politics. He held position on the Passaic County Democratic Committee as member of the sub-committee on organization from 1895 until 1905, and from 1898 until 1908, he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Since 1908, owing to ill health, his interest in politics has been that of a citizen only, but he has always continued his relation as adviser and interested voter. From 1900 until 1908 he was a member of the Democratic National Committee from New Jersey, and in 1888-1902, and 1906, was a delegate to the National conventions of his party.

**WILLIAM L. SCHLUMPF**—The satisfactory functioning of a community depends upon many activities and influences, some practical, others ideal and theoretical, but probably the influence that brings to the people the greatest degree of uplift, the most exquisite satisfaction, and the greatest and highest inspiration, is good music. A music master of real soul, who unselfishly recites to his fellow-townpeople the fullness of his musical inspirations, has a very definite and valuable place in that community. Such a place has William L. Schlumpf, music master, in the city of Paterson, N. J. A contemporary in writing of Mr. Schlumpf stated:

Few men in Paterson have gained for themselves a place so distinctive as that held in the community by William L. Schlumpf, one of Paterson's leading musical authorities. His skill as a professor has developed the musical gift of many pupils who are rapidly advancing to fame in the musical world; his own vocal powers have charmed many an audience in the city; and his distinctive ability as a choir leader has placed him in a leading place in musical circles of Paterson, and brought him into favorable repute among music lovers in many widely separated parts of the State.

He is quite a young man, and probably will for yet another generation have prominent part in the direction of musical matters, but his achievements thus far are quite worthy of reference in this historical work of the city of Paterson.



*William S. Schlumpf*



William L. Schlumpf was born in New York City, Feb. 2, 1882, the son of William and Agnes (Welte) Schlumpf, both now deceased. His parents were of Swiss birth, and both skilled in music, so that in all probability the boy's inclination for music was inherited directly from his parents. At all events, he very early in life manifested a distinct musical ability; and he was fortunate in having parents who recognized it and endeavored in every way to encourage and develop it in him. He was scarcely seven years old when he began seriously to study music under an eminent New York City tutor, Professor Specht, and at the Uptown (New York) Music Conservatory. He studied the pianoforte and the theory of music for three years at that conservatory, and had made his debut on the concert platform in New York City before he had scarcely reached his teens; in fact, had his family continued to live in New York it is quite probable that William L. Schlumpf might have as a boy advanced much further, for he showed unusual promise.

When he was fourteen years old, however, the family removed to Paterson, N. J., from New York City, his father having at that time been appointed superintendent of the extensive Paterson plant of the Meding Silk Company. For a while the boy to some extent dropped his training in music, and took a position in the manufacturing plant of which his father was superintendent. In course of time he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the silk industry, and was prospering in his business endeavor. But music was always preëminent in him, and while he maintained himself by business activities, he in his spare time continued his musical studies and little by little he gained headway as a teacher. Eventually he altogether severed his connection with business, that is with the silk business, for as a matter of fact he was still in business, although that business was allied with music, and enabled him to come more wholly into the atmosphere he loved; for two years he was a salesman for the Ruckstuhl Piano Company, and during that time he enhanced his professional reputation. In 1907 he was able to enter upon a long-hoped-for graduate course in music in one of the leading musical centers of Europe. For that purpose he went to Europe, and enrolled as a student at the Conservatory of Music, in Zurich, Switzerland, which conservatory ranks among the highest in Europe. There young Schlumpf, then twenty-five years of age, gained an enviable record as a student and came into noteworthy prominence on the platform. He went far in his studies, taking the advanced course in theory and composition of music such as only professional artists take, and he continued his study of the piano and organ, showing also much promise in voice culture. Soon he held enviable place among the seven hundred students at the conservatory.

Mention might also be made of another meritorious phase of his post-graduate work at Zurich; he studied leadership under the internationally-known leader, Carl Attenhofer, and proved his merit in this phase of musical activity at many public performances given by the Non-Commissioned Officers' Chorus of Zurich, of which aggregation of students Mr. Schlumpf was conductor, and as such recognized as holding a high place among the leaders of music in Zurich. Also Mr. Schlumpf took a course, ensemble playing and operatic repertoire, under Friedrich Heger, the eminent composer, who thought so much of Mr. Schlumpf's compositions that they were produced at the conservatory, as examples of excellent work. Student Schlumpf also came into much prominence at the conservatory because of his vocal excellence; his voice had been developed very much while at Zurich, and he then possessed a rich baritone voice of inspiring power, and he had the honor of singing at the Commencement Recital which marked the conclusion of his studies in Zurich. Mr. Schlumpf won high honors at the Zurich Conservatory, and music also took him to many parts of Europe before he finally in 1911 returned to the United States, and to Paterson, where he was welcomed, especially by an organization of musical enthusiasts, the Mozart Club, which band of male voices had been formed some time anterior to his return in the hope that when he came he would give them the benefit of his experience, and assume the conductorship of the body. For two seasons after he returned to Paterson, he held the leadership of the Mozart Club Male Singers, and in that capacity came strikingly before the people of Paterson; two private subscription concerts at which noted artists appeared were given before capacity houses, and Mr. Schlumpf's place among music masters in Paterson became indisputable.

He opened a studio at the home of his parents and soon became established in lucrative and meritorious practice. Some of his pupils have had noteworthy success, for instance, one of his early pupils, Miss Gertrude Fozard, is now studying for the Metropolitan Opera cast. Mr. Schlumpf's skill as a tutor was demonstrated by her when at the time of the Paterson Musical Festivals she took part in a public contest, the purpose of which was to discover a promising young singer to act as festival soloist. Of the eleven contestants, Miss Fozard was undoubtedly the best, and the adjudicators had no hesitation in awarding her the premier honors. The winning of the contest resulted in Miss Fozard being assured material assistance in continuing her musical training, and her ultimate advancement has been very gratifying to Mr. Schlumpf. In 1916 another of Mr. Schlumpf's pupils, Miss Clarissa Zomerdyk, a contralto, won the Musical Festival honors in a contest of eighteen prominent singers. Many other pupils have gained a high degree of prominence in musical circles, but space does not permit the writer to specifically name them herein.

In June, 1914, Mr. Schlumpf was married to Laura, daughter of Henry Gautschy, a prominent Paterson silk dyer. An extensive honeymoon trip through Europe had been planned

and entered upon. Mr. and Mrs. Schlumpf suffered many exciting and unpleasant adventures, however, before they again were able to return to America. They were caught in the maelstrom that whirled everything into chaos and impending ruin in Europe, as the great World War opened at the end of July, 1914, when it seemed that everything except strife had ceased to function, and currency had no value. Mr. and Mrs. Schlumpf were in Switzerland at the time, and it was not until September of that year that they were able to cross through France and take ship for America. The voyage was attended by dangers and discomforts that will ever make it memorable to the voyagers, the submarine danger zone being scarcely left behind before the ship came into almost as great danger, icebergs, twenty-seven of which were encountered, keeping the navigators ceaselessly vigilant and anxious.

Upon his return to Paterson, Mr. Schlumpf opened a studio at No. 47 Ward street, where he also lived. Soon, however, he began to construct a studio building at No. 80 Ward street, and within a year it was ready for occupancy. It was unique, in that, so far as is known, it was the only structure in Paterson built exclusively for musical studio purposes. It was well suited to the use Mr. Schlumpf planned that it should give; on the first floor is a spacious studio, which connects with the living rooms, on second floor, where Mr. and Mrs. Schlumpf reside, these rooms also being available in case of need for the purpose of his conservatory. His growing practice compelled him to open a music room on the upper floor. Especially in voice culture has Mr. Schlumpf succeeded; his services in this regard are so much in demand that he has a waiting list of applicants from season to season.

The faith Mr. Schlumpf showed in the people of Paterson, and their love of music, when he expended many thousands of dollars in erecting his unique studio, has brought him not only gratifying success, but he has also been commended for his enterprise, and for his confidence in the city, by many prominent residents and local organizations, who have felt that his efforts within the city have brought the community much benefit. For five years the recitals given annually by the pupils of Mr. Schlumpf have been notable musical events of the local season, customarily drawing houses of fifteen hundred or more; in fact, the recitals gained such an excellent reputation that after three years, the Young Men's Christian Association hall was too small to house the people attending, and the concerts of 1917 and 1918 had to be held in the auditorium of the Paterson High School.

Mr. Schlumpf did notable work of national consequence during the war, proving himself to be whole-heartedly an American. The power of his musical force, his pupils, was a factor of consequence to the nation during the local campaigns of the Liberty Loan Committee. Under his direction his pupils sang collectively and individually, with patriotic intent, at many gatherings, and stirred those gatherings to active and generous patriotism. One of their notable appearances was at the Armory at the concert attended by Philip Sousa with his Marine Band of 300 musicians. At that time the famous band leader publicly complimented Mr. Schlumpf on the excellence of his chorus. His choir became known and recognized in Paterson as "The Singing Division" of the Four-Minute-Men organization, which worked for the elucidation of the great cause, and for the success of the country's loan issues. It will therefore be appreciated that Mr. Schlumpf's cooperation in the time of national stress was a patriotic service of particular importance.

In the fall of 1919 Mr. Schlumpf was offered and accepted the leadership of the choir of the First Baptist Church of Paterson. The appointment is an important one, highly paid, probably the highest in Paterson for conducting, and with one hundred voices he has already effecting striking results which prove his fitness for the office. Certainly Mr. Schlumpf has a definite place in Paterson life. One writer stated of him: "Mr. Schlumpf's studio has been the meeting place of many prominent musicians and writers, and is distinguished by real artistic atmosphere, from which much of the musical enthusiasm of this famous centre is radiated."

Mr. Schlumpf has also exhibited business ability of no mean measure, which by the way is somewhat unusual; invariably, and perhaps unfortunately, excellence in the arts seem to lead to incapacity for business. That is not so with Mr. Schlumpf, the same writer stating that "Mr. Schlumpf is an exceptionally successful man of business, and combines that talent with his music in a way that is seldom manifested by people of so highly musical a temperament." Of course, his success is directly due to his musical excellence, or rather to his practical application of his musical talent. He therefore is appreciated among business men, as well as in church and musical circles, and he is a prominent member of the Kiwanis Club, an organization of prominent business men of Paterson. Still in his early prime, Mr. Schlumpf has probably many years of useful public service to give to the city of Paterson.

**GEORGE B. STINSON**—George B. Stinson, son of Benjamin Stinson, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 18, 1845. When five years of age his parents came to Paterson, where they established a fancy goods and crockery business which has been continued under the name of Stinson ever since. The Stinson family have always been prominent in city and church affairs, and while never seeking political preferment, has been identified with many of the most important events which have tended to the advancement of the city of Paterson. George B. Stinson was the oldest of the five children of Benjamin and Ann Maria Stinson.

George B. Stinson received his education in the public schools of the city under that prince of teachers, Samuel C. Hosford. While yet but a boy of fifteen years, he enlisted in Capt. Scot's company, which became a part of the famous Sickles' Brigade. On account of his youth, his father refused his permission, but the boy was persistent, and ran away from home, joined the 22nd New York State Militia, and served his term of enlistment in the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. Wool. Refused permission by his father to reenlist, he entered the employ of A. T. Stewart & Company, and eventually became a buyer for the house of Sweetser, Pembroke & Company. On the death of his father, he succeeded to his business, which he has carried on since. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school, but the only political position he ever held was as a member of the Board of Fire and Police, under Mayor Robert H. Fordyce. Mr. Stinson is a past commander of Farragut Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic; past master of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons; and served two terms as adjutant-general of the Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Stinson was married, Feb. 10, 1870, to Ann Alida Dally, a descendant of an old Revolutionary family. They are the parents of five children: Benjamin, a Baptist clergyman; George, deceased; Richard, a prominent physician of this city; Carlos C. and Virginia.

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**RICHARD STINSON, M. D.**—After receiving his medical degree from Columbia University in 1896, Dr. Stinson returned to Paterson and located on the site where he has spent the years, twenty-three, which have since intervened. The years have brought him the honors of his, the oldest of professions, and the good will, respect and love of a vast throng of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Stinson, son of George B. and Anna Alida (Dally) Stinson, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1874. He was brought by his parents to Paterson and attended the public schools, supplementing this with a course at Rogers & Magee Preparatory School. Having chosen the profession of medicine for his life's career, he entered the University of Columbia, in 1893, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896. After serving his internship of one year at St. Joseph's Hospital at Yonkers he, having decided to locate in Paterson, came here immediately, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession ever since. He is a member of the Passaic County Medical Association, American Medical Association, and New Jersey State Medical Association, and is an active member on the staff of the Paterson General Hospital. He is affiliated with Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Sons of Veterans.

Dr. Stinson married, April 3, 1917, Ella MacDonald, daughter of J. Oliver MacDonald. Dr. and Mrs. Stinson have no children. Whether Dr. Stinson is considered as physician or citizen, he must be considered a success. His practice is large, his business prosperous, and his standing as a citizen high.

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**JOHN CAMPBELL**—The subject of this review exemplifies in a remarkable degree not only the achievements of a man of great natural talent, but the wonderful possibilities in America, whereby an alien born may attain distinction in the community and State of his adoption in a short period of time. The success of John Campbell, known in the business world of Paterson as inspector of plumbing, in all his undertakings is so marked that his methods must be of interest to the commercial world. He has always based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict integrity. His progressive spirit has made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in a work treating of the business life and substantial development of the city of Paterson. His own energy and willing hands have made him what he is, and his work is of great benefit to the entire community.

William Campbell, father of John Campbell, was born at Bearhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1840, and died in 1894, at the age of fifty-four years. He was an iron ship builder by trade. He married Jean Osborne, born in 1842, in Paisley, Scotland, and they were the parents of seven children of whom John, of whom further, is the eldest.

John Campbell, son of William and Jean (Osborne) Campbell, was born in Partick, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Dec. 12, 1861. He received a meagre education in the public schools of his native town, leaving at the age of fourteen to start his apprenticeship to the plumbing trade. Twelve years later, in 1887, he came to the United States, and in 1892 was made a citizen of this country. For seven years he worked as a journeyman plumber in Philadelphia, Pa., Lenox and Pittsfield, Mass., and also in Hackensack, Passaic and Paterson, N. J. A firm believer and advocate of organization, cooperation and affiliation, with associations that have for their objects "The greatest good for the greatest number," he joined the Journeymen Plumbers' Operative Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1882, and after coming to this country he became a member of the United Associations of Journeymen and Plumbers. In 1894 he established himself in business in Paterson as a practical sanitary plumber, at the same time joining the New Jersey State and the National associations of Master Plumbers. For twenty years he was engaged in business until he sold out his

interests in order to accept the position of plumbing inspector, after having successfully passed the civil service examination on Dec. 9, 1914.

Needless to say Mr. Campbell has prospered, being one of the men with whom in any sphere of activity success is a "foregone conclusion." Throughout his career, capable management, unfaltering enterprise, and a spirit of justice are well balanced factors. Forceful, sagacious and resourceful, he is recognized as one in the inmost circle of those closest to the business concerns and financial interests which most largely conserve the progress of the city. In 1893 he was active in the drafting of a bill for the uniform state plumbing code and a state law regulating registration and the examination of plumbers and plumbing. He was also active in the formation and organization of the New Jersey State Association of Master Plumbers at the National Convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1895, later resulting in the organization of the New Jersey State Association. He served as president and National State vice-president of the National Association of Master Plumbers, which was held in 1899, during which time he sowed the seed of organization personally and by mail in all the cities and towns of New Jersey. He was a member-at-large of the National Association of Master Plumbers during the disorganized condition of the local and state associations from 1899 until 1903, and was later active in the reorganization of these associations at the National Convention held in Atlantic City in 1902. He served on the board of directors from 1902 to 1906, and from 1913 until 1914, when he was appointed plumbing inspector.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Campbell stands in the front rank, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given. A Republican in politics, he has steadily refused to accept office, but ever by his vote and influence has given loyal support to all measures which he deems calculated to promote the public welfare. His civic spirit and rapidity of judgment has enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activities, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, and his penetrating thought has often added wisdom to public movements.

Mr. Campbell is prominent in lodge circles, being affiliated with the following fraternities: Loyal Order of Moose; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 60; Knights of Malta; St. Mary's Lodge, No. 117, Free and Accepted Masons, at Partick, Scotland; Paterson Valley Foresters, No. 33, Tall Cedars of Lebanon. His clubs are the Totowa Rod and Reel, the Social and Glasgow Exhibition Tourist, of which he was the founder and ex-president, and the Caledonian, of which he was formerly chief. It is interesting to note here that at the time of Mr. Campbell's departure for his native land in 1901, the Caledonian Club tendered him a surprise party in St. George's Hall, where J. P. McDonnell, editor of the "National Labor Standard," addressed him in part as follows:

Friend John Campbell, a few of your friends are assembled here to-night for the purpose of shaking hands and wishing you a hearty Godspeed on your departure for the land of your birth.

Those who are assembled here to-night to greet you and wish you bon voyage represent the feelings of the thousands in our city who know and respect you. They are here to do you justice, not to flatter you. By your manliness, your unselfishness, your uprightness, your devotion to the right and your liberality of thought and action you have won their sincere esteem. There are not many who have won such just admiration and you have reason to feel happy at being one of the few who are entitled to it. Your friends wish you to know, now especially when you are about to leave them for a time, how sincerely they esteem you as a man and friend.

By your countrymen you are deservedly respected. No Scotchman during the past quarter of a century, if ever, has done as much to promote the general interests of the Scottish race in this city. By your unceasing effort you have elevated the Scotch name and turned discord into harmony. And you have honored the Scotch race by being in harmony with men of all nationalities and by not permitting national boundaries to prejudice you.

As a journeyman plumber you were ever active in promoting the welfare of the members of your craft by whom you were and are still held in the highest regard.

As an employing plumber you have retained the good will of the journeymen by your conduct, and by your upright business methods you have won a position of honor and trust amongst the business community and your patrons.

As a man and citizen you are respected because you have been ever ready to promote every movement that has had for its purpose the mental, moral and material improvement of the people.

If you should visit other lands and become acquainted with new faces, always remember that you will be ever in the minds of those you left behind.

In closing Mr. McDonnell said: "The words that I have spoken in behalf of your friends including myself do not adequately express the high regard in which we hold you. We hope that you will accept them as sincere and heartfelt. Again we wish you a pleasant time and a safe voyage."

Three months later, Sept. 24, 1901, Mr. Campbell returned to Paterson and again was given a glorious reception which must have been most gratifying to him. Mr. Campbell's hobby is athletics, he being particularly interested in the great Scottish game of soccer football. Mr. Campbell is unmarried. He resides at No. 742 East Twenty-second street, Paterson.

**WILLIAM WALLACE STALTER**—Among the active and prominent men of Paterson is William Wallace Stalter, president and treasurer of the Pure Ice Company. Col. Stalter has been thus far a lifelong resident of the Silk City, and is numbered among those citizens who have always manifested an earnest interest in her welfare and advancement.



*Henry W. Stalter.*





Charles Stalter, father of the subject of this review, was born in Paterson in 1848, and was educated in the public schools of his native city, subsequently becoming superintendent of John Royle & Sons, manufacturers of machinery, being active in this capacity until his death. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and was always interested in the activities of the organization. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Riverside Reformed Church. He married Matilda Hugginson, a native of Paterson, and a daughter of William and Lydia Hugginson, and they were the parents of two children: William W., mentioned below; Edmund G., an attorney of Paterson. Mr. Stalter passed away in 1917, at the age of sixty-nine years.

William Wallace Stalter was born in Paterson, N. J., June 20, 1870, the son of Charles and Matilda (Hugginson) Stalter. For his education he attended the local public schools, graduating from the high school, and later Latimer's Business College at Paterson. From this institution he was graduated with the class of 1890, and then secured a position as book-keeper with the Johnson Cowdin Company, where he remained for six years, and then was associated with Graham & Company, brewers, with whom he remained until he established himself in the ice business in 1903, forming the Passaic Ice Company, which has since been changed to the Pure Ice Company, of which Colonel Stalter is the president. He is vice-president of the Four Wheel Drive Auto Company of New Jersey.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, he stands in the front rank, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given. A Republican in politics, he is prominent in the activities of the organization, and ever by his vote and influence gives loyal support to all measures which he deems calculated to promote the public welfare. His civic spirit and rapidity of judgment enables him in the midst of incessant business activity to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of value. In 1902 he was president of the board of aldermen, and last year (1919) was elected to the board of freeholders. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, Colonel Stalter served as lieutenant; previous to 1915 he had been a member for twenty-four years of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteer Regiment, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In Masonry he has attained to the thirty-second degree, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge No. 60; and the Knights of Pythias.

Col. Stalter married, in Paterson, in 1893, Catherine C. Brown, a daughter of John and Anne (Cooper) Brown, of Paterson, and they became the parents of one child, Charles Cooper Stalter, an attorney in Paterson at the present time; he served during the World War, first as lieutenant with the United States Reserve Field Artillery, and afterwards became an aerial observer of the field artillery.

Col. William Wallace Stalter has brought to the shaping of his career a very happy and unusual combination of characteristics which have won for him his success as a business man. His philanthropy is great, and springs from the sincere kindness of his heart, which embraces all men in its regard. He has many friends, and among them, as in the community at large, he exerts a powerful influence which is always wielded on the side of justice. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of such a man to a community, of the presence in it of a man like Col. Stalter. There is scarcely a department in its affairs in which he does not take an active interest. He is a practical man of affairs, yet never in seeking his own business advantage does he lose sight of that of the community of which he is a member. Such a man is certainly worthy of emulation.

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**HARRY LEON SCHOEN**—Although young in years, Harry Leon Schoen, a well known lawyer of Paterson, N. J., has already earned a distinction in his professional work which might well be the envy of a much older man. His efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that his may already be called a successful life in the true sense of the word.

Nathan Schoen, father of Harry Leon Schoen, was born in Germany. He came to the United States when a very young man, and in fact was one of the pioneer Jews of Paterson, N. J. He married Sophia Goldschmidt, a native of Germany, and they were the parents of four children: Mamie, critic teacher at the Normal School; Harriett, engaged in the millinery business in Paterson; Julia, teacher at school No. 6; Harry L., of whom further.

Harry-Leon Schoen was educated in the public schools of Paterson, and after graduating from the high school, class of 1909, he served as assistant clerk at the District Court for a year and a half. Desiring to fit himself for a professional life, he matriculated at the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in November, 1912, and as counsellor in June, 1916. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession at No. 120 Washington street, Paterson, in September, 1916, moving to his present location at No. 140 Market street. He is enthusiastically devoted to his profession; thorough and untiring in the preparation of his cases; loyal to the interests of his client; yet always fair to his opponent, and frank with the court. His keen perception gives him a remarkable power of logical discrimination, which results in the equitableness of his decision. His alertness of mind forecasts the end of an argument from its very beginning, but he is always fair-minded and open to conviction.

A Democrat in politics, he takes a lively interest in the affairs of the organization, for four years held the office of county committeeman, and in 1915 was his party's candidate for state assemblyman, running high on the ticket, but was unsuccessful, like all others of his party candidates. His sound judgment is often sought on boards of directors, and he is officially identified with the following organizations: Secretary and treasurer of the Egypto Laboratory, Incorporated, manufacturers of toilet articles; director and attorney of the "New Jersey Star," which is a Hebrew publication. Professionally Mr. Schoen is a member of the Passaic County Bar Association. His club is the Progress, and he also affiliates with the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

During the World War, Mr. Schoen enlisted in the United States Army, August, 1918, and was sent to Fort Slocum, where he was assigned to the ordnance department with supervision over the inspection and distribution of shells. He was honorably discharged from the service, Jan. 3, 1919, when he returned immediately to Paterson and resumed his practice. Mr. Schoen is unmarried. He resides at No. 277 East Thirty-second street, Paterson.

**EDWARD A. ATWOOD**—Among the young physicians of Paterson, N. J., must be mentioned Dr. Atwood, who is engaged in private practice of internal medicine in that city with every probability that he will in time come into high regard as a physician, especially in relation to the treatment of diseases of the circulating system, in which phase of medical science he has undertaken exhaustive and valuable research. As a student, his pre-medical, medical and post-graduate medical records are good; he holds the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist of Columbia University, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine of New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. While at Bellevue he had the opportunity of observing much clinical work in the wards of that vast New York City hospital, and later he took further post-graduate work, as resident physician at the Paterson General Hospital, where he served an internship of eighteen months. Therefore he might well begin private practice with confidence that he will succeed, and that his medical service will be of high grade.

Dr. Atwood was born in Milton, Morris county, N. J., May 22, 1894, the son of the Rev. Edward H. and Gussie M. Atwood. When he was twelve years old the family removed to Paterson, his father, a Methodist Episcopal minister, having been appointed to the charge of the Methodist Episcopal church of that place. The Rev. Edward H. Atwood is now in charge of the Passaic Methodist Episcopal Church, but Dr. Edward A. Atwood has considered Paterson to be his home ever since he first came to live in the city twelve years ago. When he had completed his collegiate courses, he became back to Paterson to take up hospital work, and eventually to enter upon private practice. His elementary education was obtained in schools of his native place, but after coming to Paterson he became a student at the Paterson High School, from which he eventually graduated. After further preparation he took the course at Columbia University, which in due course gained him in his graduation the professional degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist, with the class of 1914. With that pre-medical qualification, he enrolled as a medical student at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, one of the largest and leading medical colleges of the East, and one at which the medical requirements for graduation were becoming increasingly exacting and difficult. Dr. Atwood graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1918, and immediately entered upon an internship of eighteen months in the Paterson General Hospital, where he had ample scope for practice of general medicine. He has now entered upon private general practice, but he still is professionally connected, in staff capacity, with the Paterson General Hospital, formerly laboratory clinical assistant, now associate to the pathological department, also general clinical assistant in medicine to the out-patient department.

Had he been a year or so older, he probably would have taken good part in the military medical forces during the recent war. Although he was within the age of the selective draft, he was permitted, having regard to the early possibility of professional graduation, to continue his medical studies, that being the general plan the government had decided to follow in the case of medical students. As soon as he had graduated, he reported to the authorities, and soon thereafter received the commission, in the grade of first lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the United States Army Reserve. The date of his commissioning was June 28, 1918, but he was never called to duty, although had the war gone into the year 1919, there is every probability that he would have been called to active duty during the winter of 1918. Dr. Atwood is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of college fraternities he belongs to the Phi Delta Chi, of Columbia University, and the Nu Sigma Nu, of Bellevue Hospital. He is a member of the Passaic County Medical Association also.

Dr. Atwood was married, June 4, 1918, to Grace D., daughter of William D. Blauvelt, a prominent banker of Paterson, whose biography, written for this present historical publication, reviews the notable efforts of a worthy and public-spirited citizen.

**SAMUEL SIFF**—There is no class of Paterson's business men that has done more for the upbuilding of her industrial interests than the silk manufacturers. Of this number is Samuel Siff, manager of the Giant Silk Company, manufacturers of dress and tie silks.

Samuel Siff was born in Poland, May 3, 1877. He was educated in the schools of his native city until he reached the age of twelve years, when he emigrated to the United States with his parents, settling in Worcester, Mass., where he resumed his schooling in the schools of that city, supplementing this with a course at Childs' Business College there. After graduating, he worked in a retail clothing establishment until the time when he opened a store of his own in Clinton, Mass. In 1909 he went to New York City, where he formed the junior member of the firm of Fernald & Siff, manufacturers of ladies' coats and suits at No. 8 Washington place. Four years later he came to Paterson, N. J., and organized the Giant Silk Mills, which was incorporated under the state laws of New Jersey in 1913, and known as the Giant Silk Company, located at Clay and Gray streets. The concern employs 150 people, and has 228 looms in operation, which are run by electric power in the making of dress goods and tie silks. Mr. Siff is also a member of the firm of Mendelson Brothers & Siff, commission merchants, formed in 1916, with offices at No. 404 Fourth avenue, New York.

Samuel Siff is a member of the Silk Association of America, and the Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association of Paterson. The success of the firm is due to the systematic arrangement which prevails in every part of the mill, and to the energy and knowledge of the business on the part of Mr. Siff. He is a firm believer in systematizing, and in the position which he fills he is ever making improvements which help to increase the output. Quietly, but with telling force, he is helping to build up the silk industry of Paterson, and as the years roll on will produce results of greater magnitude, thus winning fuller understanding and increasing appreciation. He is a member of the Progress Club, member of Barnert Temple, member of the Barnert Memorial and St. Joseph's Hospital Associations, and a liberal contributor to both.

Mr. Siff married, Dec. 12, 1907, in New York City, Dora Mendelson, daughter of Irving and Rose Mendelson. Two daughters: Estelle and Rosalie Matilda. Residence is at No. 78 Seventeenth avenue.

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**JOSIAH DADLEY**—One of the successful members of the bar of Passaic county, N. J., is Josiah Dadley, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief article. That he is destined to exceed even his present record is the belief of the many who are acquainted with him.

Josiah Dadley was born in Coventry, England. He came to this country when but a lad, and received his education in the public schools of Paterson. At an early age he entered the business world, securing a position in a silk mill, but the chief ambition of his life was to become a lawyer. With this end in view, he studied evenings in order to get the preliminary education which entitled him to register as a law student. He then entered the evening class of the New York Law School, from which he graduated in June, 1907, was admitted to the bar as an attorney the same month, and immediately began the practice of his profession, rapidly building up an extensive clientele. He was admitted as a counsellor at the June term of 1910. Although a lawyer of note, he has won additional recognition in another respect. There is probably no man in Passaic county who is better qualified on the stability of investments, which is proven by his success in the numerous properties that he has in charge. The ability with which he handles these matters, and the general satisfaction to all those who are concerned, has won for him the confidence of his clients.

Mr. Dadley has always identified himself with the progressive element of the Republican party. He was elected to the Assembly in 1916 by a plurality of 4,339 over John R. Fitzgerald, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Although his experience in the Legislature has been brief, he has wielded great influence there. Having sought public office a number of times, he has never done so without having had specific ideas to carry out. He believes that in order to bring about social justice, the lack of which is causing trouble throughout the civilized world, fundamental changes must needs be made, and to that end, as a step in the right direction, he introduced a bill in the Legislature to change the tax laws, the purpose of which was to give the people power by direct vote, and the right to exempt personal property and improvements on real estate, in whole or in part, from taxation. He believes that if this bill had been passed, and that the people had approved of raising the public revenue from a tax on land values, it would have put the greater part of the burden of taxation on the value of land which is created by the public and which he contends is a fund that should be used to apply on public expenses before private property is taken for that purpose. He contends that this would encourage business, and discourage speculation in land; that it would break up the monopoly of the great resources of life such as the coal and iron mines, oil wells and natural timber tracts, which are the products of nature and not of man, and that it would make it easier for men to own their own houses.

Mr. Dadley was united in marriage with Helen Haenichen, of Paterson, in April, 1916. Josiah Dadley's character is a strong one, as he so forcibly illustrates in his pursuance of his chosen profession, in the face of many opposed difficulties and obstacles. The same determined spirit that he displays in this matter characterizes his conduct, yet there is nothing of the aggressive temper about him, but a deep regard for the rights and feelings of his fellow-citizens.

**CLIFFORD H. RAMSEY**—Known in the business circles of Paterson as president of the Morrison Machine Company, Incorporated, builders of all types of machines used in the dyeing, printing and finishing of silk fabrics, Clifford H. Ramsey, although but comparatively a young man, has made for himself a name which stands for success.

Garrett Ramsey, grandfather of Clifford H. Ramsey, was born in Paterson, and resided at No. 192 Van Houten street. With his brother James he operated a grocery store for many years. He married Catherine Demarest.

Charles D. Ramsey, son of Garrett and Catherine (Demarest) Ramsey, was born in Paterson, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. Later he was actively interested in banking, holding the position of paying teller in the First National Bank of Paterson. Ever ready to help in the public welfare of the city, he was president of the Board of Education for two years. In 1890 he went to Chicago, but remained there only a short time when he was taken ill and returned to Paterson, where he died in 1902. His widow, Mrs. Jennie Ramsey, was born in a house in Paterson, located just a few doors from her husband on Van Houten street. They were playmates as children. She was a daughter of David and Jemima Houston. Mr. Houston was a blacksmith foreman for the firm of Todd & Rafferty. Mr. Ramsey's death was a direct blow to Paterson, where his name had ever stood as a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship. Devoted in his family relations, sincere in his friendships, honorable in business, he had the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge of his quality. With a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, he won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

Clifford H. Ramsey, son of Charles D. and Jennie (Houston) Ramsey, was born in Paterson, July 31, 1881. He attended the public schools of Paterson until he was eight years of age, when he went to Chicago with his parents, remaining there but a short time, when they all returned to Paterson. Upon the death of his father, which occurred about this time, he went to work as an apprentice for John Royle & Sons, in which business aptness and industry gained his advancement until he became a draftsman. In 1910 he was made manufacturing superintendent of the concern, which position he held for four years, when he left to accept the appointment of secretary and treasurer of the Morrison Machine Company. In 1916 he was made president of this concern, which position he still holds.

Mr. Ramsey is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. On January 29, 1920, he was unanimously elected president of the Paterson Employers' Association, and chairman of the Federated Board of Governors of the same organization. In religious belief he is a Methodist, and for many years was an active member of the Wesley Methodist Church. He is now a resident of Glen Rock, and at Ridgewood we find him foremost in the activities of his church.

On Aug. 30, 1902, Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage with Effie Atkinson, a daughter of Benjamin and Isabella (McCandless) Atkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are the parents of three children: Melvin A., Justin H., Muriel I.

In no small measure has the growth of the firm been due to Mr. Ramsey's tireless industry and energy. His training qualified him for carrying on a large enterprise, and his close application to the business of the firm has given him unbounded success. The industry which he has helped to build up is of great value in itself and of relative value and importance to the industries of Paterson.

**THE MORRISON MACHINE COMPANY, INCORPORATED**—This business started first as a partnership by Messrs. James L. Morrison and Joseph Radink, in 1907, at No. 52 Fulton street, for the purpose of manufacturing machinery used for dyeing and finishing. In 1907 the business was prospering, but in 1908 the partnership was dissolved, and James L. Morrison incorporated the business as the James L. Morrison Machine Company for \$10,000. Then James L. Morrison was made the president, John D. Vogel, treasurer, and George Simpson, secretary. In 1909 the capital was increased to \$25,000, and in 1914 the firm outgrew its housing capacity and moved to its present quarters. In 1916 the concern adopted its present title of the Morrison Machine Company, Incorporated, with Clifford H. Ramsey, president, Henry Hunt, vice-president, and James L. Morrison, secretary and treasurer. The firm has manufactured two of Mr. Ramsey's personally patented machines; one is an oval reel dyeing machine used for piece work, and is highly responsible for the remarkable development of the piece dyeing industry since its innovation. The other machine is a hydro extractor, and is also a very important machine in the silk industry to-day. During the last ten months of the World War, the firm ran ninety per cent. under government work, handling sub-contracts for the making of most essential machines used for making implements of war. The firm employs sixty hands; its products have attained universal popularity.

**FRED W. COULTHURST**—Among the older residents of Paterson, N. J., is Fred W. Coulthurst, justice of the peace. His interest in all that concerns the city's welfare is deep and sincere, and he is respected and valued as a conscientious, public-spirited citizen.



*C. S. Ramsey*



John D. Coulthurst, father of Fred W. Coulthurst, was born in Lancashire, England, and came to this country when a young man. He was a wood planer and also a weaver by trade, and for many years ran a hand loom in a small shop in the rear of his home. During the panic of 1876, he took his family back to England, where they remained for seven years, and then returned to the United States and came direct to Paterson, N. J., where they resided for many years. He married Emma Coulthurst, of Providence, R. I., and they had one child, Fred W., of whom further. Mr. and Mrs. Coulthurst are deceased, the former passing away in Los Angeles, where he went to live a few years ago, and the latter having died in Paterson.

Fred W. Coulthurst was born in Boonton, N. J., Feb. 6, 1874, the son of John D. and Emma (Coulthurst) Coulthurst. He began his education in the schools of Lancashire, England, where he had gone with his father and mother during the panic in this country, and later, when they returned to the United States and came to Paterson to live, he resumed his schooling in the local schools. At the age of seventeen, he started to work and his first employment was as an office boy for Absalom Woodruff, attorney, and then for the following few years was employed successively for the following concerns: Clerk, for Sanderson & Newcity, shoe dealers; clerk for the attorneys, St. Lawrence, Wood McKee and Francis Scott; manager for the Dougherty undertaking establishment, and after nine years spent in the employ of this concern he was associated with Albert Zabriskie, who owned a large livery stable in Paterson, and while driving one of the horses met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of part of his right arm. After recovering from this, he was an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company until he established himself in the stationery business on Carroll street. It was while thus engaged that he was appointed to his present office, justice of the peace, being reelected from the second ward, where he removed in 1912, to the same office, which term expires in 1921. A staunch Republican, he never fails to cast his vote for the party of his choice. He is affiliated with the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and he and his family are members of the Paterson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

On April 10, 1895, Mr. Coulthurst was united in marriage with Julia Healey, daughter of the late George Edward Healey, for many years bookkeeper for the Cook Locomotive Works, and his wife, Julia (Gallagher) Healey. Mr. and Mrs. Coulthurst are the parents of three children: 1. Albert S., who was in the service of the United States Navy during the World War, was stationed with the Naval Reserves in New York, where he was taken ill with influenza and died Oct. 17, 1918. 2. Nettie M., at home. 3. Jessie M., at home. The family home is at No. 283 Union avenue, Paterson.

**EDWARD HAMILTON**—The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when one man passes the other on the highway to reach the goal of prosperity before others who probably started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages. There are no rules for building character; there is no one rule for achieving success. The man who can rise to a leading position in any line is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. Edward Hamilton, of Paterson, N. J., is a man of this calibre. He is not alone founder and president of the Hamilton Lumber and Manufacturing Company, but he is also a leading spirit in a number of other business organizations.

Edward Hamilton was born in Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 11, 1872, the son of Kyrn and Dana (Whitte) Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were born in Holland, and they were the parents of nine children. The boy Edward received his education in the schools of his native city, and upon graduating from the high school he entered the insurance business, identifying himself with Charles Reynolds, of Paterson, where he remained for one year and a half, when he subsequently obtained employment with the Hubbard Lumber Company, where for fifteen years he was in charge of the yard. Having made a thorough and practical study and investigation during the eighteen years he was identified with this concern, he established, in 1905, the Hamilton Lumber and Manufacturing Company at Beckwith and Clay streets, which is its present location. The business was incorporated, Dec. 20, 1905, with Edward Hamilton as president and P. C. Wadsworth as secretary and treasurer. This concern is one of the largest of its kind in the State, and it is due to Mr. Hamilton's executive ability and his enterprising and progressive ideas that this company holds its present proud position. Having displayed his ability to cope with difficult problems in the industrial field, he has been chosen to serve in the following capacities: President of the Hamilton Lumber Manufacturing Company, the New Jersey Lumber Exchange, the New Jersey Lumbermen's Association, the Material Men's Credit Association of Passaic and Bergen County, the People's Park Building and Loan Association of Passaic County, the Material Men's Building and Loan Association of Passaic and Bergen County, and secretary of J. J. Bower & Company, of Paterson, wholesale dealers in milk and cream. All matters which concern the welfare of the city have engaged a share of his attention for many years, and he has thrown himself into everything of this nature with a spirit worthy of emulation. He is prominent as a Free Mason, and affiliates with Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is identified with the Chamber of



Commerce and the Passaic City Club. In politics he is a Republican, and has ever taken a keen and intelligent interest in local public affairs.

Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Mary Breen, on Sept. 10, 1895. Mrs. Hamilton is the daughter of Paul and Cornelia Breen, of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of two children: 1. Paul Edward, born Nov. 8, 1896; attended Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J.; during the World War he served on the aeroplane production board and board of appraisements, inspecting the planes and the spruce lumber used in their construction; he was discharged from the government service in May, 1919; he is now with the Hamilton Lumber Company. 2. Dana Margaret.

Both in public and private life, Mr. Hamilton is exact and judicious. One of his most marked characteristics is a stern sense of justice. This has come to be recognized by those whom he has in charge, and he has won the affection as well as the respect of the men under him.

**GUSTAVE ADOLF GIGER, D. D. S.**—To attain distinction in a certain line of enterprise argues possession of those qualities which invariably imply a constant progress toward that success which distinguishes the goal of every man's ambition and urges him to seek the highest altitude of human endeavor. It is, therefore, a matter of particular gratification when one has achieved renown. In this connection it is particularly appropriate to introduce the name of Dr. Gustave A. Giger, who stands conspicuously identified as one of the most successful dentists in the city of Paterson, N. J.

Gustave Adolf Giger was born in Paterson, July 8, 1884, a son of Adolf Giger, a wholesale flour merchant of Paterson. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, later matriculating at the New York University, from which he graduated in 1901, when he subsequently entered New York College of Dentistry in 1902. In 1904 he changed to the Philadelphia Dental College, completing the course there in 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. After graduating, he passed the state board examinations of both New York and New Jersey, and for one year and a half he was in an office in New York City, when he came to Paterson to the office of T. Starr Dunning. In 1907 he opened offices in the Colt building and has remained there ever since, engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Giger is a member of the New Jersey State Dental Society, New York College of Dentistry Alumni Society, Philadelphia College of Dentistry Alumni Society, Garetsonian Society of Philadelphia, New Jersey Research Society, and was one of the organizers of the Passaic County Dental Society. He is a member of the Xi Psi Phi fraternity. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained to the thirty-second degree. He has other fraternal affiliations, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order of Mechanics, and Modern Woodmen of America. Of social nature, he is a member of several clubs, among them being the North Jersey Country, the Orpheus, being its financial secretary and one of its directors, and he is also a member of the Men's Club which is connected with the East Side Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Giger married, Oct. 5, 1915, Hilda Muhs, a daughter of Henry Muhs, by which marriage one child was born, Anna Marie Muhs, born at Glen Rock, Aug. 5, 1917. Mrs. Giger died Dec. 17, 1918. Dr. Giger makes his home with his parents. His hobby is progressive dentistry, in which he has done much research work, and his recreations are golf, fishing and hunting.

**BENJAMIN WALKER MITCHELL**, serving in the capacity of secretary of the well known firm of Schoonmaker & Company, Paterson, is representative of the successful merchants of Paterson; his success is, in fact, of that which has come to many Paterson men, in that it has come without influence and because of nothing else than close and constant attention to business. Mr. Mitchell started as general man with Schoonmaker & Company in 1894, and grew up with the business, a generation of constant business endeavor. Needless to state, Mr. Mitchell's part in the success which has attended the enterprise of Schoonmaker & Company has not been inconsequential. That is known to the principals of the firm, and has been duly recognized by them. Business might truly be said to be the hobby of Mr. Mitchell, for he seems to be constantly attending to business affairs, and apparently finds real pleasure in that occupation.

Mr. Mitchell is a native of Paterson, born in the city on Nov. 2, 1876, the son of Thomas A. and Rose Ann (Hornby) Mitchell, both of whom were natives of England, their home in that country having been near Manchester, Lancashire. Both, however, became naturalized Americans, and died in Paterson, Thomas A. Mitchell ten years ago, and his wife four years earlier. They were the parents of two children, Benjamin W., and Laura. More regarding the life of the former will be stated below; the latter is now the wife of Arthur Cruikshanks, of New York City.

Benjamin Walker Mitchell does not appear to have had very many years of schooling, but his study did not end with his school days; that is evident, for he is now a well-read man, and obviously a man of comprehensive knowledge of general subjects. However, he was in his early teens when he took employment with Marshall & Ball, Paterson, in the humble but useful capacity of errand boy. In 1894 he entered the employ of Schoonmaker & Company, with which firm he has since loyally remained. At the outset he served in the capacity of





*Rev. Vasquato H. Mello*

general man, and he probably made a good general man, for he is characteristically active, alert, and apt. Above all he has been earnest in his work, and has always endeavored to do thoroughly everything that has been entrusted to him for execution. Consequently, his service was appreciated, and as the years passed he rose in responsibility. In his present capacity of secretary to the corporation, he has opportunity for more extensive exercise of his executive ability, and has proved himself as able as an executive as he has been convincing as a salesman.

He is well known among the progressive young business leaders of Paterson, and is an aggressive, optimistic member of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce. He also belongs to the Masonic Club; in fact, he is a very prominent Mason, member of Joppa Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons; Cataract City Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; Melita Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander, and for many years has been a delegate, annually, to the Grand Commandery, at Trenton; Blue Lodge; and Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark. Politically, he is a Republican, and a member of the Episcopal church, Paterson.

Mr. Mitchell was married, on Feb. 2, 1905, to Mary Downie, of Paterson. They have one child, Rose E., who was born on May 24, 1907, and is now a student at the Paterson High School.

Benjamin W. Mitchell is a forceful speaker, and if he had more time to give to public affairs might be expected to advance far in public office; he is, however, quite content to do one thing well, and that has been his lifework—his business.

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**PASQUALE R. MELE**—Among the younger priests of the city of Paterson is Rev. Pasquale R. Mele, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, successor to Rev. Francis Castellano, who was obliged to resign owing to ill health. Father Mele's brilliant career in ecclesiastical diplomatic life in Italy, enjoying the affection and esteem of prelates in the upper hierarchy, in addition to his attainments in the art and sciences, as well as his successful efforts in church work in this country for over seven years, predict him to be an able leader among his new parishioners.

Father Mele was born in San Leucio of Benevento. He pursued his elementary studies at the public schools of the town, supplementing his education with a five years' course under the direction of his uncle, Father Polcari, S. J., celebrated throughout the world as a learned Latin student and made famous as the third Latin student of the world. For the three years following, he studied the classics at Benevento College, subsequently matriculating at the Pontifical College at Benevento. He entered the seminary under the guidance of Cardinal Marquise Di Rende, who took a special interest in the young man, and when he died his successor, Cardinal Dell'Olio, was likewise attracted to Father Mele, and upon the completion of the latter's course in philosophy and theology ordained him to the priesthood, Aug. 25, 1900, a dispensation being required for Father Mele was at that time but twenty-two years of age.

Immediately following his ordination, Father Mele was appointed private chaplain and head of the cardinal family by Cardinal Dell'Olio, another evidence of the implicit confidence they had for the newly ordained priest. Under the same cardinal, Father Mele was appointed secretary to the important consistory in the Catholic church which was held by the late Pope Leo XIII, at the Vatican, April 15 to April 18, 1901. Father Mele continued as head of the cardinal family until the death of His Eminence. The latter's successor, Archbishop Bonazzi, held singularly high regard for the young priest and nominated him to represent the Archdiocese at Benevento at the International Congress of Sacred Art held on the occasion of the centenary of St. Gregory the Great. He came to the United States from London, June, 1912, and secured an appointment at St. Francis de Sales Church, in New York City, temporarily. A few months later he was given his first assignment, which was in the Newark Diocese, as assistant rector of the Sacred Heart Church, Dover, N. J. Three years later, at the request of the apostolic delegates, Father Mele was transferred to an important Italian church in St. Louis, where his able services were sorely needed. For a year he labored there with great success, but his desire to return to the East was recognized by his appointment as assistant to Father Delehanty at Boonton, N. J. During the three years he was identified with that parish he constantly grew in esteem. His wide acquaintance with noted artists resulted in the interior decoration of the church at a nominal cost by the noted artist, Valenti, who at the completion of his work had transformed the edifice completely, making it equal to any in artistic splendor in the diocese. The expense of the work was partly met through the holding of a sacred concert in which several of his friends of the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera companies appeared at his request. It is interesting to note here that Father Mele counts among his intimate friends the world famous singer, Caruso. From this review it is a self-evident fact that the Blessed Sacrament Church is fortunate in securing Father Mele as its spiritual leader.

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**JACOB WALDER**—Energy and untiring devotion to business have made Jacob Walder the successful business man he is to-day, placing him among the prominent men of Paterson who are helping to achieve the commercial supremacy of the "Silk City." He is

known in the civic world of this, his native city, as the owner and manager of the firm of Jacob Walder, manufacturers' supplies.

Jacob Walder, Sr., father of Jacob Walder, Jr., was born in Zurich, Switzerland, March 18, 1839. After receiving a good education in the elementary and high schools of his native city, he obtained a position in a weavers' supply factory for the express purpose of learning the trade of reedmaker. After having been employed at this for some time in his home city, he went to Basel, Switzerland, Crefeld, Germany, and Bradford, England, for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the branch of industry which he intended to make his life work. Returning to his home, he worked steadily at his trade until he started out in business for himself; after continuing at this for some time he came to the United States in the year 1866, and at once proceeded to Paterson, N. J., where he immediately obtained employment as a reedmaker. A year later he started in business for himself in a small rear room on the corner of Cross and Ellison streets. Then somewhat later he removed to No. 93 River street, and subsequently to a floor in the mills on River street opposite Paterson street. At each successive place his plant increased, but he was never able to supply the demand for his goods. In 1882, after purchasing the property lying opposite his plant, he tore down the old buildings and erected a brick factory building, especially adapted to his industry. In 1889 he erected another mill. Mr. Walder's intention in erecting this mill was to supply a part of the demand for mill space by manufacturers anxious to extend their operations. His thorough knowledge of the business and his shrewd management caused the firm to work its way to a position of prominence in the industrial world. The death of Jacob Walder occurred Dec. 29, 1897. He was a man who while great in action was no less so in thought. His magnitude in execution was equalled by his breadth of outlook. He was in every sense a public-spirited citizen, ever ready to assist his struggling and honest fellows. He married, Sept. 12, 1869, Marie Baer, of Aarau, Switzerland, and had four children: Anna, wife of John Bluntschei; Marie, married John G. Taylor; Jacob, of whom further; and Bertha, married Edward Beam.

Jacob Walder, Jr., son of Jacob Walder, Sr., was born in Paterson, N. J., Nov. 29, 1880. He received his elementary education in his native city, supplementing this with a preparatory course at St. Paul's School, Long Island, where he remained for two years, after which he matriculated at Stevens Institute, where he took a four years' course in mechanical engineering, graduating in 1902. He then took immediate charge of his father's business, and through his able management the plant was increased in both dimensions and products, until to-day it is among the largest of Paterson's thriving industries. In politics, Mr. Walder is a Republican, although he has never cared to hold office. Socially, he is a member of the Hamilton, North Jersey Country, and the Arcola Country clubs. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Walder was united in marriage with Clara Huntoon, a daughter of Walter and Clara (Howard) Huntoon, of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Walder are the parents of three children: Cynthia Marie, Clara Huntoon, and Barbara.

**RALPH JAMES VREELAND, M. D.**—Although having been practicing in Paterson but a short time, the name of Dr. Ralph James Vreeland is already familiar and most favorably so to the majority of the residents of the "Silk City." Dr. Vreeland has during this time thoroughly identified himself, both as a physician and a citizen, with the progressive element of the Metropolis.

Ralph James Vreeland was born June 7, 1889, in Paterson, N. J., the son of Eugene L. and Minnie (Cocker) Vreeland, the former a contractor of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Vreeland are also the parents of two daughters: Amy, the wife of Albert Miesch, of Clifton, N. J.; and Levina, now Mrs. Fred Haas.

Ralph James Vreeland received his preparatory education in the public schools of Paterson. He then entered the University of Maryland, graduating in 1911 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving as resident physician in St. Michael's Hospital at Newark, he went to Clifton, N. J., where he engaged in general practice for six years, during which time he acquired a large clientele, and carved out for himself a place in the front rank of the city's younger physicians. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, June 17, 1918, and assigned to Camp Gordon, Ga., until Oct. 22, 1918, when he left to go to Camp Crane, Evacuation Hospital, No. 53, at Allentown, Pa., from which he received his honorable discharge, Dec. 9, 1918. He then came to Paterson, locating at No. 8 Church street. He is now located at No. 20 Church street, where he specializes in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the New Jersey Medical Association, Passaic County Medical Association, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Dr. Vreeland married at Clifton, N. J., April 28, 1915, Ella Ohlson, daughter of Charles and Ella (Welch) Ohlson, of Clifton, N. J. Dr. and Mrs. Vreeland are the parents of two children: Helen Marie, born April 1, 1916, and Ralph James, Jr., born Aug. 22, 1918.

In personality and appearance, Dr. Vreeland is a typical young physician of the twentieth century—cool, aggressive, keenly observant, quick to decide and prompt to act, but

withal thorough and painstaking, ever courteous and considerate, and actuated by that spirit of benevolence without which a member of his profession can never realize his highest possibilities. He is strong and loyal in his attachments, winning friends easily and holding them long.

**ISAAC NOONBURG**—Widely known and equally popular, Isaac Noonburg is actively engaged in the coal business at the present time at No. 89 North Main street, Paterson, N. J. His entire career has been interwoven with the interests of his native city of Paterson, and to the advancement and maintenance of these interests he is ever steadfastly loyal.

William Noonburg, father of the subject of this review, was born in the Netherlands in 1839. He was brought by his parents to this country when he was a lad of twelve years. Upon landing in New York they chose Lodi, N. J., for their place of residence, and it was here that the boy William learned the carpenter's trade, later engaging in general carpentry. During the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and after serving three years received his honorable discharge near Petersburg, Va., Feb. 13, 1865. In the battle of the Wilderness he received a severe wound in his left thigh. When he returned from the service he resumed his carpentry trade, at which he continued until his death. He married Margaret Hartley, a native of Holland, who was brought by her parents to this country when she was seven years of age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Noonburg were members of the Holland Christian Reformed Church of Paterson. They were the parents of seven children: Isaac, mentioned below; Katy, wife of Jacob Kievit, of Paterson; Mary, wife of Joseph Beneman, of Paterson; Christina, deceased, wife of Cornelius D. Hopper; Jacob, died aged seven years; Lizzie, died in infancy; Hattie, wife of Robert Dietz, of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Noonburg are interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

Isaac Noonburg was born in Paterson, Jan. 20, 1867, the son of William and Margaret (Hartley) Noonburg. He attended the schools of his native city until he was fourteen years old, when his entrance into business life was made as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained for a time and then found employment in one of the local silk mills, working in this capacity until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the sash, door and blind factory of A. W. Piaget, serving an apprenticeship as a carpenter, later becoming journeyman carpenter for the Peter Van Kirk Company. While with this last concern he attended the private school of Charles McLaughlin, where he took a course in commercialism. In May, 1894, he was appointed clerk in the Paterson Police Court, being appointed to this position by James F. Stewart, who was at that time the recorder. When Mr. Stewart became Congressman, George B. Senior succeeded him, and Mr. Noonburg was reappointed by Mr. Senior as clerk. Upon the death of Mr. Senior, which occurred in 1903, Mr. Noonburg was appointed by the Board of Aldermen to finish out the unexpired term, and on Jan. 4, 1904, he was elected by the same board for the ensuing term. In 1906 he established himself in the coal business at what is his present location, No. 89 North Main street, Paterson.

In everything pertaining to the city's welfare, Mr. Noonburg takes a deep and sincere interest, and no project which in his judgment tends to further that end, lacks his coöperation and support. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Park Board, appointed by Mayor Radcliffe in 1918. He was one of the organizers of the First Ward Republican Club of Paterson, organized in 1894, which in 1902 erected their own building, which is unusual, and is one of the oldest political organizations in the State. He has served as justice of the peace, notary public and commissioner of deeds, and as a delegate to State, Congressional and county conventions. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge No. 60, and is a member of Hugh C. Irish Camp No. 8, Sons of Veterans.

On June 4, 1902, Mr. Noonburg was united in marriage with Louisa Greer, a daughter of John and Mary Greer, of Paterson, and they are the parents of four children: William Isaac, a student at the Paterson High School; Christina, a student at the same institution; Louise E.; Edwin. The family attend the Broadway Reformed Church of this city.

Isaac Noonburg has made his own way, and has attained to his present position in the business world of Paterson by force of the characteristics which have fitted him to hold it. Such a man is worthy of mention in a work of this sort.

**LAWRENCE L. RITCHIE**—The subject of this review is an example of the ambition and enterprise coupled with a tremendous capacity for hard work that has enabled so many men to rise to positions of prominence in the business world. Lawrence L. Ritchie, founder and manager of the Lawrence L. Ritchie Iron Works, located at the corner of Beckwith avenue and State street, is a good citizen as well as an able business man, and is ready to coöperate in the charitable and philanthropic enterprises of the community.

Lawrence L. Ritchie was born in Ferney Run, Clinton county, Pa., Oct. 11, 1872, the son of David and Nancy (Chamberlain) Ritchie; his father was a lumberman and for many years ran rafts on the Susquehanna river, retiring some years previous to his death, which occurred in Williamsport, Pa., where he passed away at the age of seventy-five years. Lawrence L. Ritchie was primarily educated in the public schools of Lock Haven and Williamsport, Pa., and then attended the normal school at Lock Haven. At the age of eighteen he

began his business career, associating himself with the Keeler people, boiler makers, finally attaining the position of foreman. He also took a special course in sheet metal pattern drafting with the Scranton International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., while he was in the employ of the Keeler people. After leaving this concern he was foreman in various boiler works throughout the country, finally becoming identified with the Leslie Elliot Company of Paterson, with which concern he remained until 1913, when he established himself in his present business, where he makes boiler repairing a specialty and also does sheet iron work of all kinds. The business, though small at first, has developed to its present flourishing condition, having reaped substantial benefit by being the object of his exclusive attention. In politics Mr. Ritchie is a staunch Democrat, and takes a keen interest in this organization. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 60.

Mr. Ritchie married, Aug. 18, 1890, Kate Leiser, of Tamaqua, Pa. They are the parents of three children: 1. Charles Lester, a private in the United States army at the time of the World War, having volunteered his services to his country. 2. Frank Armstrong, a volunteer in the Marines during the World War. 3. Harold S. Mr. Ritchie and his family are members of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Paterson.

Mr. Ritchie is a man whose business capacity is of the highest order, and whose best efforts have always been given to the advancement of whatever in his judgment tends to the furtherance of the progress of the city.

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**ROBERT GAEDE**—Among the prominent men to-day who are connected with the silk industry in this community there is none more conspicuous than Robert Gaede, president of the Gaede Silk Dyeing Company, which is located at No. 55 Fourth avenue, Paterson, N. J. Mr. Gaede is one of those who most richly merit the honorable title "self-made," belonging to that very notable body of executives who have been the architects of their own fortunes.

Robert Gaede was born July 21, 1856, in Driesen, Germany. After receiving a limited education in the public schools of his native place, he served an apprenticeship in the silk dyeing industry, subsequently travelling all through the dyeing centers of Europe in order to add to his education along this line, working as a dyer in many of the principal cities of Germany, France and Switzerland. In 1880 he came to Paterson and found employment with the Weidman Silk Dyeing Company, with whom he remained but a few months, leaving to go into business for himself in the cleaning and dyeing trade at No. 299 Main street, and three years later moving to larger quarters on West street. In 1887 he formed a partnership with John Allen, under the firm name of Gaede & Allen, conducting a very successful business until 1890, when Mr. Gaede again established himself in the silk dyeing trade at the corner of Jane street and Hamburg avenue, where he had one boiler and employed fifty men. In five years the business had increased to such an extent that he was obliged to seek larger quarters, and he removed to East Main street, where he increased his number of boilers to four and employed at this time 150 men. Being thoroughly acquainted with this industry, he was successful to a very great degree, and when the National Silk Dyeing Company was formed in 1908 Mr. Gaede's plant was one of those which the new company thought it advisable to buy. But Mr. Gaede's chief aim and ambition in life was to establish a business which he might conduct himself and ultimately leave to posterity, so with this end in view, in the year 1914, he formed the Gaede Silk Dyeing Company, which was incorporated that year with the following officers: Robert Gaede, president; William R. Gaede, his son, vice-president and treasurer; Charles W. Gaede, secretary. This organization bought a large tract of land which comprises five acres in the Riverside section of the city, and erected a building of the most modern kind, equipping it with the most improved methods, and are to-day conducting one of the largest independent dyeing establishments in the country. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Paterson Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company.

Notwithstanding his onerous duties as president of the Gaede Silk Dyeing Company, his facility in the dispatch of business has enabled him to associate himself with a number of other interests. He is president of the American Building and Loan Association, director of the Citizens' Trust Company, and director of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey. He is also a member of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York City, and also of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington, D. C.

Seldom is it that a man as actively successful in business as is Mr. Gaede takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs which he has ever manifested, his name being associated with various projects of the utmost concern, and during the World War he was an ardent worker of the manufacturers' group on all war work. He belongs to the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the Beethoven Manner Chor of New York City, and the German Turn Verein of Paterson, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge No. 60, and Humboldt Lodge, No. 114, Free and Accepted Masons. A life member of the shrine, Mecca Temple, and member of Melita Commandery, Knights Templar.



Robert Gaede



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*William R. Gaede*



*Charles H. Faidt*



On March 17, 1880, Mr. Gaede married (first) Marie Jakoff, a native of Guger, Germany. She died Oct. 7, 1885. To them were born three children: Mamie, married Otto Weber, of New York City; William R., whose sketch follows; Charles W., a sketch of whom follows. Mr. Gaede married (second) March 21, 1886, Martha Penner; four children: Emily, married Charles Schneider, of Washington, D. C.; Louise, married Dr. Ernest Meili, a chief chemist and manager with the Dupont Manufacturing Company, Lodi, N. J.; Robert, served with the 502nd Engineer Corps for two years during the World War; George, who was with the Princeton contingent during the World War, now a student at Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., class of 1924.

The personality and work of Robert Gaede are complex, including the manifestation of distinct characteristics. Executant, financier, citizen, philanthropist, all these he is to an eminent degree, but perhaps an attempt to describe him in a single phrase would be best accomplished by the simple statement that he is a true man. Mr. Gaede resides on Pompton Turnpike, where he has one of the county's finest country estates.

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**WILLIAM R. GAEDE**—The name of William R. Gaede needs no introduction in a work of this character. Since the inception of the Gaede Silk Dyeing Company, he has held the offices of treasurer and vice-president of the organization, and has attained a superiority that is the envy of the most talented dyers of Paterson.

William R. Gaede was born in Paterson, July 18, 1881, the son of Robert and Marie (Jakoff) Gaede. He received his education in the public and private schools of his native city, subsequently entering the employ of his father. Determined to acquire further knowledge of the silk dyeing industry, he visited the silk centers of Germany, France and Switzerland, remaining there for two years, during which time he worked in various dyeing plants. Having studied the theory thoroughly, and at the same time having gained a practical knowledge of this industry, he returned to Paterson, and for a time became identified with the National Silk Dyeing Company, with whom he remained until 1914, when the Gaede Silk Dyeing Company was formed and he reengaged in business with his father and became the vice-president and treasurer of this organization, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Gaede is prominent in fraternal circles of the city, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge, No. 60, and the Royal Arcanum. He also holds membership in the Hamilton Club of Paterson, the North Jersey Automobile Club, and the North Jersey Country Club. He is an enthusiastic patron of all athletic sports, particularly golf and baseball.

On Dec. 18, 1913, Mr. Gaede was united in marriage with Helen Davenport, daughter of Dr. Willis and Mary (McGeer) Davenport, of Paterson, and they are the parents of two children: Helen Marie, and William Robert, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Gaede reside at No. 2649 East Twenty-fifth street, Paterson.

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**CHARLES W. GAEDE**—As secretary of the Gaede Silk Dyeing Company, Charles W. Gaede has for the past six years, since the inception of this organization, held a leading place in the manufacturing circles of Paterson. In addition to his prominent connection with the industrial life of the community, he is influentially associated with the various other elements of her life as a municipality.

Charles W. Gaede was born in Paterson, N. J., July 8, 1882, son of Robert and Marie (Jakoff) Gaede. When a lad he entered the schools of this locality, and passed through the consecutive grades to his graduation. The business with which his father was connected seemed to offer opportunity for his initial step in the industrial world, and it was here that he secured employment. Displaying ability of an unusual character, he made rapid strides in the business, quickly advancing to a position of responsibility and trust. In 1903, his father sent him abroad to study the art of dyeing as practiced there, and it was in this way that he learned methods of incalculable benefit to himself and the business with which he is now connected. In 1914, when the Gaede Silk Dyeing Company was organized, he was made the secretary, and this position he holds at the present time. Energetic as he is, Mr. Gaede is too wise a man to sink into a mere business machine, and is never neglectful of the social side of life. He belongs to the North Jersey Auto Club and the Hamilton Club, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge, No. 60. He is a devotee of athletic sports.

Mr. Gaede married, Oct. 11, 1909, Matilda Muhs, daughter of the late Henry Muhs, of Paterson, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Gaede are the parents of one child, Carl Robert. The family home is at Glen Rock, N. J.

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**BRYAN C. MAGENNIS**—There is no more prominent figure in medical circles in the city of Paterson, N. J., than that of Dr. Bryan C. Magennis, who for many years has followed the practice of his profession here and done much to alleviate suffering and discomfort in the community and incidentally to gain for himself an unassailable position in the esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Magennis is a member of a family which has been associated with this district for three generations and which was founded here by the late Patrick Magennis, a native of Dublin, Ireland, born April 4, 1802. Patrick Magennis was a son of Arthur Magennis, a wealthy manufacturer of Dublin, and a leading patriot during the rebellion there. On account of his activities at that time it became necessary for him to leave his native land and, placing his family in England, he came to America, and landed at the city of Baltimore, Md., in 1810. From there he went, two years later, to Hudson, N. Y., where he resumed in the New World the manufacture of cotton goods and velveteens in which he had been so successful in Dublin. Later he opened an establishment of a similar kind at Matteawan, N. Y., where he produced all kinds of fancy cotton goods. He eventually retired from active business, turning the conduct of his enterprise to his son, and made his home in Paterson, N. J., where he continued to reside until the time of his death at the age of eighty years. He was twice married, his second wife having been Catherine Magennis, who bore him two children, Eleanor, who became the wife of James Brett, of Matteawan, and Patrick, mentioned below.

Patrick Magennis attended the public schools of Hudson, N. Y., and also studied under his father, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and who took a keen interest in the early education of his children. Patrick Magennis came to Paterson about 1835, and here engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in association with Samuel G. Wheeler, purchasing the Beaver Mill for their purpose. Eventually he severed his partnership with Mr. Wheeler and became the sole owner of the business to which he then added dyeing and printing. Still later he built the Grant Locomotive Works and continued building locomotives for a number of years. He was one of the men who were instrumental in building up the great industrial interests of Paterson, and took an active part in its public life. He served as comptroller of the city for two years, and was one of the first aldermen and president of the board for a considerable period. He was also one of those through whose efforts Paterson was incorporated as a city. Before entering upon his duties as comptroller of Paterson, Mr. Magennis gave up active management of his industrial interests and never afterwards returned to business. He represented the city for two years as a member of the State Legislature, and was one of the leaders of that body. As a young man he had taken an active interest in local military matters and was a member of the light infantry, 149th Regiment, New York State Militia, and was commissioned an ensign by Governor DeWitt Clinton, May 26, 1826. He was later appointed lieutenant by Governor E. T. Throop, and appointed captain of his company, April 30, 1834, by Governor W. L. Marcy. He attended for many years St. Paul's Church in Paterson, and was a liberal supporter of the work of that parish, being at one time actuary of the church and a warden for many years. He married Ann Cunningham, a native of New York City, and a daughter of James and Mary Cunningham. They were the parents of two children: George, mentioned below, and Catherine, who became the wife of Sanford C. Brown.

George Magennis, only son of Patrick and Ann (Cunningham) Magennis, was, like his father, a prominent citizen of Paterson, and at one time held the office of city clerk here, dying while an incumbent of that office. He was also editor of the "Fall City Register," one of the leading journals of the city, and took an active part in public life. He married Emma J. Scofield, of Walden, N. Y., and they were the parents of four children, one of whom was Bryan C. Magennis, mentioned below.

Bryan C. Magennis was born Dec. 24, 1858, in the city of Paterson, where he has continued to reside up to the present time. As a lad he attended the local public schools for a short time only. Determined to have an education, he applied himself diligently at his leisure moments and thus prepared for college. He then entered the New York College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in the year 1880, receiving his degree as D. D. S. For one year he practiced the profession of dentistry in Paterson, but during that time he decided to take up the study of medicine, with the intention of making that profession his career in life. Accordingly, he entered the medical school in connection with the University of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1883. He also studied under Drs. Van Riper and Van Giesen. Returning to Paterson, he became house surgeon for the Paterson General Hospital, a post which he continued to hold for one year and then, in 1885, took up the general practice of his profession in this city. He has continued thus occupied up to the present time, and during that period has made for himself an enviable reputation both for his ability in his chosen profession and for the high standards of professional ethics which he has always maintained. For a time Dr. Magennis was an assistant to the staff in the Paterson General Hospital, and in 1891 was elected a member of the staff, and visiting surgeon of the same important institution. He is also visiting surgeon at the Miriam Barnert Hospital. Dr. Magennis has served three terms as a member of the Board of Health and health officer of this city, and performed a valuable service to the community in that capacity. In the Spanish-American War he volunteered his services to his country and was commissioned a first lieutenant. To him was entrusted the establishment of the field hospital at Ft. Wadsworth, where were taken care of the first six hundred sick and wounded from Cuba. He is a member and ex-president of the Passaic Medical Society.

Dr. Magennis married (first) Anna B. Spickers, a daughter of William and Marie A. (Sets) Spickers, the former a prominent manufacturer of pianos and violins of Paterson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. By his first wife Dr. Magennis had two children, as follows: Marie Josephine and Rose Louise, both of whom reside with their father and both of whom are accomplished musicians on the piano, cello and voice. The first Mrs. Magennis died 1902. Dr. Magennis married (second) Catherine Griggs, a daughter of James Edgar and Eugenie (Azcarate) Griggs, and a member of a prominent Las Cruces, N. M., family of this name.

**FRANKLIN ALLEN PETERS**—A good example of the successful business man and man-of-affairs who holds a position of prominence in his native city, Paterson, is Franklin Allen Peters, a citizen of whom the community may well be proud. Mr. Peters' descent from one of the fine old families who came to this country in Colonial times is a warrant of his sterling and vigorous traits of character. The stock from which he sprang is typical of the best traditions of American life.

Franklin Peters, father of Franklin Allen Peters, is the great-grandson of Abel Peters, who served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. He married Emma Allen, a native of Paterson, and daughter of Captain Stephen Allen, and they were the parents of one child.

Franklin Allen Peters, son of Franklin and Emma (Allen) Peters, was born in Paterson, N. J., May 13, 1872. He received his primary education in McMann's private school, going thence to Stephen's High School at Hoboken, later taking a course at Latimer's Business College, which he completed in 1889, at the age of seventeen years. For the next five years he was a clerk in the First National Bank in Paterson, but desiring to enter into business for himself, he left the position at the bank and in 1895 established himself in the investment business, and has ever since been active as a broker in bonds and stocks.

Mr. Peters is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Adelpic Chapter, No. 33, Royal Arch Masons; with Melitia Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; and with Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Newark, N. J. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Paterson and has done not a little to encourage industrial and business development in the community. He is also connected with the Hamilton Club of Paterson, with which many of the prominent citizens of the city are identified.

As a citizen, Mr. Peters manifests many of the characteristics which qualify him as a successful business man, of steadfast loyalty to principle, and efficiency in the performance of duty. A Republican in politics, he takes no active part in the organization, but is quietly influential by the simple force of example and personality in the affairs of the community, and he is emphatically a man whose opinion is respected and whose judgment carries weight. His thorough business qualifications and his well-known executive ability led him to be chosen as trustee of the Orphan Asylum, which office he has held for a number of years.

Mr. Peters married Carolyn Van Winkle, daughter of Henry and Emily Van Winkle, both of Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Peters are the parents of three children: Louise May; Ruth Emily; Allen Van Winkle. The family home is at No. 726 East Twenty-third street, Paterson.

The least we can say is that Mr. Peters is esteemed and honored, and enjoys the general confidence as one of the Silk City's representative and useful citizens, and his career has been that of a man who has attained success by thoroughly deserving it. He is public-spirited and progressive, ever ready to cooperate in any movement that is for the common welfare. A social and genial man, he has a wide circle of friends, and his influence in the community is felt and recognized.

**BOYD M. WOMACK**—Occupying a prominent place in the business circles of Paterson is Boyd M. Womack, manager of Kresge's Five and Ten Cent Store. Although having been identified with this store but a year, he has assisted materially in advancing its general prosperity, due to his excellent powers of management, his keen discrimination, thoroughly reliable and indefatigable energy, and is well deserving of mention among the prominent and representative citizens of the city.

Boyd M. Womack was born in Auburn, N. C., July 21, 1888, a son of Wiley and Minnie (Thompson) Womack, both representatives of old southern families, the Womacks originally coming from Scotland and the Thompsons from Ireland. The boy Boyd M. was educated primarily in the schools at Fuquay Springs, N. C., and Selma, to which place his parents removed when he was very young. Graduating from the high school at the age of seventeen, he entered the College of Pharmacy at Greenboro, N. C., and completed the prescribed course in a period covering two years, at the end of which time he became a clerk in the drug store of Henry Evans, Washington, District of Columbia. He was thus employed but two years when the manager died and the store was sold. Mr. Womack then became identified with the Kresge Company as stock clerk, which position he filled with such satisfaction that he was soon promoted to the position of assistant manager of their store at Providence, R. I.,



remaining for thirteen months, when he left to enter a training school for business managers at Detroit, Mich., feeling that the knowledge obtainable there would be of practical benefit to him in his chosen field of labor. Completing this course, he was sent by the Kresge people to Springfield, Mass., to assist in the organization and opening of their new store. This accomplished, he was transferred to their store at Syracuse, N. Y., as assistant manager, later accepting the position of manager at Schenectady, N. Y., and five years later, in 1919, he was given his present managership of the Paterson branch of the business. His capable management, unfaltering enterprise and public spirit are well balanced factors in his business career, and every department of the business is carefully systematized in order to avoid all needless expenditure of time, material and labor. He recognizes the ability and individuality of the employee, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service shall be promptly rewarded.

Mr. Womack married, in Syracuse, N. Y., March 16, 1915, Catherine Kenney, daughter of William A. and Mary (Burns) Kenney. Mr. and Mrs. Womack are the parents of one child, Robert, born March 30, 1916. They are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Actuated in public and private life by one high motive—the welfare of all whom he serves and of all with whom he serves—he is a genial man, and highly esteemed by all who know him. While assiduous in business, Mr. Womack is moved by a generous interest in his fellow-citizens, and promotes every welfare in the city where he resides. His devotion to his friends and his strict probity in all his business relations have met with the warm personal regard which they so well deserve.

**FREDERICK W. VAN BLARCOM**—Lubbert Gysherstz, the founder of the Van Blarcom family in America, was born in Holland in 1600. At the time of his emigration, he was married and had three sons and was living in the village of Blaricum, near Naarden, in the Gocylant, a district in the southeastern part of the province of New Holland. On April 15, 1634, the Patroon Kilian Van Rensselaer made a contract with him, according to the terms of which Lubbert Gysherstz was to come over to the patroon of the new colony of Rensselaerswyck and settle himself and his family there as the wagon maker of the colony, and in return the patroon was to give him the fourth farm which he surveyed, laid out in the western manner. Lubbert Gysherstz embarked for the New World with his wife and three sons, sailing in the early part of May, 1634, and arrived at Rensselaerswyck two months later. This was the beginning of the Van Blarcom family in the United States.

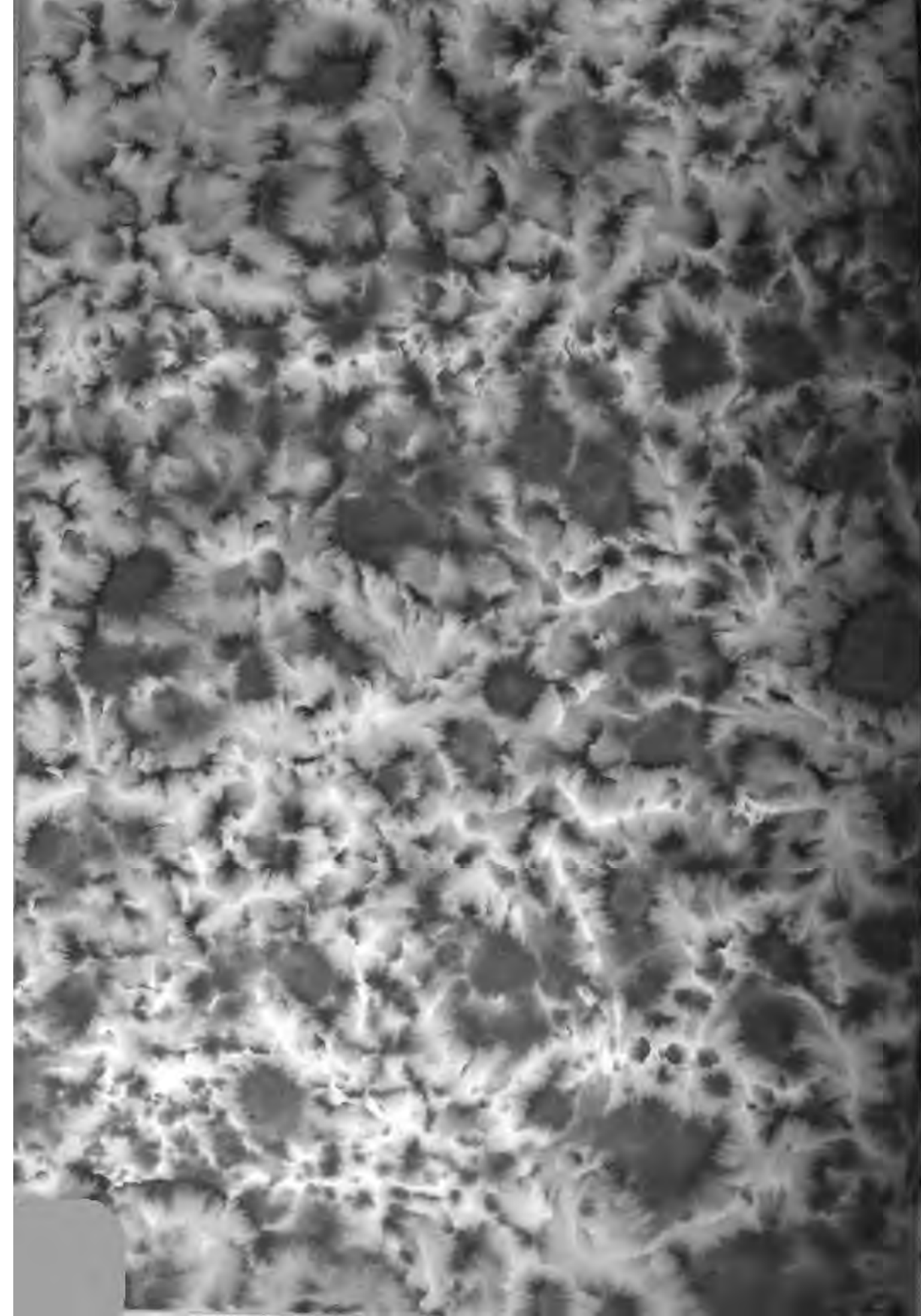
Cornelius Henry Van Blarcom was born in Paterson. He was admitted to the bar in 1804, and was engaged in the practice of his profession for many years. He married Fannie Ward, of Coldenham, N. Y. They were the parents of four children: 1. Wessels, assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Paterson. 2. Mary D., wife of Henry Bonner, of Detroit; he is superintendent of the assembling plant for the Ford Company. 3. Harold, a dentist of New Brunswick, N. J. 4. Frederick W., of whom further. On Oct. 29, 1909, Mr. Van Blarcom passed away, sincerely mourned by all classes of the community, it being universally felt that his native city had sustained the loss of one of her representative men, one who, honorable in purpose, had for many years exercised for the public weal and not for personal ends the authority pertaining to his commanding position in the business world.

Frederick W. Van Blarcom, son of Cornelius Henry and Fannie (Ward) Van Blarcom, was born in Paterson, Aug. 3, 1874. After finishing his education in the public schools, he entered the law office of Eugene Emley as a student, and remained there for four years. Mr. Van Blarcom was admitted to the bar of Passaic county, June, 1896, and at once began the practice of his profession in his native town. He was a member of the New Jersey State Assembly in 1902, 1903, 1904; was elected secretary of the Republican county committee in 1912, and was chosen chairman; and has served in that capacity ever since. On Feb. 15, 1915, Mr. Van Blarcom was made counsel for Passaic county, and he still is serving on the Republican State Committee, which appointment he received in 1917. Mr. Van Blarcom is a member of Benevolent Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons; holds the thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Paterson Lodge, No. 60. He is affiliated with the Eastside Presbyterian Church, and is an active member of the Republican Club.

Mr. Van Blarcom was married in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1908, to Bertha Waldo, of Troy. She was the daughter of Dr. Howard L. and Maria (Hawley) Waldo. She died Nov. 28, 1918, at the age of thirty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Van Blarcom were the parents of five children: Robert W., born June 5, 1910; Ruth W., born Aug. 5, 1911; Benjamin H., twin of Ruth W.; Catherine D., born July 6, 1914; Cynthia, born July 31, 1916. Mrs. Van Blarcom, the mother of Frederick W. Van Blarcom, makes her home with him, which is at No. 324 East Thirtieth street.

The record of Frederick W. Van Blarcom requires no comment. As that of a public spirited citizen and an aggressive, fairminded business man, it speaks for itself with a distinction not to be misunderstood.







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